University of St Andrews | FOUNDED 1413

Reporting Procurement Scope 3 Carbon Emissions

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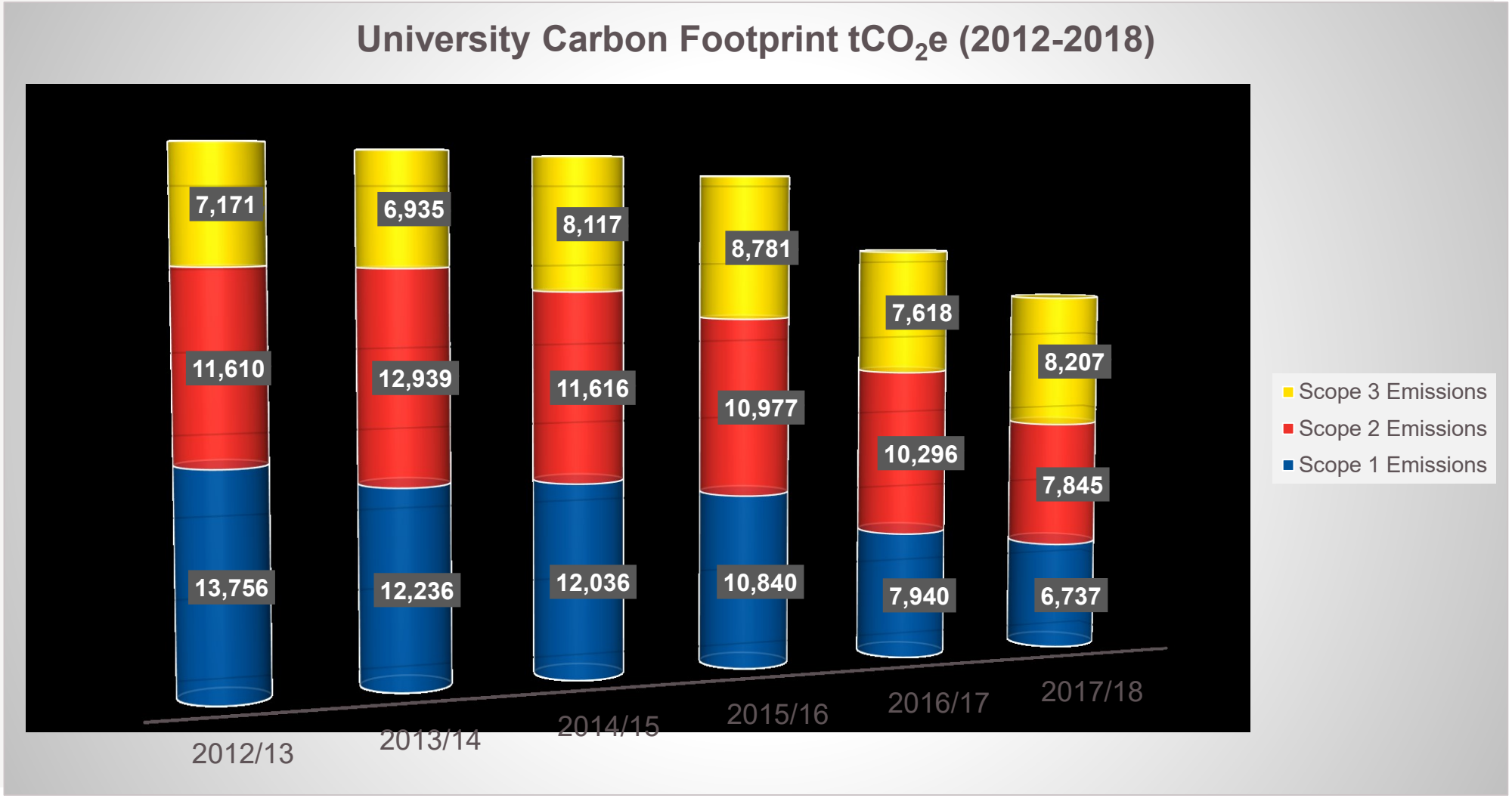
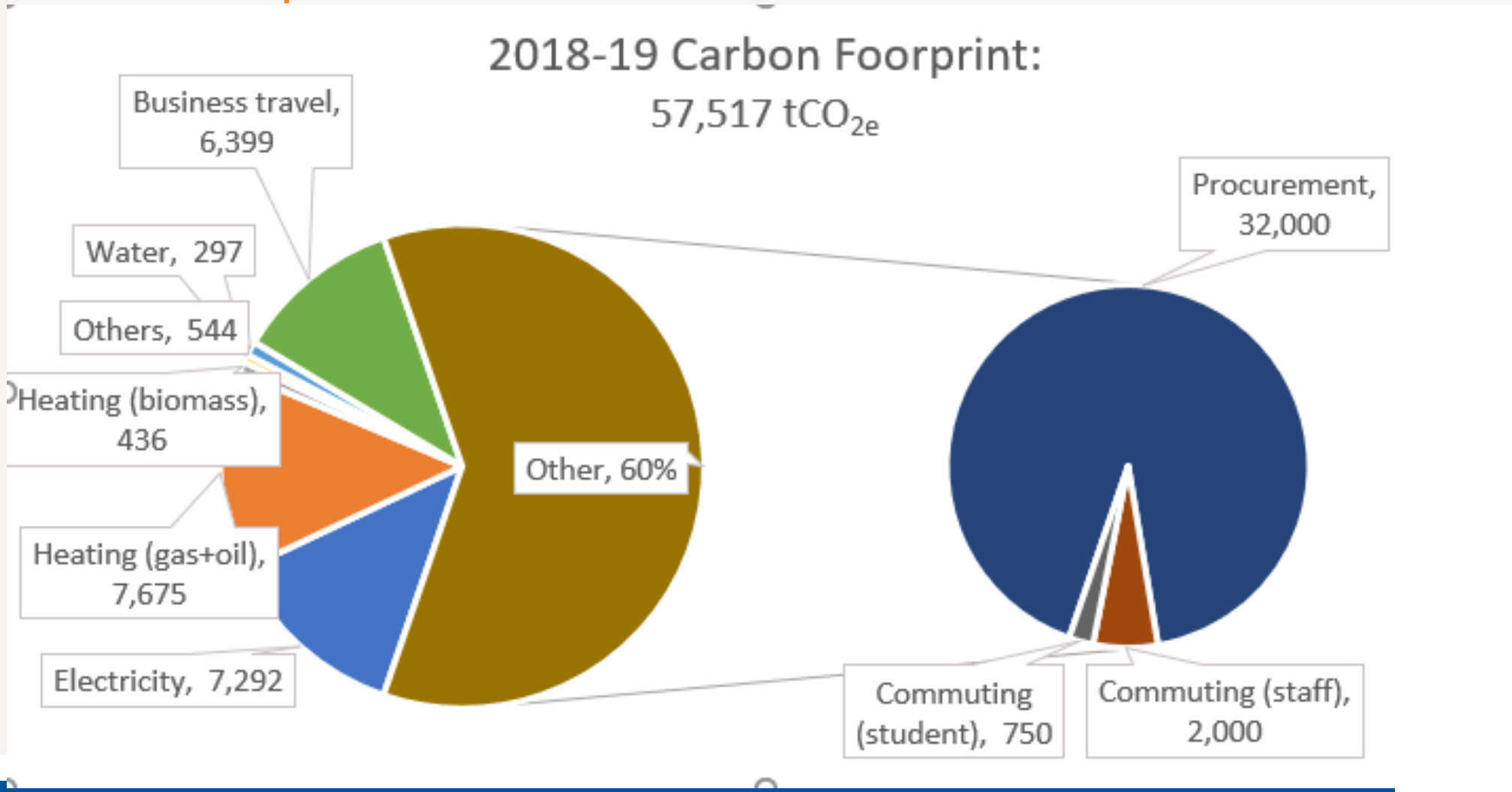
Carbon Footprint



Carbon Footprint



Carbon Footprint

GHG Emissions Required

Current GHG emissions	32,000 tCO_{2e}
Reduction required to reach net zero for energy (2025)	-4,000 tCO_{2e}
Reduction required for net zero carbon (2045)	-30,000 tCO_{2e}

Current Status:

Energy sources – Climate Ready	N/A	Emissions per spend of respective procurement type is out of University scope
Infrastructure – Climate Ready	R	The University does not currently request carbon footprint data of its supply chain
Efficient use – Climate Friendly	R	Carbon impact is not yet a specific criterion for assessing suppliers and tender returns
Policy – Climate Just	A	Standard procurement frameworks exist across University's, these could be leveraged to achieve wider aims

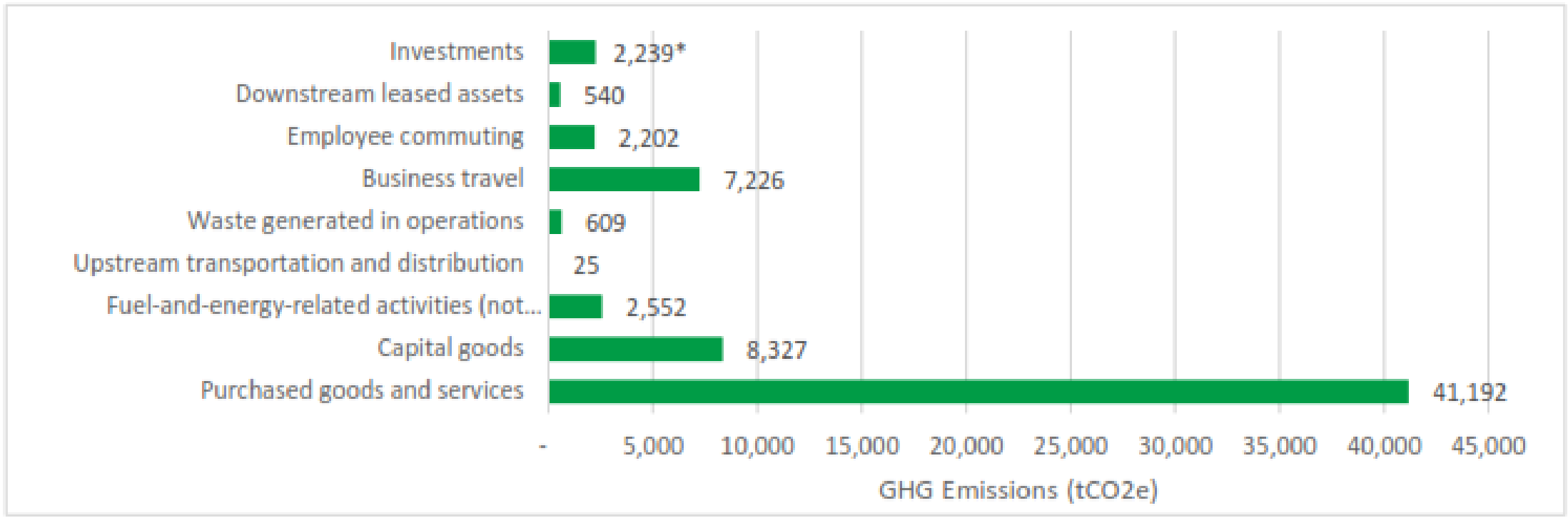
Procurement Carbon

- The University has been reviewing current and past data to form a baseline for reporting Scope 3 emissions from our procurement activities
- Our current method (HESCET) links carbon to PROC_HE categorised £ spend.
- APUC produce HESCET data for HESA EMR in January, but too late to be included in the PBCCD reports in November.
- “Black box” we cannot see or update the emission factors.
- We are working with a consultant on a gap analysis to understand how we can improve this using alternate calculation methods such as ie Quantis Suite

Procurement Carbon Footprint - HESCET

	Tonnes CO2e
Business services	**5,493**
Paper products	**1,118**
Other manufactured products	**5,832**
Manufactured fuels, chemicals and glasses	**1,130**
Food and catering	**3,518**
Construction	**7,859**
Information and communication technologies	**2,956**
Waste and water	**842**
Medical and precision instruments	**955**
Other procurement	**2,238**
Unclassified	**537**
Total	**32,478**

Scope 3 Carbon Footprint – using Quantis Suite



Strategy

- Suppliers will reduce their carbon footprints; our strategy seeks to encourage the acceleration of this process by working with suppliers aligned with our carbon reduction ambitions
- Standardise reporting by working together as a University sector
- Direct reductions can also be achieved by switching from / buying fewer products with high embodied carbon, e.g. paper, cement, meat and plastics
- Where carbon is known, data to be removed from HESCET tool.

Example 1 – Food Procurement Tender Clauses

As part of its annual reporting processes the University requires suppliers of goods and services provide carbon footprint data, including direct GHG emissions from operations and embodied carbon from supply chains.

Specific to this tender, these data shall include:

1. ***Best available data for food production and details of your organisations commitment to increase the accuracy and robustness of these data;***
2. ***Detailed breakdown of GHG emissions generated by the storage, logistics and distribution of supplied goods and services to the University***

Example 1 – Food Procurement Tender Clauses

Source data will be available monthly, with an annual report produced by the second week in August for the previous academic year's GHG emissions

This report shall itemise the above two emissions categories and capture where estimations and assumptions have been made in reporting data

The source data shall also be provided in a format such that the University will be able to estimate embodied carbon per meal type served

Example 2 – Energy Based Procurement

- **We are currently supporting procurement of laboratory equipment and as part of the tender process we have;**
  - Defined run hours and baseline conditions
  - Requested energy consumption data for proposed equipment
- **Scoring criteria is 65% quality and 35% energy lifecycle costs**
  - Highest marks will awarded to bidder with most favourable lifecycle cost (not just lowest cost), calculated as below;

[Total electrical load Saving (kWh) x £0.12] / Purchase Cost

Summary

- **Key questions going forwards include;**
  - How can we improve carbon data and build these into our baseline reporting across the sector?
  - How do we embed carbon measurement into our procurement process and decision making?
  - How can Scottish Procurement and APUC take the lead by building carbon disclosure through all future contracts as a mandatory criteria?

- This is a huge challenge and we are planning efforts to improve where we can make the biggest impact (aim of our current gap analysis process)