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### **Executive Summary**

Welcome to Viper Innovations Ltd's first annual carbon footprint report. The report analyses Viper's carbon footprint during the trading year ending March 31st 2023 and compares it to our 2020 baseline and COVID impacted 2022 figures.

Our aims in publishing this report are to be as transparent as possible to all our stakeholders (our employees, customers, suppliers and our community) and also to use the findings to inform our carbon footprint reduction plan.

# Key findings and looking ahead

Our total carbon emissions for 2022/23 were 99,432 KG CO₂e

- Viper's overall carbon emissions have decreased by 35 per cent since 2019/20, with emissions per FTE now 49% lower overall.
- The main reasons for the reductions in our emissions are i) a reduced number of flights due to greater use of video conferencing and ii) a move to renewable supplies of electricity.
- The biggest contributors to our current emissions are commuting and air travel.
- Perhaps most importantly, we now have a robust monitoring system in place that we can use as a basis for future action.

Looking ahead, we plan to focus on two main areas during the year ending March 2024:

- We will continue to improve our carbon footprint monitoring, specifically in the areas of business travel.
- We will reduce our carbon emissions by continuing to keep flights to a minimum, and by continuing to make improvements to the sustainability embedded in our supply chains.

### Background

Earlier in 2023, a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategy document was published by Viper Innovations Ltd.

In that strategy, it was acknowledged that to achieve a carbon neutral position there are several parallel actions that need to be taken that will contribute to reducing the emissions and also offsetting any residual emissions.

However, firstly, it is necessary to establish a baseline for our carbon footprint.

This baseline uses the emissions for the financial year ending March 2020. The initial baseline and the current year analysis included all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and a number of Scope 3 emissions (as defined in the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol).

We will also commit to monitoring and tackling all Scope 3 emissions as part of our plans to become carbon neutral by 2030. As further Scope 3 emissions are incorporated into our monitoring and reporting it may be necessary to create a new baseline for comparative monitoring purposes in the future.

This report provides a detailed and comprehensive breakdown of Viper's greenhouse gas emissions for the year ending March 31st 2023. It also provides a comparative analysis of performance in relation to a previous analysis completed for the year ending March 2020.

A top-level analysis was also completed for the year ending March 2022, but the results for that period were heavily impacted by the home working and reduced business travel caused by the Coronavirus Pandemic.

Detailed monitoring of our carbon footprint will continue on an annual basis with iterative refinements of our data processes.

# **Scope of Reporting**

Information for this report was gathered from company records and an employee survey. The records include invoices, travel bookings, expense claims, and product dispatch/shipping records in order to capture all required data for calculating the carbon emissions.

A survey was also undertaken of all staff to incorporate the carbon footprint associated with commuting to work and that associated with home working. All data collected and analysed and calculation methods within this report follow the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol standards.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol breaks emissions into different scopes, depending on whether they are direct or indirect emissions. Scope 1 is those carbon emissions produced by Viper and calculated on the use of Viper owned or leased facilities and vehicles.

For Viper, Scope 2 includes electricity usage. Scope 3 indirect emissions are calculated on all activities undertaken to deliver the goods, such as the transportation from the Viper warehouse to a client, it includes business travel, emissions as a result of homeworking, hotel stays, and employee commuting.

#### **DATA COLLECTION**

Data was collected from the following sources:

- Starjar our Enterprise Resource Planning System
- Dispatch Register covering all freight information
- Utility Meter Readings
- Car odometer readings
- Supplier invoices
- Travel booking register
- Manual employee surveys
- HR Department records
- Expense Claims

Overall, data collection methods have improved since the 2019/20 calculations. Key areas that have changed from the 2019/20 calculations, with improved data collection methods, are product shipment data, employee commuting, and business travel.

Following the GHG Protocol guidance, we calculated Viper's emissions from each of following scopes and categories as they related to our operations.

#### SCOPE 1

#### **Direct emissions**

Mobile combustion: Fuel used in the operation of owned and leased vehicles

#### SCOPE 2

#### **Indirect emissions**

Purchased electricity: On-grid electricity purchased for Viper offices and stores.

#### SCOPE 3

#### **Indirect emissions**

Transportation and distribution: Emissions generated by air and land freight for all product deliveries from Viper's store or offices.

Business travel: Flights, trains, buses, car rentals, and taxis used in Viper's operations

Employee Commuting: Emissions generated by Viper's employees through the use of private vehicles and public transport in the commutes from home to the Viper offices.

Home Working: Emissions generated by the office equipment and heating for employees whilst working from home.

Hotel Stays: Emissions using standard hotel carbon footprints associated with each night's stay.

# SOURCES OF EMISSIONS NOT INCLUDED

The calculated carbon footprint is as complete as possible and has benefited from hard data that has been able to be mined with a high level of accuracy. Very few assumptions have been made, and any errors in the assumptions would have had negligible impact on the overall results. Accurate data has been available for the most significant sources of emission across Viper. We continue to improve our data collection for carbon footprint monitoring and some of these may be possible to measure in future years. There are notable sources of emissions defined in the GHG protocol but not included in Viper's calculation:

- Purchased goods and services includes only the electricity, fuel and transport. The capture of complete data for other purchased goods and services is not currently possible from Viper systems.
- Emissions as a result of our water usage are not included in this report but will be included in our report for next year.
- We have not included any carbon sequestration resulting from our woodland in Stogumber. Top level estimates for the CO₂e absorption have been made, but for this initial report no 'offsetting' has been applied for the carbon footprint.

### Carbon footprint

Overview





Scope	Activity	kg CO₂e		
Scope 1	Pool cars	788		
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity	2,237		
Scope 3	Electricity transmission & distribution (all offices and Stores)	2,110		
Scope 3	Commuting - private vehicles	- 54,851		
Scope 3	Commuting - public transport	) <del>1</del> ,001		
Scope 3	Homeworking	7,073		
Scope 3	Business travel - air	25,289		
Scope 3	Business travel - hire and private road vehicles	2,527		
Scope 3	Business travel - taxi	557		
Scope 3	Business travel - public transport	267		
Scope 3	Business Travel-Hotels	1,574		
Scope 3	Goods out transport	2,159		

### Carbon footprint

### Comparison to baseline

An important analysis of our carbon footprint is to measure our progress by comparison to our 2019/20 baseline. A basic year on year analysis shows that overall, Viper carbon emissions have decreased by 35% from our 2019/20 baseline report. The organisation has also grown substantially in that period.

To measure our progress in reducing emissions, we must factor in the growth of the organisation. Therefore, our reduction goals and year on year analysis will focus on the change in carbon emissions intensity. This measurement quantifies total carbon emissions, in kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent ( $CO_2e$ ), per FTE staff member. For the same two comparison years, we have realised a reduction of 49% in carbon emission intensity.

		2022-23		2021-22		2019-20	
Scope	Activity	kg CO₂ e	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e / FTE	kg CO₂ e	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e / FTE	kg CO₂ e	kg CO₂ e / FTE
Scope 1	Pool cars	788	13	889	16	2,275	49
Scope 1	Generator	0		0		13	0
Scope 1	Propane heating	0		0		244	5
Scope 2	Location based electricity generation (kg CO2 e)	23,069	391	17,080	301	26,754	577
Scope 2	Savings due to fuel mix (kg CO2 e)	-20,832	-353	-11,614	-204	-12,737	-275
Scope 3	Electricity transmission & distribution (all offices and Stores)	2,110	36	1,511	27	2,271	49
Scope 3	Commuting - private vehicles	54,851	930	39,998	704	61,217	1,319
Scope 3	Commuting - public transport			2,700	48	4,133	89
Scope 3	Homeworking	7,073	120	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scope 3	Business travel - air	25,289	429	4,219	74	58,585	1,263
Scope 3	Business travel - hire and private road vehicles	2,527	43	682	12	3,797	82
Scope 3	Business travel - taxi	557	9	93	2	385	8
Scope 3	Business travel - public transport	267	5	131	2	435	9
Scope 3	Business Travel-Hotels	1,574	27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scope 3	Goods out transport	2,159	37	1,004	18	5,626	121
TOTAL		99,432	1,685	56,695	998	152,998	3,297

For more information, please visit www.viperinnovations.com/csr/

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