

Executive summary

Reducing carbon emissions is now a highly important task for many companies, and there are a variety of factors which are now driving the procedure. As well as the clear, widespread environmental benefits, carbon reduction is now being enforced through a variety of government schemes, in order to meet ambitious reduction targets for both the UK and throughout Europe.

In the coming years, more mandatory schemes will be implemented, enforcing these targets even more strictly. These schemes will make it increasingly difficult for organisations not to adhere to carbon reduction measures without breaking the law or facing heavy penalties. Perhaps as a result of this, the financial benefits of reducing carbon are also being publicised and pushed, in the hope that organisations will take it upon themselves to implement carbon reduction strategies as soon as possible, without being forced into the process.

This survey conducted during May 2009 by the *Low Carbon Innovation Network*, with sponsorship from Kyocera, looked to examine attitudes, knowledge, current and future practices, and factors affecting carbon reduction within UK companies. With responses from senior executives representing more than 250 companies from a wide range of industry sectors, this survey provides a clear picture on current carbon reduction practices.

Energy management and consumption

Energy management is a crucial facet of carbon reduction plans within an organisation, with over half of respondents (69%) monitoring energy usage, showing that this practice is already regarded by many as important. Of these organisations, 39% had also set energy reduction targets, with a 50/50 divide between those who were meeting targets and those who were not. However, a significant number – 29%, the largest single response – had no targets in place, despite monitoring usage. For the remaining 30% of respondents, 15% were in the process of establishing an energy management programme.

This area was then broken down into further detail, by examining departmental energy management. Responses varied greatly, but the results show that of those organisations that do measure energy usage, the majority (46%) do not break down consumption data below organisational level.

Of those that do, the majority, 19%, still set energy reduction targets for the organisation as a whole, despite monitoring individual departments. Following closely behind were organisations that analysed individual departments only if there was reason to believe that the departments represented a significant proportion of energy usage (such as IT departments or manufacturing areas). Only a small number, 5%, broke down energy consumption by department whilst also setting individual targets across the organisation.

Respondents were then asked about measuring energy consumption of individual office devices (such as printers, computers and photocopiers), management of which is often considered to be an important first step in implementing an energy reduction strategy.

Only 11% of respondents had no policies whatsoever to encourage efficient use of electrical devices, with all other organisations taking some steps to promote efficiency in this area. However, the vast majority – 84% – do not measure energy consumption of individual devices. Of these 72%, the most common strategy, by a narrow margin (32%), was to have energy management policies in place to ensure that devices are automatically switched off outside working hours. Following closely behind, 31% of respondents said that the only measure they took in this area was to promote efficient use of devices.

Of the remaining respondents, only 9% had measured energy consumption of individual devices as well as having in place policies to encourage responsible use of those that consumed the most energy. 8% had not measured individual devices but did have automatic systems (either hardware or software-based) in place to manage energy use, whilst – perhaps surprisingly – only 6% had procured new energy-efficient devices, suggesting that many organisations (for the time being at least) prefer to maximise the energy-efficiency of current equipment, as opposed to purchasing new products.

Carbon footprint

Carbon footprinting receives a great deal of publicity, and many organisations – large and small – have calculated their footprint, using a variety of methods. Respondents were asked about carbon footprinting at both an organisational and a product/service level.

When asked about footprinting at an organisational level, respondents gave a wide range of answers which were generally equally balanced. A narrow majority of 27% of organisations wanted to measure their footprint but were unsure how to go about the process, suggesting that despite widespread coverage of the issue, solid, practical information about the process – in business terms – is not always readily available. Almost equal to this figure were the 26% of respondents who were in the process of measuring – or considering measuring – their organisation's carbon footprint, having identified a method of doing so. Additionally, a significant number – 14% – had no plans to measure their footprint at all.

Of the 33% that had already measured their organisation's footprint, respondents were almost evenly halved between those who actively encouraged suppliers and customers to do the same (15%) and those who did not (18%).

In terms of footprinting at a product/service level, results varied again, but with a clear majority of respondents (50%) stating they had no plans at present to measure the carbon footprint of their products and services, indicating that for many organisations, carbon measurement plans have evolved only so far, and that perhaps indirect and 'embedded' carbon issues have not yet been pushed to the forefront of business thinking, unlike organisational footprinting, which most seem to be engaging with at some level.

Of the remaining 50% of respondents, 14% had measured the carbon footprint of at least some products and services using a proprietary standard, and 4% had completed the process using a publicly available standard.

The most popular of these included systems offered by the Carbon Trust, the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and the PAS 2050 standard – launched by BSI British Standards, The Carbon Trust and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).

Just over 30% of organisations planned to undertake the footprinting process for products and/or services, though 27% said they were unsure of which standard to adopt (again suggesting that more information about how to complete the process needs to be made available), with only 4% saying they had chosen a standard.

Procurement

Sustainability policies are increasingly being widened to take into account 'indirect' areas which can also be utilised in the reduction of carbon. Procurement is especially important in this field, as it can be used as a tool to influence suppliers into providing products and services that better suit the needs of a sustainable market.

When respondents were asked about their organisation's policies in this area, responses showed that a narrow majority (39%) had no sustainable procurement policy in place. Although it would be easy to suggest from this figure that this area has yet to cause widespread concern, there was also significant use – or at least awareness – of sustainable procurement from other respondents, though levels of commitment varied. The second largest number of responses (36%) came from organisations which did not specify a need for a carbon footprint or other quantitative data from suppliers, but who nevertheless considered the environmental policies of suppliers when undertaking procurement decisions. 14% said that their sustainability policy requires some quantitative data – but not a carbon footprint – from suppliers, and 9% requested carbon footprint data but did not insist upon it. Only 1% of organisations had implemented a sustainable procurement policy whereby the carbon footprint data of suppliers was a requirement.

It is important to bear in mind that these figures reveal as much about the attitudes and policies of suppliers as they do about the surveyed organisations themselves.

Carbon Reduction Commitment

Beginning in 2010, The Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) is a legally binding scheme designed to drive change and alter the behaviour of various organisations, regarding their carbon emissions. As well as reducing the UK's carbon footprint (and hence working toward government targets for carbon reduction), it will also offer financial incentives to companies for reducing carbon. The CRC will affect a wide range of – mostly large – organisations across both the public and private sector, with electricity consumption greater than 6,000 MWh per year. It is estimated that these organisations, which typically fall below the threshold for the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme, account for around 10% of the UK carbon emissions.

Knowledge about the CRC – and preparation for its implementation – from the surveyed organisations was extremely mixed. 23% knew about the scheme, believed they fell within the criteria for inclusion and were prepared for its implementation, whilst 18% again possessed solid knowledge of the scheme but said they fell outside the inclusion criteria. 13% knew about the CRC and thought that it applied to them, but were unprepared for it, whilst 24% – the largest number by a small margin – knew about the scheme but were unsure whether it applied to them or not. Similarly, 21% claimed that they did not know about the scheme.

These figures suggest that – as with carbon footprinting – more publicity about the scheme is needed, along with readily available information on the criteria for inclusion.

Financial climate

Although implications of the current economic downturn have spread far and wide, perhaps surprisingly it appears to have made little real impact on the drive to reduce carbon emissions, with a clear majority (55%) of surveyed organisations stating that the downturn had made no difference to their carbon reduction strategies. 19% said that it had slightly restricted these plans, whilst only 4% claimed that it had severely restricted plans.

For some organisations, the downturn has in fact pushed forward carbon reduction plans, with 13% claiming it had slightly accelerated plans and 3% stating it had greatly accelerated plans, perhaps in recognition of the potential financial savings that such plans can produce. 5% said there were unsure if the downturn had made any difference.

Challenges

Regardless of the far-reaching benefits of carbon reduction, there are – for any organisation – challenges along the way. To gain insight as to the most significant of these difficulties, respondents were asked what they believed to be the single biggest challenge faced by their organisation in terms of carbon reduction, from a variety of commonly stated factors.

Responses varied, with the top three factors being extremely close in number: 'funding/resources' was, narrowly, the top answer, used by 25% of respondents, whilst 'empowering/motivating internal staff to take action' received 24% of votes, and 'knowledge about carbon management' followed closely behind with 22% of votes.

Though funding is always likely to be a concern for most organisations, the question of empowering/motivating staff is slightly more surprising, suggesting that perhaps new drivers are needed to push forward the issue, explaining the benefits of carbon reduction for all staff, not just those at management/senior level. Clearly, without at least some degree of support from staff throughout an organisation, carbon reduction will always remain elusive or extremely difficult to achieve.

Other challenges from respondents in this section were 'uncertainty in government legislation' (13%) and 'senior management support' (8%). 6% of respondents were unsure.

Following on from this, respondents were then asked to name the one thing that they wished to change within their organisation, regarding the quest to reduce carbon emissions. Unsurprisingly, responses varied enormously, but several common themes emerged, along with some interesting suggestions.

The biggest recurring theme was that of reducing the energy usage of equipment or of the premises overall. Suggestions for doing this were based around encouraging staff to reduce the energy wastage of equipment ("Have all employees actively switch everything off on a regular basis – lights, heating, computers, printers, machines, compressors etc."), replacing existing equipment, or installing energy-efficient technology, with solar panels being by far the most

commonly stated item. In terms of replacing existing equipment, one particular answer summed up the views of many: “Change heating/cooling systems. However, we are in a historic building and options are limited.”

Increasing staff knowledge of the issues (throughout the whole organisation) and making these issues a priority was another commonly cited issue, with a desire to increase individual awareness featuring strongly. Again, one answer summed up the views of the many: “Make everyone aware of what is possible, how to achieve targets and how, individually, they can contribute.”

The desire to change staff attitudes was often mentioned here, echoing the aforementioned ‘empowering/motivating staff’ factor, suggesting that an attitude of apathy still remains within some organisations. As one respondent put it when asked about their preferred change: “The attitude of some people who rely on the fact that we are a fairly small organisation, and that anything we do is unlikely to have a significant impact.”

Creating a greater level of awareness of carbon reduction overall also featured strongly in this area. Answers such as “Create a higher level of priority and recognition within the organisation” were common.

Funding was of course mentioned in the responses, but, perhaps surprisingly, not by a great many people. Other changes seemed to be at the forefront of most thinking, such as the desire to reduce business travel for staff (often through the use of video conferencing), and increasing measurement of carbon emissions within an organisation, either on a general basis or more specifically, such as through the use of sub-meters, which many respondents believed should be installed on the premises.

Increasing the carbon neutrality of suppliers was an answer given by several, suggesting that knowledge of the issue – and value given to it – is increasing. However, one respondent pointed out a problem that will no doubt be familiar to many: “[I would like to] force all our suppliers to become carbon neutral – however, some are too small and we rely on them for key services.”

Government

In the previous question, only a handful of respondents cited increased help from government as the change they wished to see implemented. However when pressed in the following question, respondents supplied a range of ideas as to the one thing – in their opinion – that the government should change to help enable reduction of carbon emissions.

The most popular responses were based around increased finances and a clearer direction for carbon reduction strategies. In terms of finance, greater investment in renewable technologies, financial incentives for businesses, and increased funding or grants to assist implementation of technology or green strategies were common answers. The view that many ‘green’ energy options are not yet fully viable options due to their (initial) cost was held by many. As one respondent put it: “Make renewable energy utility options more financially competitive with conventional means – or make it the default option.”

This answer also hints at another popular view: many respondents felt that clearer guidance from government was needed in order to successfully implement a nationwide carbon reduction strategy.

This desire for guidance was expressed through a number of different answers, with the general view being that clearer guidelines need to be set out on what needs to be achieved and how. There are “currently too many mixed messages”, claimed one respondent, with many others expressing the view that a general simplification on targets, legislation and methods is needed, such as the following answer, which urged government to “Provide information that is clear and easy to understand and implement.” The desire for government to “lead by example” in the area of carbon reduction and green energy was also a common one among respondents.

Another area that many respondents felt the government should be tackling is transport; specifically, improving public transport (therefore discouraging car travel) through strengthening the rail network (“switch the investment from road transport improvements into the railway network” said one respondent). There was also a desire to address general carbon emissions produced from all forms of transport, as well as suggestions that electric cars should be placed higher on the government’s ‘green’ agenda.

Achievements

In the final section, respondents were asked about what their organisation had already accomplished, specifically – what they thought to be the biggest single achievement by their organisation in relation to the reduction of carbon emissions. The responses made for insightful reading, and demonstrated that although for many the journey has only just begun, many considerable steps have already been taken.

From advanced large-scale measures, such as producing in-house biofuel and creating an on-site combined heat and power (CHP) plant, to simple but effective achievements such as “Turning off lights and opening windows instead of using the air-conditioning”, the range of answers was hugely varied, but there were some common themes.

Carbon footprinting was cited as an achievement by many. Whether through use of the technique to measure and reduce carbon or simply setting up the measurement system in the first place, the number of organisations getting to grips with footprinting was encouraging. One respondent mentioned an impressive 68% reduction in carbon thanks to footprint measurements. Other energy reductions were also cited as achievements in this section, with some organisations even achieving carbon-neutral status.

Other methods of carbon measuring and energy assessments were also listed as achievements, including some particularly advanced techniques and systems; one respondent noted that their organisation completed half-hourly analysis of energy consumption data. Another respondent explained the following system: “Introduction of an energy management system which co-ordinates an on/off factory-heating system with internal temperature and opening/closing of roller shutter doors to prevent overheating and heat-loss.”

Other frequently cited achievements included implementation of regular recycling systems or a general improvement in waste management. Purchasing and installing of new energy-efficient

equipment – with low-energy lighting and lamps proving particularly popular – was also a recurring theme.

Notably, the issue of engaging with and motivating staff arose yet again, with a number of organisations citing achievements in this area, including raising staff awareness levels and successfully engaging with staff to reduce heating, lighting and other sources of energy wastage. One organisation even listed ‘sustainability training for every employee’ as their biggest achievement. Certainly, staff training in this area looks set to increase in the near future, and more organisations will surely follow a similar path.

Other innovative staff-related measures included the appointment of several energy manager positions and, as described by one respondent: “A recent ‘save it’ campaign to raise awareness of the need to conserve energy in all its forms.”

Buildings are now recognised as being one of the biggest producers of carbon, with the existing building stock thought to account for around 40% of carbon emissions. Therefore, reducing these emissions will be crucial in achieving the ambitious targets set by government. Perhaps in recognition of this, many respondents cited achievements in energy-reduction which were related to their organisation’s premises, including the addition of more insulation, switching from single to double-glazed windows and even several who had relocated to a building with a high BREEAM (the Building and Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) rating.

The survey provided a wealth of best practice examples, highlighting over two hundred specific achievements in the quest to reduce carbon emissions. It also illustrated the importance (rated by 69% of respondents) of sharing best practice and the willingness (shown by 55% of respondents) to share experience on carbon reduction initiatives with counterparts from outside their organisation.

Conclusion

The survey uncovered a hugely varied range of attitudes and commitments in current carbon reduction practices, but what is clear is that the issue will only increase in importance during the foreseeable future.

One definite that can be taken from the survey results is that the provision of information and the sharing of experiences on carbon reduction will assist many organisations. Of those that had not yet implemented carbon reduction strategies, it was rarely because of a lack of concern about the issues, and more often due to a lack of knowledge on how to go about the process.

The enthusiasm of many respondents when asked to contribute their own opinions and ideas shows that, far from being a ‘sideline’ issue, the topic of carbon reduction is one that resonates deeply with many, on both a personal and business level, with many people also displaying a desire to implement their ideas across their organisation and also share their knowledge and experience with their counterparts from other organisations.

Profile of Respondents

Industry Sector:	Percent	Count
Chemicals, Pharma & Medical	2.2%	5
Electronic & Electrical	2.2%	5
Engineering & Materials	17.0%	38
Financial Services	4.9%	11
Food & Beverage	2.2%	5
Household & Personal Care	2.2%	5
Information Technology	4.9%	11
Leisure, Hotel & Restmts	5.4%	12
Media, Pub. & Entertain.	1.8%	4
Property, Land & Construction	18.4%	41
Retailing & Wholesaling	12.6%	28
Support Services	15.2%	34
Transport & Storage	3.1%	7
Vehicles & Components	2.2%	5
Other	5.4%	12
		223

Turnover:	Percent	Count
Less than 1 million	8.6%	19
1 - 5 million	15.3%	34
5 - 20 million	27.0%	60
20 - 50 million	17.6%	39
50 - 100 million	5.9%	13
100 - 250 million	12.2%	27
250 - 500 million	6.8%	15
500 million - 1 billion	2.7%	6
More than 1 billion	4.1%	9
		222

No. of employees:	Percent	Count
Less than 10	2.7%	5
10 - 50	14.5%	27
50 - 100	18.3%	34
100 - 250	19.9%	37
250 - 500	14.5%	27
500 - 1000	8.6%	16
1000 - 5000	13.4%	25
5000 - 10000	4.3%	8
More than 10000	3.8%	7
		186

No. of locations:	Percent	Count
1	56.4%	128
2-5	30.4%	69
5-20	7.9%	18
20 -50	2.6%	6
50-100	0.4%	1
100 - 500	1.3%	3
> 500	0.9%	2
		227

Level of seniority:	Percent	Count
CEO/Chairman	20.2%	66
Director	27.0%	88
Manager	45.7%	149
Non-managerial	4.3%	14
Other	2.8%	9

Which of the following statements best reflects the situation in your organisation regarding energy management?	Percent	Count
We are monitoring energy usage, have set firm targets for reduction and are on track to achieve them	19.9%	54
We are monitoring energy usage, have set targets but are not fully meeting them	19.6%	53
We are monitoring energy usage but have no targets in place	29.2%	79
We are in the process of establishing an energy management programme	15.5%	42
We don't have an energy management programme	15.9%	43
		271

Which of the following statements best reflects the situation in your organisation regarding departmental energy management?	Percent	Count
We break down energy consumption by department and have set individual targets across the organisation	5.6%	15
We are monitoring energy consumption for each individual department, but targets are set for the organisation as a whole	19.0%	51
We analyse some departments individually, if we believe that they represent a significant proportion of energy use, for example IT or manufacturing	15.3%	41
We don't break down energy consumption data below organisation level	45.9%	123
We don't analyse energy consumption even at organisation level	14.2%	38
		268

Which of the following best describes the position regarding the measuring of energy consumption of individual types of electrical equipment in your offices, e.g. computers, photocopiers and printers?	Percent	Count
We have measured the energy consumption of individual devices, and have policies in place to encourage responsible use of those that consume the most energy	9.3%	25
We haven't measured the energy consumption of individual devices, but we have implemented automatic systems to manage energy use (either hardware or software based)	8.6%	23
We haven't measured the energy consumption of individual devices, but we have energy management policies in place to ensure devices are automatically switched off outside working hours	32.1%	86
We don't have any policies to encourage the efficient use of electrical devices	11.2%	30
We have procured new energy efficient devices	6.3%	17
We don't measure the output of each device but do promote efficient use	32.5%	87
		268

Which of the following best describes the position regarding carbon footprinting at organisation level?	Percent	Count
We have measured the carbon footprint of our organisation and are actively encouraging our suppliers and customers to do the same	15.0%	40
We have measured the carbon footprint of our organisation but are not engaging with suppliers or customers on this subject	18.0%	48
We are in the process of (or considering) measuring our carbon footprint and have identified a method for doing this	25.9%	69
We want to measure our carbon footprint but are unsure how to go about it	26.7%	71
We have no plans to measure our carbon footprint	14.3%	38
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Which of the following best describes the position regarding carbon footprinting at product/service level?	Percent	Count
We have completed carbon footprints for at least some of our products/services, using a proprietary standard	14.0%	37
We plan to carbon footprint our products/services and have chosen a standard	3.8%	10
We plan to carbon footprint our products/services but are unsure which standard to adopt	27.7%	73
We have no plans currently to carbon footprint our products/services	50.0%	132
We have completed carbon footprints for at least some of our products/services, using a publicly-available standard	4.5%	12
Comments		29

Which of the following best describes the position regarding sustainable procurement?	Percent	Count
We have a sustainable procurement policy and carbon footprint data is required from all our suppliers	1.1%	3
We have a sustainable procurement policy and we request carbon footprint data but do not insist upon it	9.5%	25
Our sustainable procurement policy does not call for carbon footprint data but does require other quantitative data to be provided by suppliers	14.1%	37
Our sustainable procurement policy does not specify the need for quantitative data, but we do consider the environmental policies of our suppliers	36.5%	96
We don't have a sustainable procurement policy	38.8%	102
		263

To what extent is your organisation ready for the Carbon Reduction Commitment?	Percent	Count
We know about it, believe we fall within its criteria and know what we have to do	23.0%	57
We know about it, believe it applies to us but are unprepared	12.5%	31
We know about it but are unsure whether it applies to us or not	24.6%	61
We definitely fall outside its criteria	18.5%	46
We don't really know about it	21.4%	53
		248

To what extent, if any, has the current economic downturn impacted your drive to reduce carbon emissions?	Percent	Count
Severely restricted plans	4.0%	10
Slightly restricted plans	18.9%	47
No difference	55.0%	137
Slightly accelerated plans	13.7%	34
Greatly accelerated plans	2.8%	7
Unsure	5.6%	14
		249

Regarding the various challenges linked to carbon reduction, what do you think is the single biggest challenge faced?

	Percent	Count
Empowering/motivating internal staff to take action	24.2%	60
Funding/resources	25.8%	64
Knowledge about carbon management	22.2%	55
Senior management support	8.9%	22
Uncertainty in government legislation	13.3%	33
Unsure	5.6%	14
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What importance do you attach to opportunities to share experience and best practice on carbon reduction initiatives with your counterparts from other organisations?

	Percent	Count
Very important	25.1%	62
Important	43.7%	108
No particular view	27.5%	68
Not important	2.4%	6
No importance at all	1.2%	3
		247

Thinking about the quest to reduce carbon emissions, if there is one thing that you could change (or make happen) within your organisation, what would it be?

The following are sample responses, loosely grouped together:

Communication and staff empowerment/motivation

- Staff understanding. Change attitude to realise it can be good for the business.
- Communicate corporate sustainability strategy/policy through the organisation/
- Get people to take personal responsibility
- To have savings made from energy efficiency made available for further energy efficiency projects
- Setting up a simple to follow policies to all in the facilities and procurement departments.
- Incentivise through company balanced scorecard
- Management buy-in for funding of big carbon reduction projects
- Encourage employees to take action to reduce their own carbon footprint (at work and at home!).
- Find a sustainable method of engaging all staff and suppliers as short term campaigns are labour intensive but only yield short term results.
- Monitoring and targeting energy reductions
- Get everyone to notice wasteful processes, and take action to stop them.
- Instil best practice to employees just starting the company, by introducing an energy awareness topic in the induction program.
- Ensuring all global offices follow environmental procedures.
- Address staff attitude that, as a fairly small organisation, anything we do is unlikely to have a significant impact.
- Local teams/champions motivating others to build energy efficiency into their habits.
- Achieve buy-in at the highest level backed up with funding and resources

- Recognition of impact of the choice of directors cars have on staff motivation to reduce emissions
- More resources for training
- To get buy-in from shareholders
- Senior management to consider environmental impacts
- Overcoming the inertia to see agreed projects through
- More involvement / responsibility by staff
- Emphasising the importance of reducing our carbon footprint across the whole company
- Higher level of priority and recognition within the organisation
- Dedicated resource time and commitment from all departments
- Encourage all employees to view carbon reduction as they view revenue growth / profit contribution
- Personal Carbon Reduction Commitment
- Make carbon a business issue and encourage a triple base accountancy method that demonstrates value in environmental and social terms as well as financial.
- Collect evidence of customer demand for lower-carbon suppliers
- Communicate initiatives across the business, top to bottom

Travel & Transport

- Reduce the need for business travel.
- Encourage more staff to use low-carbon forms of transport, even for business travel.
- Increase in video conferencing in preference to travelling to face to face meetings
- Reduce the amount of transport of goods during import and distribution.
- Use of electric/hydrogen cars on site visits
- Move the company car fleet to more fuel efficient or hybrid models.
- Switch vehicles from diesel to hydrogen powered when available
- Encourage more meetings to be held using web technologies
- Switch our diesel van fleet to electric vehicles.
- Reducing food miles for our products
- Increase the efficiency of our distribution chain

Energy Efficiency

- Switch off electrical items that are not being used.
- Improve insulation of premises i.e. double glazing and new windows
- Create accurate predictions or payback based on real market changes in energy and carbon to justify greater investment in energy efficiency and renewables
- Metering and having the entire building utilize only renewable energy sources
- Collecting data on energy usage and then developing a strategy/policy.
- Get the premises landlord committed to carbon reduction.
- More real time information about energy use at Department level
- Employment of an energy manager
- Better software to capture all energy data from all locations
- Find a simple way of collating and disaggregating carbon data
- Installation of smart metering and energy management systems across all our offices and sites
- Encourage staff to wear warmer clothing so that heating may be reduced!
- Investigate metering for different systems so we could see how much energy is consumed for different functions, such as air-conditioning, photocopying etc
- Need more control of services provided by landlord
- Shut off all electrical devices, that are not needed overnight and at week-ends
- Better ability to monitor usage and therefore control consumption

Investment/Purchasing

- Move to a new purpose built energy efficient building with renewable energy supplies.
- Upgrade to more energy efficient equipment
- Change factory lighting to a more energy efficient system
- Change the air conditioning / heating of the building as question efficiency
- Monitor and target energy efficiencies
- Use of solar/water power to generate electricity
- Reduce energy consumption of heavy machinery (CNC Machines, compressors etc)
- Purchasing of green energy
- Sub metering of electricity supplies
- Ensure at the project design stage that low energy low emission design is a central driver
- Funding for renewable energy projects.
- Install the most energy efficient machinery on the market.
- Install photovoltaic panels
- Install a more environmentally effective heating/ventilation system
- Install solar panels
- Reduce waste produced on site

Other

- Organise a carbon audit of our business
- Find a way to ensure all our suppliers to become carbon neutral.
- Make our supply chain more transparent
- Efficient and more effective use of waste materials
- Embark upon a comprehensive Carbon Footprinting exercise - accepting the costs that are associated with doing so.
- Measure the carbon footprint of our products
- A coherent approach to carbon footprinting across all our businesses
- Reduce gas use
- Better use of steam generated from the process to produce electricity

[End]