



Carbon Reduction Plan

Year ending March 2023

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Quick reference for Public Sector procurement professionals

The information required in the PPN 06/21 reporting template can be found at:

- **Commitment to achieving Net Zero** – page 3
- **Baseline Emissions Footprint** – see confirmation that baseline year is 2019 (page 2) and data in 2019 column on page 11
- **Current Emissions Reporting** – see right-hand-most populated column on page 11
- **Emissions reduction targets** – see the targets section (particularly the final statement) on page 10
- **Carbon Reduction projects** – see the list of initiatives on page 12
- **Completed Carbon Reduction initiatives** – see page 13
- **Declaration** – see page 13



Introduction

In recent years, Jumar has considerably matured its carbon reporting methodology, and the latest iteration of this document contains a number of updates from the first version published in 2021.

Measuring and addressing our carbon footprint has been a steep learning curve, which we have embraced. In a comparatively short time, we have arrived at a position of confidently quantifying and understanding our environmental impact – and are also now well placed to know how to respond in a meaningful way.

At a time when ‘greenwashing’ is a very real pitfall for companies of our size and type, we have sought to ensure that all decisions that we take regarding our Environmental and Social Governance (ESG) approach are real, tangible and justifiable.

With that in mind, Jumar is delighted to announce that in 2023, it has become carbon neutral by taking part in carefully-chosen offsetting schemes, and during 2023, will seek to become a ‘carbon negative’ (i.e. ‘climate positive’) business.

This will be achieved by a simple philosophy:

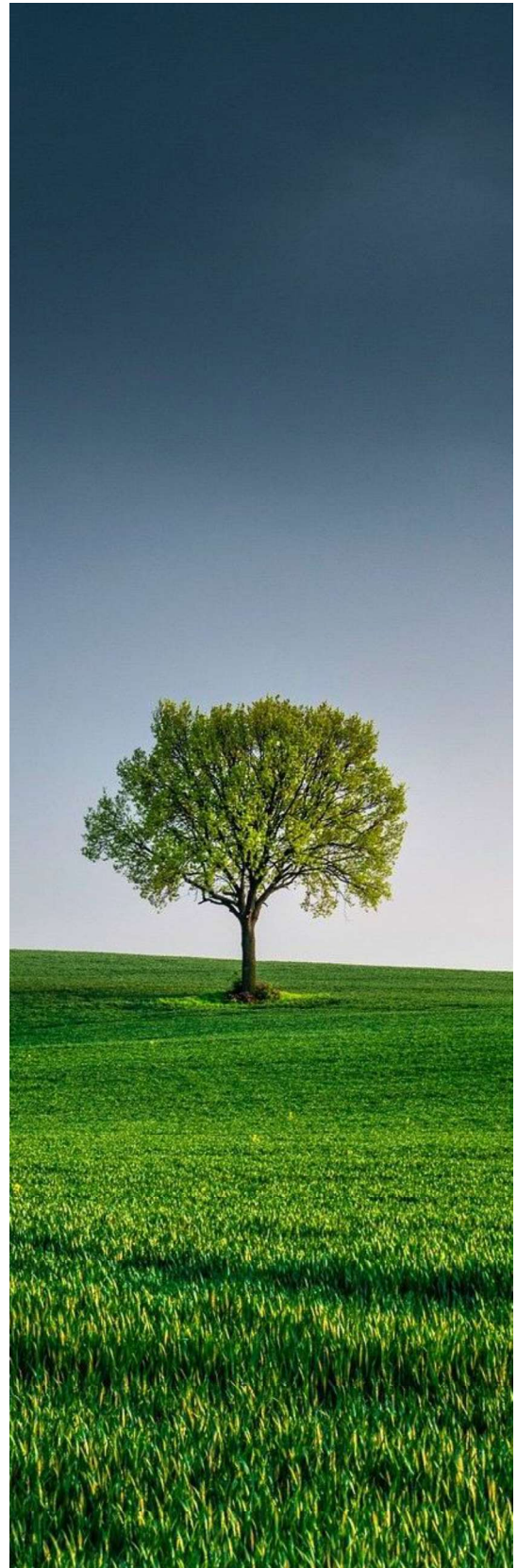
- We will reduce our carbon emission where possible
- Where this is not possible, we will offset carbon emissions (using carefully selected suppliers who have been audited for compliance)
- We will go beyond carbon neutrality by supporting and directly becoming involved in, reforestation schemes in the UK. This will take the form of direct social value activity by Jumar staff and, where agreed with selected clients, based on spend under certain client contracts.

This approach is underpinned by our ISO14001 accreditation which we achieved in February 2023. Alongside this, runs our ongoing commitment to wider social value which is measured and independently audited under the National TOMs framework. We are also a signatory to the SME Climate Hub Commitment.

Our environmental reporting is carried out on a financial year basis, and the year declared begins in April of that year and runs until March of the following year. E.g. The year “2019” as declared, covers April 2019 to March 2020.

Our baseline year is 2019, and reflects the most recent year of ‘normal’ operation pre-Covid. The only data set not available for 2019 is waste disposal data which is negligible.

Figures are for UK operations. The meaning of Jumar in this document is Jumar Solutions Limited and Jumar Technology Limited – companies with the common parent, Jumar Holdings Limited, which wholly owns each company. We have one location, in Solihull, West Midlands.





Our commitments – to carbon neutrality, carbon negativity and net zero

New in 2023

Jumar has become carbon neutral by offsetting its Scope 3 emissions due to transport and waste disposal. This will provide an incentive to reduce these emissions further in recent years

Carbon neutrality

Now that we have a thorough understanding of our carbon footprint and its constituent elements, we can achieve our commitment to offset what we cannot reduce. During the reporting year 2022 (which covers April 2022 to March 2023), we have determined our footprint to be 54.91 tonnes.

Our gas and electricity supply is already 'green', but we continue to measure its equivalent footprint (location-based compared to market-based). This allows us to understand and reduce our energy consumption and make smarter choices about our business activities. Note that as these values are already offset at source, they are therefore not included in this figure.

Working with our selected carbon offset provider, which has undergone careful selection and compliance, we have now offset the outstanding amount of 54.91 tonnes – plus, for each tonne offset, one tree is planted in the UK and an additional tCO2e is offset through a separate tree buddying project certified under the VCS (Verified Carbon Standard) benchmark. This has taken place in the main regions where Jumar operates, and applied approximately proportionally; namely West Midlands (55% of offset), North West (27% and South East (18%)

Carbon negative/Climate positive

To enable us to go beyond carbon neutrality and achieve carbon negative status (i.e putting more carbon back than we remove), Jumar has made a number of additional significant commitments.

ESG features highly in Jumar's People Strategy, and activities such as reforestation initiatives are made available for staff to become involved in. In June 2023, for example, a joint activity with Heart of England where up to a quarter of the company's workforce are working to prepare land for reforestation in the West Midlands.

Additionally, Jumar has made a commitment to fund reforestation initiatives based on the throughput of certain contracts with its clients.

Net Zero

A key theme of our environmental strategy is that all activities are real, tangible and measurable. At the time of writing, we do not consider that there is sufficient practical guidance about the true, practical path to a validated, meaningful Net Zero status for a company of our type.

Our carbon reduction initiatives are, however, the precursor to achieving this status, and we continue to place great importance on understanding the route to NetZero and recognise that achieving this will be heavily dependent on our carbon reduction achievements.

We commit to NetZero by 2050 and have signed the SME Climate Hub commitment to that effect, but expect that with greater understanding (within our organisation and across industry as a whole) that we will be able to set a more SMART target in the next few years, well in advance of this 2050 commitment.

Summary of targets

Carbon Neutrality:	Calendar year 2023 (achieved)
'Carbon Negative':	Financial year 2023-4
Offset amount:	To remain below a 10% year-on-year curve since baseline of 2019
Net Zero:	2050 – but aspirationally much sooner as the NetZero model matures



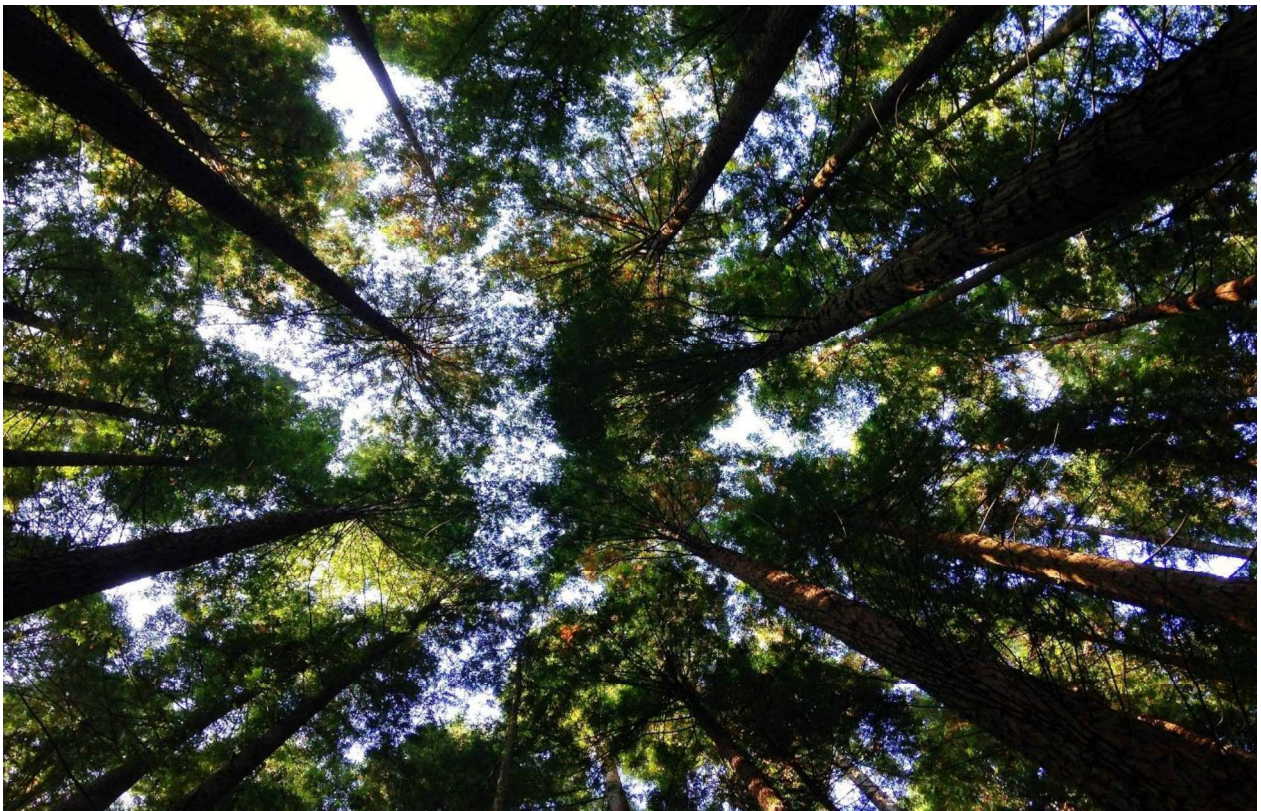
Our approach

Our over-arching approach is – as regularly referenced in this document – to reduce our **carbon footprint where possible and to offset where not.**

To do this, we need to understand our Scope 1, Scope 2 and elements of Scope 3 emissions, and how they have reduced since the baseline year of 2019.

Our strategy is to:

- Follow the protocols and processes in the SME Climate Hub commitment (signed November 2021)
- Continue to monitor and report carbon emissions as part of our wider environmental initiatives (in line with the GHG protocol), and also our ongoing Social Value project
- Implement a wide range of practical, measurable processes to reduce emissions and proactively enhance the environment
- Engage all employees in the process (the company's Social Value Committee was created in 2022 and subsequently incorporated into the company's People Strategy)
- Ensure that members of our supply chain are aware of their obligations, and require that suppliers and partners uphold the same commitment. Note that our supply chain is small and lacks complexity, but all key suppliers are expected to sign up to our supplier code of conduct.
- Report regularly on targets, progress and compliance
- Aspire to a 10% year-on-year reduction in total emissions to provide a SMART target (post-COVID) to incentivise emission reduction and therefore minimise the amount to be offset.





Emission reporting

Jumar is reporting its emissions as calculated using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol GHG Emissions Calculation tool with emission factors from the DEFRA “UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting” dataset.

New in 2023
To provide a simpler, more streamlined reporting of Scopes 1 and 2, we are now including the impact of our ‘green’ gas and electricity consumption – while continuing to report our actual energy use. The latter will provide visibility of figures which will incentivise a reduction in gas and electricity usage.

Scope 1 Emissions

As specified in the GHG reporting tool, the following measures are monitored:

Stationary Combustion

This is the emissions from natural gas used in the heating system at Jumar’s premises.

Mobile Combustion

This is not included in this report as Jumar does not run a fleet of vehicles. Business Travel is accounted for in Scope 3.

Refrigerants

While Jumar has limited use of refrigerants, metrics surrounding its air conditioning systems are taken into account in these calculations. However, as these have not required recharging during the period of this report, these are currently reported as zero.

Scope 1 totals

Note that these totals have been simplified and updated to show the effect of the introduction of the supplier of “green” gas in mid-2021. The “non-green” value is still recorded to provide an incentive to reduce consumption, but the net (reported) value has decreased to zero due to this choice of supplier/tariff. The highlighted cells show where the reportable figure has been adjusted to take this into account.

Year	CO ₂ (tonnes)	CH ₄ (tonnes)	N ₂ O (tonnes)	TOTAL CO ₂ e (tonnes)	Net value (due to green supplier mid 2021)
2019 (Baseline)	14.741	0.0002778	0.0000278	14.757	14.757
2020	13.122	0.0002473	0.0000247	13.136	13.136
2021	14.409	0.0002716	0.0000272	14.424	6.490585601
2022	12.959	0.0002442	0.0000244	12.972	0

Custom emission factors have not been used, standard dataset is EPA, “Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories,” Table 1 Stationary Combustion Emission Factors, March 9, 2018 (as auto-populated in the latest version of the GHG reporting tool)



Scope 2 Emissions

Note that these totals have been simplified and updated to show the effect of the introduction of the supplier of renewable electricity in mid 2021. The total consumption value is still recorded to provide an incentive to reduce consumption, but the net (reported) value has decreased to zero due to this choice of supplier/tariff. The highlighted cells show where the reportable figure has been adjusted to take this into account.

Year	CO ₂ (tonnes)	CH ₄ (tonnes)	N ₂ O (tonnes)	TOTAL CO _{2e} (tonnes)	Net value (due to green supplier mid 2021)
2019 (Baseline)	11.25692	0.0288548	0.06081704	28.18137336	28.18137336
2020	6.32980	0.01972584	0.03780786	16.9012093	16.9012093
2021	5.88490	0.0224016	0.03836274	16.67827122	15.76827122
2022	6.33485	0.0241144	0.04129591	17.95347223	0

Scope 3 Emissions

These emissions cover a subset of the 15 categories defined under Scope 3 emissions. Namely:

- Business Travel
- Employee Commuting
- Waste generated in operations
- Downstream T&D
- Upstream T&D

No other categories in this Scope are relevant to the services provided by Jumar, or cannot be accurately reported upon. However, the ability to report on any small effects of this scope are under constant review, and will be added to this document when possible.



Transportation (Business Travel and Employee Commuting)

This includes all business mileage from:

- Road
- Air
- Rail
- Employee commuting by car/motorbike (not including public transport, except where included in business travel measurement)

New in 2023

Due to a change in the way that employee commuting is measured, Jumar now has a breakdown of commute by vehicle type. This will be measured year-on-year to understand the trends in vehicle type and the uptake of alternative fuel vehicles.

Individual breakdowns of these are available if required, and will be used in the planning for decreasing emissions in this area on a more granular level.

In the following figure, employee commuting contributes a significant percentage of the following overall totals.

Year	CO ₂ (tonnes)	CH ₄ (tonnes)	N ₂ O (tonnes)	TOTAL CO _{2e} (tonnes)
2019 (Baseline)	187.064	0.000141	0.001276	187.4061
2020	27.42895	1.27E-05	0.000164	27.47276
2021	23.602346	2.38E-05	1.432E-04	23.641
2022	54.549842	5.60E-05	3.63E-04	54.648

Note on the 2022 above

The increase in the year 2022 (which covers April 2022-March 2023) is to be expected, given the return to comparative normality since the Covid pandemic.

As business travel and commuting naturally returns, it is understandable that this figure will rise, but it is notable that current levels are still significantly lower than pre-pandemic levels.

It is accepted that travel will be the company's greatest challenge, but that it requires a financial commitment to offset will be a driver in reducing emissions going forward.



Waste Generated in Operations

Jumar adopted a new waste disposal provider in 2020 to add dry mixed recycling to form part of its waste collection service.

The figures below are based on data from the waste disposal provider. This supplier confirms that non recycled waste is sent to landfill, which incurs a higher emission factor. Suppliers will be reviewed to assess the viability of suppliers who may use more environmentally advantageous methods.

Year	Re-use kg CO2e	Open-loop kg CO2e	Closed-loop kg CO2e	Combustion kg CO2e	Composting kg CO2e	Landfill kg CO2e	Anaerobic digestion kg CO2e
2019	No data available from provider						
2020	0	0	0.004306	0	0	0.210761	0
2021	0	0	0.003002	0	0	0.221847	0
2022	0	0	0*	0	0	0.206060	0

* This previously reported figure is zero due to a change in the DEFRA emission factors for the year 2022 (which covers 2022 and 2023)

Downstream transportation and distribution

Jumar has historically considered this to be a nil return, in that its downstream delivery of services does not include any tangible movement of goods. Recent innovations in technology, however, have enabled the provision of certain data from the use of, for example, cloud-based hosting and application development environments (data centres), to give a carbon footprint measurement and TCO metrics.

It was hoped that this would allow reporting from year 2022 onwards of the impact of moving software and applications to cloud/SaaS platforms, and the inevitable savings this delivers over on-premise hosting. This has proved to be prohibitive, due to the way in which Microsoft disseminates data through its network of distributors, meaning that Jumar's figures are not isolatable from other clients of our distributor.

During the Coronavirus pandemic, Jumar's IT department instigated a 'cloud-first' programme of moving away from physically hosted infrastructure, and it is hoped that this can be quantified as reporting becomes available.

To that end, the reporting of this category remains a nil return, with the intention of enhancing these measures from 2022 onward (supplier permitting) to take into account the initiatives above. For the purposes of this scope, baseline of 2019 will be replaced with a more meaningful measure when and if available.



Year	CO ₂ (tonnes)	CH ₄ (tonnes)	N ₂ O (tonnes)	TOTAL CO _{2e} (tonnes)
2019*	0.00000	0	0	0
2020*	0.00000	0	0	0
2021*	0.00000	0	0	0
2022*	0.00000	0	0	0

* see explanation in “Downstream transportation and distribution” above as to why these figures are reported as zero

Upstream transportation and distribution – (including purchased goods and services and capital goods)

Data is not available for this reporting period, however, this is an area where analysis and measurement has commenced. The absence of information available from our single supplier of physical goods along with a lack of a standard, reliable set of EEIO emission factors for the “spend-based method” as detailed in the GHG protocol has prevented data being included in this version of the report. Its viability will continue to be investigated. This explains why this is a nil return in this version of the plan, but it is hoped that this will be temporary as information becomes available as the distribution industry matures.

While this element is ultimately expected to contribute a negligible amount towards the total carbon footprint, new ways of working (including home and remote) and the need to transport physical items more than previously, have driven the inclusion of this measurement in the carbon reduction plan.

Initiatives will be undertaken to monitor the scope and delivery distance of items procured by the company – as well as any relevant environmental metrics from the production and/or recycling of these items.

Corrections and methodology updates from previous document versions

Any corrections during the lifecycle of this major version (v4.x) will be included here.



Progress since last report

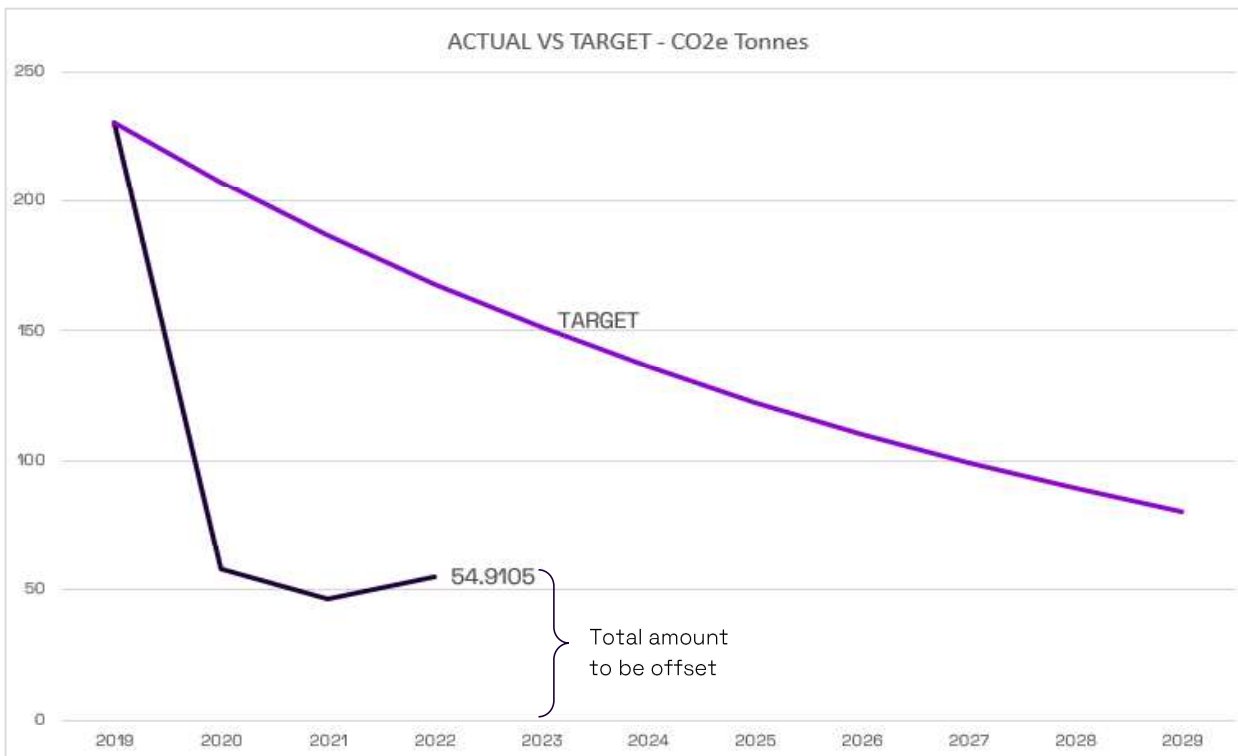
Significant improvements have taken place since the last report (v3.x), and are summarised below

- Jumar has gained ISO14001 status
- We have invested in a trusted carbon offset provider (detailed elsewhere in this document) allowing us to report carbon neutrality
- A number of initiatives (detailed elsewhere in this document) are being undertaken to allow us to become carbon negative (i.e. initiatives to plant more trees than cover our offset)
- A realistic, pragmatic stance has been taken to delineate between net zero and carbon neutrality.
- Jumar has completed its first annual reporting cycle under the National TOMs framework for Social Value measurement. Following a further cycle in 2023, this will begin to be incorporated into this document, as meaningful data will become available as stakeholder involvement across the company increases.

Targets (rolling and ultimate)

For the first time, during 2023, Jumar has offset its carbon footprint, as calculated in this document. The following graph shows the resultant carbon footprint that Jumar will need to offset (note that electricity and gas offset by the current supplier has already been removed from this diagram, leaving the remaining final amount to be offset). The total value of this in the year 2022 (i.e. the period which will be offset in 2023) is just under 55 tonnes.

Despite this, the following graph still forms a major part of our strategy, as it provides an incentive to remain under our original target of 10% year-on-year reduction, and to allow financial scenario planning, given the costs inherent in carbon offsetting.



As of March 2022, we project that carbon emissions will decrease over the next five years to remain below the 2027 target of 99.15 tCO2e. Over that period the target will reduce to 40.95% of its 2022/3 value, and Jumar will remain below that curve. In reality, now that we are offsetting what we cannot reduce, we have achieved carbon neutrality and pledge to continue this.



Breakdown of totals -CO2e (tonnes)

Scope	Activity Type	Year (start of period)				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1	Stationary combustion	14.76	13.14	14.42	12.97	-
	Mobile combustion	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
	Fugitive emissions from air-conditioning	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
	Scope 1 – Net total including ‘green’ supply	14.76	13.14	6.49	0.00	-
Scope 2	Purchased electricity	28.18	16.90	16.68	17.95	-
	Scope 2 – Net total including ‘green’ supply	28.18	16.90	15.77	0.00	-
Scope 3	Upstream transportation and distribution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
	Waste generated in operations	No data	0.22	0.22	0.26	-
	Business travel	71.66	17.19	9.84	18.96	-
	Employee commuting	115.8	10.29	13.80	35.69	-
	Downstream transportation and distribution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
	Purchased goods and services					
	Capital goods					
	Fuel-and energy-related activities (not in scopes 1 or 2)					
	Processing of sold products					
	Use of sold products					
	End-of-ife treatment of sold products					
	Downstream leased assets					
	Franchises & Investments					
Scope 3 total for categories reported above	187.46	27.7	23.86	54.91	-	
TOTAL	ALL SCOPES TOTAL	230.4	57.74	54.96	54.91	

Note: highlighted values show where the effect of green/renewable supply has been applied to the figures



Environmental measures and carbon reduction initiatives

Jumar has always recognised that it has a responsibility to the environment beyond legal and regulatory requirements and is committed to minimising the impact of our activities on the environment. We will meet or exceed all the environmental legislation that relates to the Company.

The introduction of this Carbon Reduction plan will allow us to measure and monitor the success of this ethos, and drive specific measurable initiatives to continue to enable us to meet Net Zero targets and carbon reduction objectives.

- Adopt the services of a trusted partner/supplier to offset the company's total reportable footprint. (Update: Achieved in 2023)
- Retain ISO14001 accreditation – being independently and regularly audited.
- Operating a hybrid home/office working model with office buildings currently closed on Mondays and Fridays.
- Continue to embed ESG initiatives into the company's People Strategy (e.g. reforestation initiatives for staff to become involved).
- Recognise and maintain our commitment to the SME Climate Hub to halve greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 - which are already being achieved by the initiatives in this document – and commit to Net Zero by 2050.
- Reduce business travel, where possible, recognising that this is the largest contributor to emissions as part of this study.
- Continue the company's 'cloud first' programme of moving technology away from on-premise locations and into the cloud, where economies of scale and environmental benefits of large data centres can be realised.
- Continue use of 100% renewable electricity provider upon contract renewal.
- Adopt a similar approach to gas as with electricity.
- Maximise potential of (for example) Microsoft Sustainability Calculator for Azure and TCO Calculator to understand power consumption of technical solutions.
- Minimise the use of paper in the office, buy recycled and recyclable paper products and reuse/recycle all paper where possible.
- Continue to utilise recycling alongside 'other' waste services on our premises – using a certified waste carrier - and encourage recycling among staff.
- Reduce the amount of energy used as much as possible; lights and electrical equipment will be switched off when not in use and the energy consumption and efficiency of new products will be taken into account when purchasing. Investigation of smart heating controls to be conducted as a priority.
- Purchase more environmentally friendly and efficient office equipment and supplies and reuse and recycle everything we are able to.
- Manage and reduce internal and client-facing travel.
- Determine viable protocols for measuring the impact of home working.





Completed Carbon Reduction Initiatives

The most significant initiative undertaken in this reporting period (and introduced in version 4.2 of this document) is that we have now offset our carbon footprint, and thereby become carbon neutral.

It is important to note that even without this offset, our reported carbon footprint is approx. 55 tonnes for this period – which, in itself, equates to **175 tCO₂e**, a **76% reduction** against the 2019 baseline.

Notable examples of how the overall footprint is kept 'in check' include: home/hybrid working, office premises being closed on Mondays and Fridays, switch to renewable energy providers, switch to recycling refuse provider and instigation of the carbon reporting methodology described in this document.

Reporting period

The baseline period has been agreed by the Senior Management Team at Jumar to commence in 2019 as allowed and recognised under the Government-approved SME Climate Hub.

Jumar is reporting emissions on a financial year basis (the most recent being 2022-3).

Declaration

Version 4.2 (Report updated July 2023)

This Carbon Reduction Plan is an ever evolving document, and will be updated annually. More regular updates will be added where additional scope of reporting becomes available, or where enhancements have been made. Jumar has made every effort to ensure the data in this document is compliant with the GHG protocol and obligatory DEFRA emission factors and data sets applicable to the United Kingdom.

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been completed in accordance with PPN 06/21 and associated guidance and reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans.

Emissions have been reported and recorded in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the GHG Reporting Protocol corporate standard and uses the appropriate Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been reported in accordance with SECR requirements, and the required subset of Scope 3 emissions have been reported in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been reviewed and signed off by the board of directors (or equivalent management body).

Andy Holmes

Andy Holmes | 19, 2023, 2:30pm)

Commercial Services Director

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