

NEPCon Carbon Footprint 2019

Name of the document	
Type of document:	Internal document
Title:	NEPCon Carbon Footprint 2019
Status of document:	Approved
Version:	1.0
Date:	15 September 2020
Official language(-s)	English
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Executive Summary

NEPCon aims to lead by example in managing our environmental performance and disclosing the impact of our operations. We have been reporting on the climate impacts associated with our operations since 2016.

This report provides a comprehensive breakdown of NEPCon carbon emissions arising in 2019 from all its operations.

It should be noted that NEPCon on October 2018 underwent major structural changes in connection with the acquisition of Rainforest Alliance’s certification unit (RA-Cert) – an acquisition which had a significant impact on our carbon emissions in 2018 and 2019 compared to previous years. Coupled with changes to the calculation methodology introduced in 2018, we have decided to use 2019 figures as our base year carbon footprint moving forward. The 2019 carbon footprint will therefore be used as a reference for tracking emissions and their reductions and, where applicable, offsets, over time

The significant addition of staff and activities stemming from the acquisition in 2018 coupled with continued growth in our core businesses and employee numbers has created upward pressure on business travel in 2019. The expansion of activities into new regions and countries where we do not have staff based has resulted in more travel to carry out our activities. In addition, management and senior positions are also more geographically spread with the consequence of more business travel for internal meetings and other meetings.

In 2019, the total net carbon footprint of NEPCon’s normal operations was an estimated 1790.2 tCO₂e corresponding to a relative emission of 7.3 tCO₂e per employee. The graph below depicts how our absolute and relative emissions have evolved since 2016. Emissions from business travel accounted for 73% of total carbon emissions from NEPCon’s normal operations in 2019 followed by business accommodation (14%), commuting (5%), electricity (3%) and NEPCon owned cars (2%). In addition, a buffer corresponding to 3% of total calculated emissions was added.

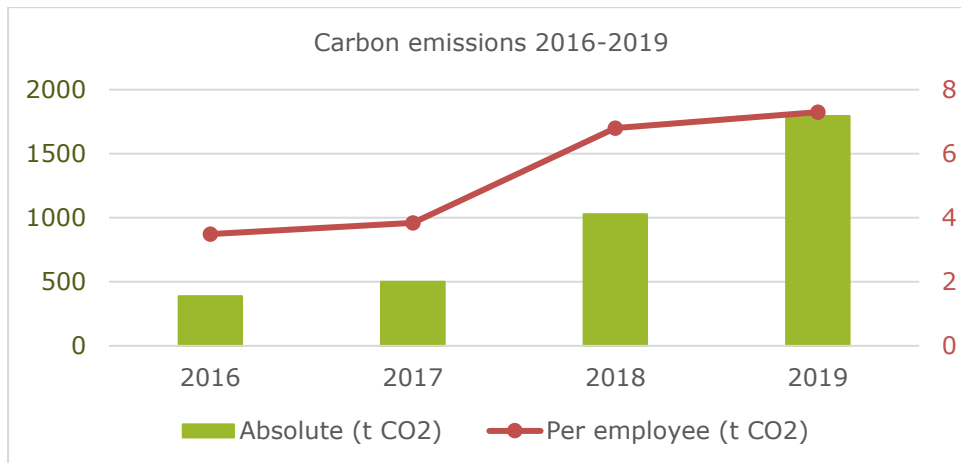


Figure 1 Evolution of NEPCon’s carbon footprint 2016-2019

1 Methodology

The carbon footprint accounting in this report is based on NEPCon Carbon Footprint Management Standard (2013 version 1.0).

1.1 Organisational and operational boundaries

The accounting covers the corporate carbon footprint of NEPCon's headquarters and subsidiaries during the reporting year 01.01.2019 – 31.12.2019 (Table 1):

Table 1 Legal entities of NEPCon covered by carbon footprint accounting 2019.

Legal Entity	Main Office	Region of activity	Avg. no of employees 2019
Nature Ecology and People Consult Sdn Bhd	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Asia Pacific	4
Nature, Ecology and People Consult Sweden AB	Home Office	Sweden	2
NEPCon F.M.B.A	Copenhagen, Denmark	Global	37
NEPCon Bulgaria EOOD	Sofia, Bulgaria	Bulgaria	3
NEPCon Certificering ApS	Aarhus, Denmark	Denmark	9
NEPCon Group s.r.o	Brno, Czech Republic	Czech Republic	2
NEPCon LT UAB	Vilnius, Lithuania	Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine	8
NEPCon OOO	Home Office	Russia	14
NEPCon OÜ	Tartu, Estonia	Estonia	16
NEPCon SIA	Riga, Latvia	Latvia	7
NEPCon Sp. z o.o.	Krakow, Poland	Belgium, Germany, Poland, Romania,	15
NEPCon Spain S.L.	Madrid, Spain	Spain	7
NEPCon UK Ltd	London, UK	UK	8
NEPCon Vietnam Ltd	Ho Chi Ming City, Vietnam	Vietnam	7
NEPCon Guatemala Certificaciones, Limitada	Guatemala City, Guatemala	Meso America	8
Nepcon Costa Rica S.A.	Home Office	Meso America	4
PT Nature Economy and People Connected	Jakarta and Bali, Indonesia	Asia Pacific	21
Nepcon Kenya Limited	Nairobi, Kenya	Africa	3
Nepcon Bolivia S.R.L.	Santa Cruz, Bolivia	South America	6
Nepcon Peru S.A.C.	Home Office	South America	3
Nature Economy People Connected (NEPCon)	Accra, Ghana	Africa	5
Nepcon Canada Inc.	Home Office	North America	10
NEPCON LLC	Vermont, USA	North America	27
NEPCON MEXICO A.C.	Durango, Mexico	Meso America	8
NEPcon (Beijing) Technical Promotion Co., Ltd*	Beijing, China	East Asia	5
NEPCon India Private Limited	Delhi, India	South Asia	4
NEPCon Cote d'Ivoire	Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire	East Africa	2
TOTAL			245

The accounting covers following organisational activities:

- Emissions from electricity usage in offices owned or controlled by NEPCon
- Emissions from electricity usage from home offices used by NEPCon employees
- Emission from transportation in vehicles owned or controlled by NEPCon
- Emissions from business travel of NEPCon employees, board members, external auditors, and consultants
- Emissions from NEPCon employees commuting to work
- Emissions from hotel accommodation due to business travel

Detailed activities are listed in Table 2

Table 2 NEPCon's activities covered by carbon footprint accounting

Activity	Description
Transportation in vehicles owned or controlled by NEPCon	Car travel in 4 NEPCon offices
Electricity	Electricity usage in NEPCon offices and home offices
Business travel (employees, board members, external consultants)	Air travel short-haul/Economy class
	Air travel long-haul/Economy class
	Rail travel (train travel and city train)
	Bus travel (long-distance bus and city bus)
	Metro travel
	Tram travel
	Ferry travel
	Taxi travel
	Employee owned car travel
	Rental car travel
	Hotel accommodation due to business travel
Commuting (employees)	Car travel
	Car sharing
	Rail travel
	Bus travel
	Other public transport (PT) travel
	Motorbike travel

Two organisational activities were excluded from the current accounting due to lack of relevance (Table 3):

Table 3 Excluded organisational activities

Activity	Reason for excluding
Product transportation by third parties	NEPCon is not producing, delivering, or selling any kind of products
Downstream transportation and distribution of products sold by the reporting company	NEPCon is not producing, delivering or selling any kind of products

1.2 Emission sources and activity data

Following definitions were used to identify emissions associated with NEPCon's operations:

Direct GHG emissions – emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting company:

SCOPE 1

Emissions from operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company

Indirect GHG emissions – emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the reporting company, but occur at sources owned or controlled by another company:

SCOPE 2

Emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating, or cooling consumed by the reporting company

SCOPE 3

All indirect emissions (not include in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including upstream emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions can be measured directly at the source by continuous emissions monitoring or by estimating the amount emitted using activity data (such as the amount of fuel or distance travelled) and applying relevant conversion factors. Table lists the activity data used in current carbon footprint accounting. It is based on primary data received from following sources:

- NEPCon employees' expense reports registered in Salesforce – travel tickets and employee own car usage for work purposes
- Office reports – data provided by office managers about company car usage and consumption of electricity
- Commuting survey – data from a questionnaire about employees commuting habits.

Table 4 Activity data, units and data sources.

Emission type	Scope	Category (GHG Protocol)	Emission source (NEPCon)	Unit	Activity data source (NEPCon)	
Direct emission	Scope 1	Transportation of products, materials, waste, and employees	Transportation in vehicles owned by NEPCon	km	Office report	
Indirect emission	Scope 2	Purchased electricity, heat, and steam	Electricity – NEPCon offices	kWh	Office report	
Indirect emission	Scope 3	Purchased electricity Business travel - transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties All indirect emissions that occur in the value chain of the reporting company	Electricity – Home offices	kWh	Estimation based on Office report	
			Business travel/Air travel long haul	passenger/km*	Employee expense report in Salesforce	
			Business travel/Air travel short haul	passenger/km	Employee expense report in Salesforce	
			Business travel/Rail travel	passenger/km	Employee expense report in Salesforce	
			Business travel/City train travel	passenger/km	Employee expense report in Salesforce	
			Business travel/Bus travel	passenger/km	Employee expense report in Salesforce	
			Business travel/City bus travel	passenger/km	Employee expense report in Salesforce	
			Business travel/Metro travel	passenger/km	Employee expense report in Salesforce	
			Business travel/Ferry travel	passenger/km	Employee expense report in Salesforce	
			Business travel/Taxi travel	passenger/km	Employee expense report in Salesforce	
			Business travel/Rental car	km	Employee expense report in Salesforce	
			Business travel/Employee owned car	km	Employee expense report in Salesforce	
			Hotel accommodation	room/night	Employee expense report in Salesforce	
			Employee commuting - transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites	Commuting/Car travel	km	Commuting survey
				Commuting/Car sharing	km	Commuting survey
				Commuting/Bus travel	passenger km	Commuting survey
Commuting/Rail travel	passenger km	Commuting survey				
Commuting/Other PT	passenger.km	Commuting survey				
Commuting/Moped, motorcycle	km	Commuting survey				

*Passenger km is the unit of measurement representing the transport of one (1) passenger by a defined mode of transport (road, rail, air, sea, etc.)

The calculations were performed using Microsoft Excel - an inventory of GHG emissions by source was calculated by applying the emission factors to relevant activity data and aggregating the results to calculate NEPCon 's total carbon footprint.

Notes for calculations in different activity fields are listed in 5.

Table 5 Notes for calculations

Activity	Notes for calculations
Business travel	<p>Following distances- which are based on guesstimation - were applied to trips where origin and destination were not indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxi trip – 10 km - City bus trip – 10 km - City train trip - 20 km - Metro trip - 20 km
Hotel accommodation	<p>Number of room-nights were used as the basis for calculation. As a rule, NEPCon uses single or double rooms. One room-night is considered when one hotel room is booked for one night, regardless if 1 or 2 people stay in the room. A country average estimated emission figure per room night was used for calculations as reported in DEFRA2019.</p>
Employee commuting	<p>Data from internal commuting survey was used to estimate the yearly distances travelled and modal split.</p> <p>224 annual working days (working days in Denmark) was used to estimate the annual value for distances.</p>
Electricity consumption	<p>Electricity consumption data was collected from offices in 13 countries. In the remaining countries, either no data was available, or no office is in place.</p> <p>Based on reported data, an average yearly consumption was found per employee of NEPCon and applied to estimate the consumption in those offices or for those employees where data was not available.</p> <p>The estimation of electricity consumption included employees working from home, assuming that their electricity consumption is the same as for employees working in NEPCon offices.</p> <p>An average emission factor (location based, production mix) for countries where NEPCon employs staff reported in 2020 Grid Electricity Emissions Factors v1.3 – July 2020 was applied to the calculations.</p>

According to NEPCon Carbon Footprint Management Standard p 2.1.8, emissions which do not account for more than 5% of the total anticipated carbon footprint and which are costly or unfeasible to quantify precisely, may be excluded from the calculations. Based on guesstimates on the anticipated carbon emissions and/or lack of reliable methods for data collection, the following activity data were left out from 2019 accounting: heating/cooling through other means than electricity, water supply, water treatment, waste generation, paper purchase, purchase and shipment of laptops and of other office equipment purchases (e.g. printers, external monitors, furniture) and use of courier services. To compensate for the emissions excluded from these activities, a buffer of 3% was added to the total annual carbon emission.

1.3 GHGs applied

Values for the non-carbon dioxide (CO₂) GHGs, methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), are presented as CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e) in the current accounting. UK "Government Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019" was used as the best available public data source for conversion factors.

1.4 Emission factors

Emission factors are calculated ratios that link GHG emissions to an activity at an emission source thereby converting activity data to carbon emissions. Emission factors used for the calculation of the 2019 carbon footprint and sources of data are found in 6.

Table 6 Emission factors and data sources

Scope	Emission source	Type	Unit	Emission factor kgCO ₂ e/ unit	Data source
Scope 1, 3	Transportation in vehicles owned or controlled by NEPCon	Average car/ petrol	km	0.18084	DEFA2019/Business travel land
		Average car/ diesel	km	0.17336	DEFRA2019/Business travel land
		Average car/ hybrid	km	0.11473	DEFRA2019/Business travel land
Scope 2, 3	Electricity	Country average, (location-based, production mix) consumption	kWh	0.42	2019 Grid Electricity Emissions Factors v1.0 – June 2019
Scope 3	Air travel	Short/haul/Economy class	passenger/km	0.15573	DEFRA2019/Business travel air
		Long-haul/Economy class	passenger/km	0.14981	DEFRA2019/Business travel air
	Rail travel	National rail	passenger/km	0.04115	DEFRA2019/Business travel land
	Bus travel	Coach	passenger/km	0.02779	DEFRA2019/Business travel land
	Tram travel	Light rail, metro, and tram	passenger/km	0.03508	DEFRA2019/Business travel land
	Ferry travel	Car passenger	passenger/km	0.129529	DEFRA2019/Business travel sea
	Taxi travel	Regular Taxi	passenger/km	0.1508	DEFRA2019/Business travel land
	Motorbike	Average motorbike	km	0.11662	DEFRA2019/Business travel land
	Accommodation	Average accommodation	room per night	47.17	DEFRA2019/Hotel stay

2 Results

2.1 Total net carbon emissions

Total carbon footprint from NEPCon internal operations in 2019 was 1790.2 tCO₂e corresponding to a relative emission of 7.3 tCO₂e per employee. Table 6 below provides a detailed overview of the Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions.

Table 3 Detailed overview of NEPCon's total emissions 2019

Scope	Category	Emission source	Unit	Activity data	Emission (tCO ₂ e)
Scope 1	Transportation of products, materials, waste, and employees	Transportation in vehicles owned or controlled by NEPCon (diesel)	km	105 080	18.3
		Transportation in vehicles owned or controlled by NEPCon (petrol)		28 004	5.1
		Transportation in vehicles owned or controlled by NEPCon (hybrid)		47 750	5.5
		Transportation of employees (Total)		160 966	28.9
Scope 2	Imports of electricity, heat, and steam	Electricity	kWh	112 256	47.1
		Electricity (Total)		112 256	47.1
Scope 3	Imports of electricity	Electricity/teleworking	kWh	84 685	35.6
		Electricity (Total)		84 685	35.6
	Business travel - transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties	Business travel/Air travel long haul	passenger/ km	3 350 765	532.0
		Business travel/Air travel short haul	passenger/ km	3 083 107	550.0
		Business travel/Train travel	passenger/ km	417 997	22.3
		Business travel/City train travel	passenger/ km	12 220	0.5
		Business travel/Bus travel	passenger/ km	54 890	1.7
		Business travel/City bus travel	passenger/ km	1 990	0.2
		Business travel/Metro travel	passenger/ km	4 005	0.3
		Business travel/Ferry travel	passenger/ km	6 829	1
		Business travel/Taxi travel	passenger/ km	21 370	4.7
		Business travel/Employee owned car	Km	506 400	89.8
		Business travel/Rental car	Km	164 315	29.2
		Business travel/hotel accommodation	room night	5 213	248.7
		Business travel/unidentified	NA		47.7
		Business travel (Total)			1530.1
	Employee commuting - transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites	Commuting/Car travel petrol	km	192 547	34.8
		Commuting/Car travel diesel	km	156 311	27.1
		Commuting/Car travel hybrid	km	355	0.04
		Commuting/Carshare	passenger. km	67 140	11.4
		Commuting/Bus travel	passenger. km	42 554	1.1
		Commuting/Rail travel	passenger. km	80 447	3.3
Commuting/Light rail, metro and tram		passenger. km	9 206	0.3	

	Commuting/Motorbike travel	passenger. km	41 108	4.5
	Commuting (Total)			82.5
Total				1738.1
Buffer 3%				52.3
GRAND Total				1790.2

Almost 73% of the total carbon emissions were related to business travel followed by accommodation (14%) and employee commuting (5%) (Figure 2).

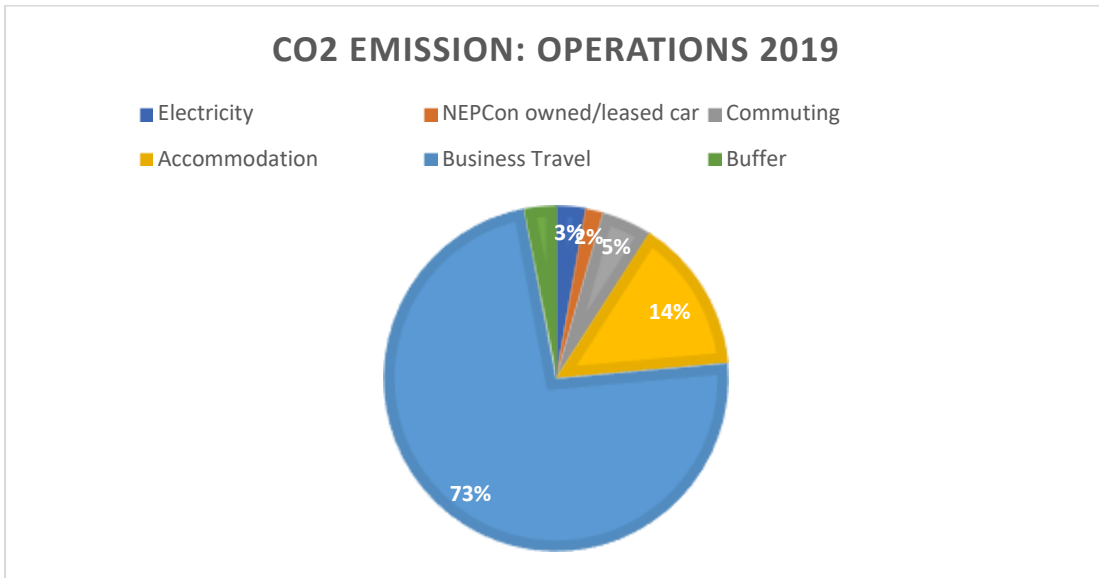


Figure 2 Total carbon footprint by emissions source

Mobility emissions such as business travel, owned/leased vehicles, and employee commuting, accounted for 80% of NEPCon’s total carbon emission in 2019. The breakdown of the carbon emission from NEPCon’s business travel is shown in the figure below (Figure 3). Air travel accounts for 86% of all emissions related to business travel followed using car (21 %) and travel by train (2%).

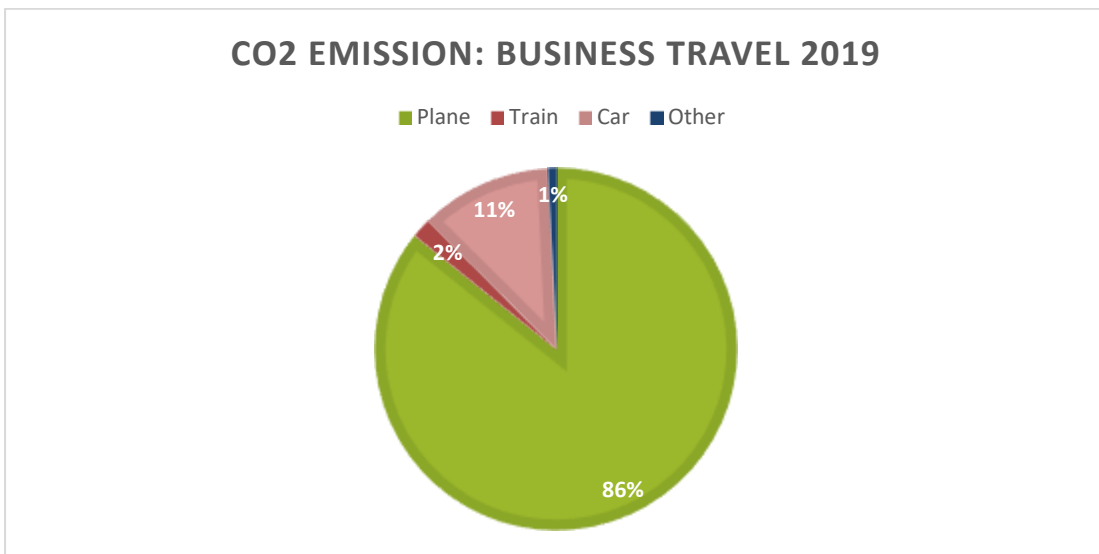


Figure 3 Carbon footprint from business travel by emissions source (Other includes taxi, city train, tram, metro, ferry)

2.2 Transportation in vehicles owned or controlled by NEPCon

Four of NEPCon’s subsidiaries reported to own or lease vehicles in 2019 (Table 7).

Table 7 Vehicles owned or leased by NEPCon

Entity	Car Model	Fuel type	Car Manufacture year	Emission factor
Nepcon OÜ	Hyundai i40 wagon	Diesel	2015	0.17336
Nepcon OÜ	Open Astra	Diesel	2018	0.17336
NEPCon SIA	Skoda Octavia	Diesel	2016	0.17336
NEPCon LT UAB	Nissan Qashqai	Diesel	2016	0.17336
NEPCon LT UAB	Kia Niro	Hybrid	2018	0.11473
NEPCon Bulgaria FOOD	Kia Ceed	Petrol	2016	0.18084

Approximately 180 000 kilometres was travelled in cars owned or leased by NEPCon in 2019, resulting in net carbon emissions of approximately 25.3 t CO₂e.

2.3 Employee commuting

In 2019, NEPCon employees commuted approximately total distance of 623 800 km from their home to work (please note that 45% of NEPCon employees stated that they work from home and do not regularly go to any offices). Personal or shared car accounted for 74% of the total commuting distance followed by train (14%), bus (7%) and motorbike (4%). In terms of carbon emissions, commuting via personal or shared car accounted for approximately 88% (73 t CO₂e) of the total emissions from commuting.

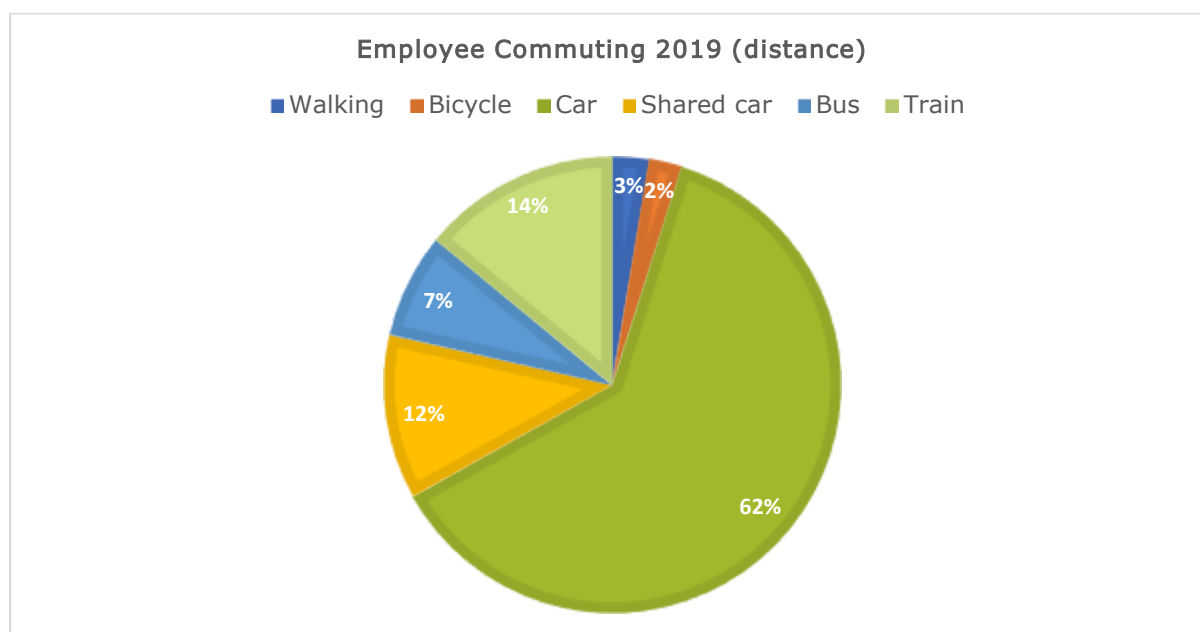


Figure 4 Share of employee commuting (distance) by transport mode

About NEPCon

NEPCon (Nature Economy and People Connected) is an international non-profit organisation working to support better land management and business practices that benefit people, nature and the climate in 100+ countries around the world. We do this through innovation projects, capacity building and sustainability services. We focus on forest and climate impact commodities and related sectors, such as tourism.

We are accredited certifiers for sustainability schemes such as FSC™ (Forest Stewardship Council™), PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification), RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil), Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture and SBP (Sustainable Biomass Program). We also certify to our own LegalSource™, Sustainable Tourism and Carbon Footprint Management standards. A self-managing division of NEPCon promotes and delivers our certification services. Surplus from certification activities supports NEPCon's non-profit activities.

NEPCon is recognised by the EU as a Monitoring Organisation under the EU Timber Regulation.

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