Affinity Private Wealth Limited

Carbon Footprint Report

1. Introduction

This report has been requested by Affinity Private Wealth Limited ('Affinity') to establish the carbon footprint of the business for the year ended 30 September 2021.

This report has been calculated for Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and limited Scope 3 emissions (water supply & treatment, business travel, hotel nights and paper usage).

Greenhouse gases ('GHG') have varying global warming potentials, a measure used to compare the emissions from the various GHGs. Carbon dioxide equivalent, or CO2e, is the term used to describe the different greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO2e signifies the amount of CO2 which would have the equivalent global warming impact.

2. GHG Base Year

The base year is a reference year against which emissions performance can be measured over time. Affinity have base year calculations for the year ended 31 September 2020, and 2021 emissions will be calculated against this. Carbon Footprint inventories will be compared to this base year to track the results of emission reductions over time.

3. Organisational Boundaries

Organisational boundaries are used to determine how GHG emissions are accounted. Organisations can choose to account their GHG emissions based on three different boundary conceptions: equity share, financial control or operational control.

Affinity is reporting the operational GHG emissions over which it has financial control.

4. Operational Boundaries

Operational Boundaries are identified to define the GHG emissions and offsets associated with the organisation's operations. GHG emissions are categorised as direct emissions, energy indirect emissions and other indirect emissions, as defined below:

Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1):

Direct GHGs are direct emissions from GHG sources that are owned or controlled by an entity. These are broken down into the following categories:

- Stationery combustion – fuels, heating sources
- Mobile combustion – vehicles
- Process emissions – released during industrial processes
- Fugitive emissions – leaks from greenhouse gases (refrigeration, air conditioning)

Energy Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2):

Energy Indirect GHG emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of the electricity purchased & consumed by Affinity.

Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3):

GHG emissions, other than energy indirect emissions, which are a consequence of an organisation's activities, but arises form GHG sources that are owned or controlled by other organisations.

5. Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)

Stationery Combustion – Gas, Kerosene, Oil

Not applicable - no use of stationery combustion reported

Mobile Combustion – Diesel & Petrol

Not applicable – no use of mobile combustion reported (Employee-owned vehicles which are used for business purposes are a Scope 3 emission)

Process emissions – emissions due to industrial processes

Not applicable.

Fugitive emissions - gases or vapours from pressurised equipment

Not applicable - no refrigerants have required topping up during the period.

6. Energy Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2)

Energy Indirect GHG emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of the electricity purchased & consumed by Affinity.

Jersey has a decarbonised electricity supply, with the majority of the island's electricity imported from France. Imported energy is one third renewable tidal power and two thirds nuclear power. A small amount of energy is generated on-island from the Energy from Waste Plant. In the future this will be supplemented by on-island solar power.

Please note that because the majority of Jersey's electricity is imported from France, all associated emissions are internationally accounted for by France. However, to understand the real impact of the purchased electricity, the current Jersey Grid conversion factor (from the Jersey Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors Report) is used as a suitable factor against electricity use. This conversion factor includes emissions from on-island generation, JEC operations, imported electricity and emissions from the Energy from Waste plant.

https://www.gov.je/environment/climateemergency/jerseyclimateemergency/greenhouseemissions/pages/greenhousegasemissions.aspx

Electricity	kgCO2e	kgCo2	kgCH4	kgN2O
Purchased Electricity	3,561	-	-	-

There is a material reduction in the CO2e of purchased electricity when measured against the base year figure of 9,274 kgCO2e. This is in part due to a change from 2 premises (Seale Street & Brittania Place) in the previous year, to modern, purpose-built premises at 27 Esplanade in the current year. It is also due in part to a restatement of the conversion factor for electricity from 0.101kgCO2 per unit in the base year calculations to 0.024519 in the current period.

7. Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3)

This report considers Indirect GHG emissions for limited Scope 3 emissions (water supply & treatment, business travel, hotel nights and paper usage) at this stage.

Water supply and treatment

Jersey Water do not currently calculate the carbon cost of water supply and treatment. As such the UK DEFRA Conversation factors are used as a suitable alternative, as published for the year 2021.

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021

Water	kgCO2e	kgCo2	kgCH4	kgN2O
Water supply & treatment	1,741	-	-	-

Water supply and treatment were not included in the base year calculations.

Business travel

The conversation factors used to calculate the Indirect GHG emissions for individuals travelling for work purposes is taken from the UK Government Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), as published for the year 2021.
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021

Air travel is calculated with consideration of the Haul and Class of each flight.

Haul

- Domestic – to and from the UK
- Short Haul – international flights to/from the UK, typically to Europe (up to 3,700km distance)
- Long Haul – long haul international flights to/from the UK, typically to non-European destinations (over 3,700 km)
- International – international flights to/from non-UK countries.

Class of travel - Air travel factors are calculated on the basis of the area of the plane each passenger takes up. If a plane is comprised totally of business-class seats, as opposed to more closely packed economy class seats, fewer passengers can fly. Therefore, each passenger takes a larger share of the emissions.

Radiative Forcing - Radiative forcing is a measure of the additional environmental impact of aviation. These include emissions of nitrous oxides and water vapour when emitted at high altitude. Radiative forcing has been included in the calculations for this report.

Well-to-tank – this report includes well-to-tank calculations for business travel. Well-to-tank accounts for the upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with extraction, refining and transportation of the aviation fuel to the plane before take-off.

Flight distance travelled is calculated with reference to www.airmilescalculator.com
Land distance travelled by train is calculated with reference to https://my.railmiles.me/mileage-engine/

Mode of travel	kgCO2e	kgCo2	kgCH4	kgN2O
Air travel	2,320	2,080	1	10
Land travel - train	1	1	0	0

There has been a material reduction in flights taken in the current year, a reduction of 11,743 kgCO2e on the base year figure of 14,063 kg CO2e.

Hotel stays

The conversation factors used to calculate the Indirect GHG emissions for hotel stays for work purposes is taken from the UK Government Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), as published for the year 2021.
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021

Hotel Stays	kgCO2e	kgCo2	kgCH4	kgN2O
Hotel stays	152	-	-	-

Hotel stays were not included in the base year calculations.

Paper Usage

The conversation factors used to calculate the Indirect GHG emissions for materials use – paper - is taken from the UK Government Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), as published for the year 2021.
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021

Materials Usage	kgCO2e	kgCo2	kgCH4	kgN2O
Paper	665	-	-	-

Paper usage was not included in the base year calculations.

Summary – for the year ended 30 September 2021

Operational Boundary	Scope	Emission	Kg CO2e	Percentage %
Direct GHG emissions	Scope 1	-	-	-
Energy Indirect GHG emissions	Scope 2	Electricity	3,561	42%
Indirect GHG emissions	Scope 3	Water supply & treatment	1,741	21%
Indirect GHG emissions	Scope 3	Business travel - air	2,320	27%
Indirect GHG emissions	Scope 3	Business travel - train	1	0%
Indirect GHG emissions	Scope 3	Hotel stays	152	2%
Indirect GHG emissions	Scope 3	Materials use - paper	665	8%
ALL – kg CO2e			8,398	100%
TOTAL – t CO2e			**8.4**	

For the year ended 30 September 2021 Affinity have been responsible for the emission of 8.4 tonnes of CO2e in relation to their operational Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and limited Scope 3 emissions (water supply & treatment, business travel, hotel nights and paper usage)

Sheena Brockie
Sustainability Consultant
t: 07797 762474
www.thegoodjerseylife.business

27/04/2022