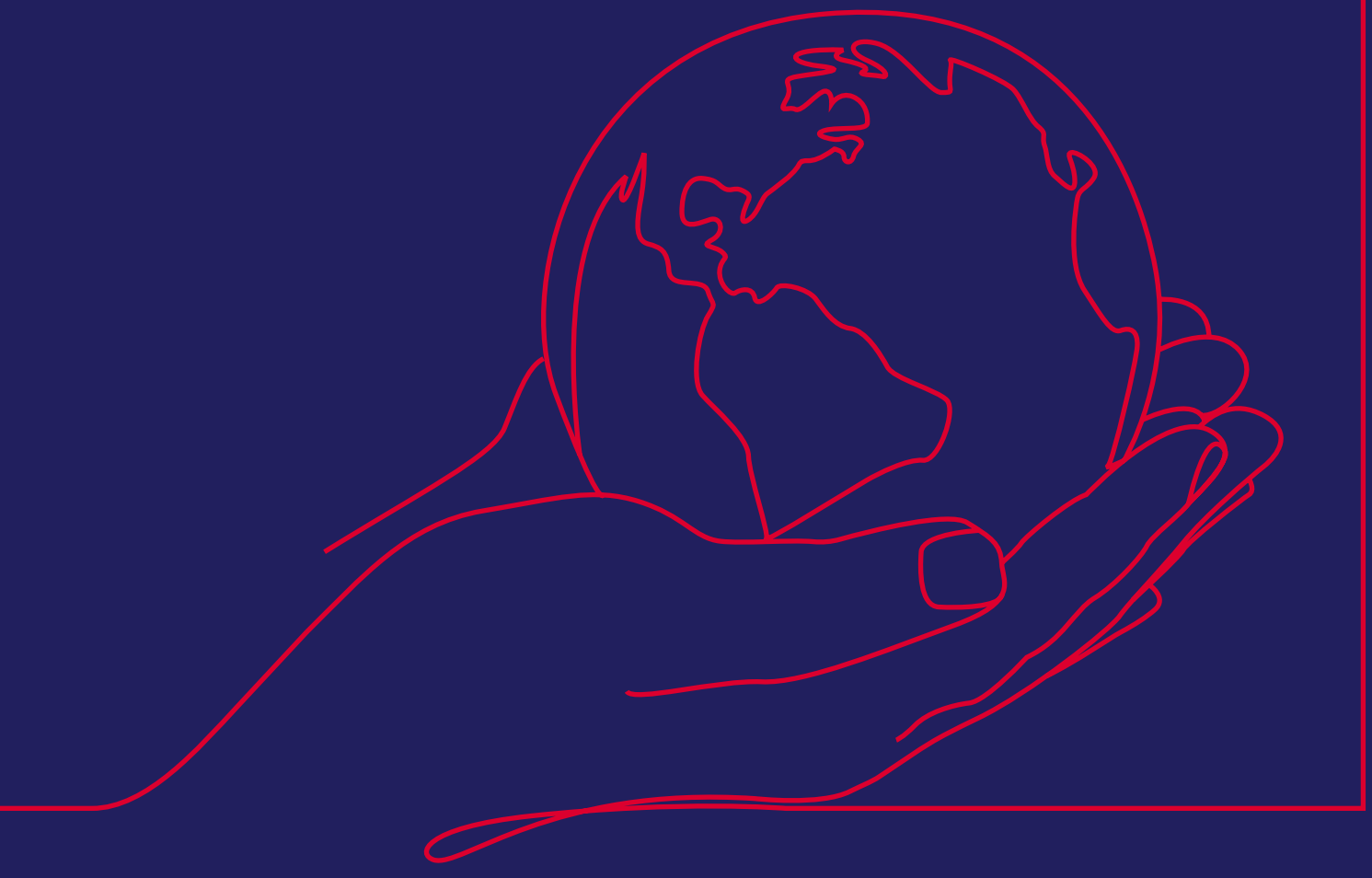
London
Business
School

London Business School Scope 3 Inventory 2024



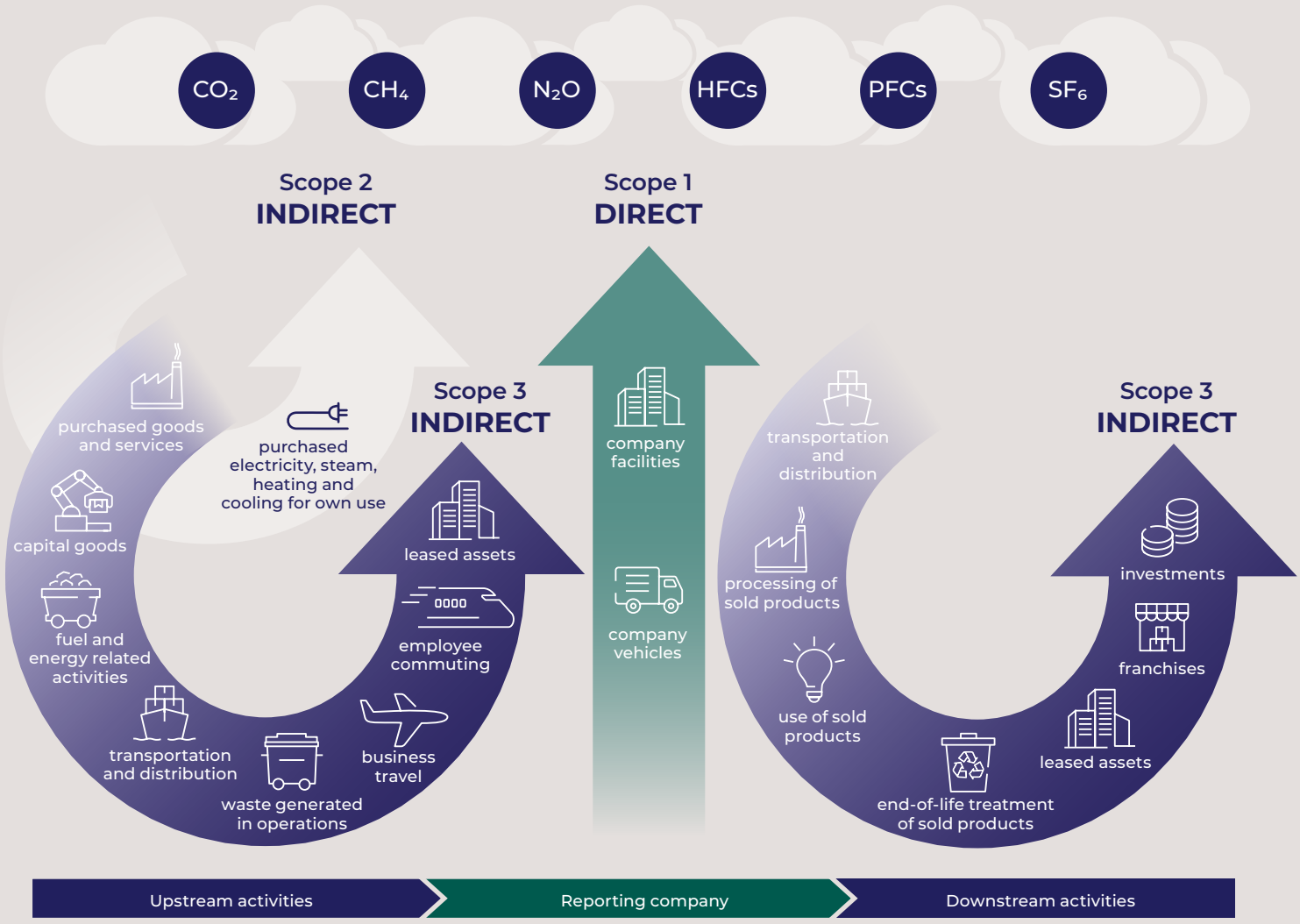
Introduction

Since 2005, London Business School has made substantial progress in reducing its Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions. By 2022/23, emissions were 49.2% lower than the 2005 baseline levels[1].

In 2023, London Business School began work to measure its Scope 3 emissions, marking the first step toward reducing these emissions.

This analysis included emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel and energy related activities, waste generated in operations, business related travel (including staff, faculty, student, and alumni travel), commuting, and upstream leased assets. A separate initiative is being established to review LBS' investment portfolio.

Figure 1 – GHG Protocol Categories of Classification across Scopes



The Scope 3 baseline analysis was completed in March 2024. The analysis was carried out in accordance with the EAUC Standard Carbon Emissions Framework and Greenhouse Gas Protocols from data sources across the 2021/22 and 2022/23 academic years.

London Business School will measure its Scope 3 emissions at least every three years going forward.

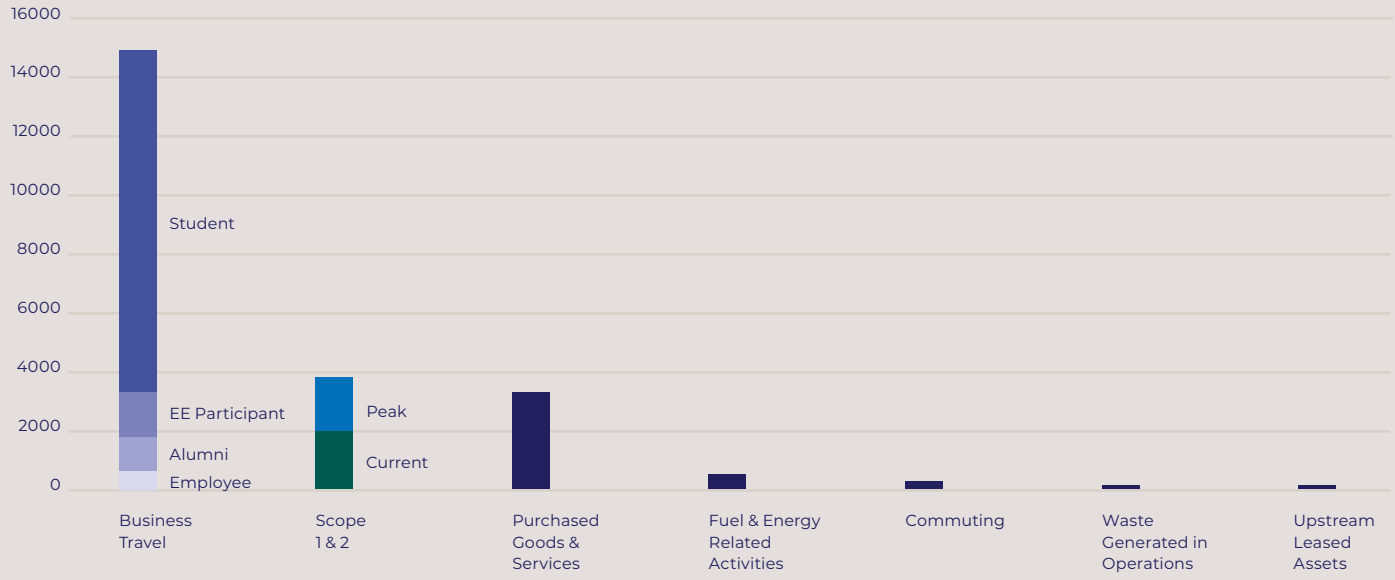
[1] London Business School Carbon Management Plan – April 2023

Headline Results

An estimated annual total of 19,103.73 tCo2e of Scope 3 emissions was calculated. Figure 2 illustrates scope 3 emissions by category.

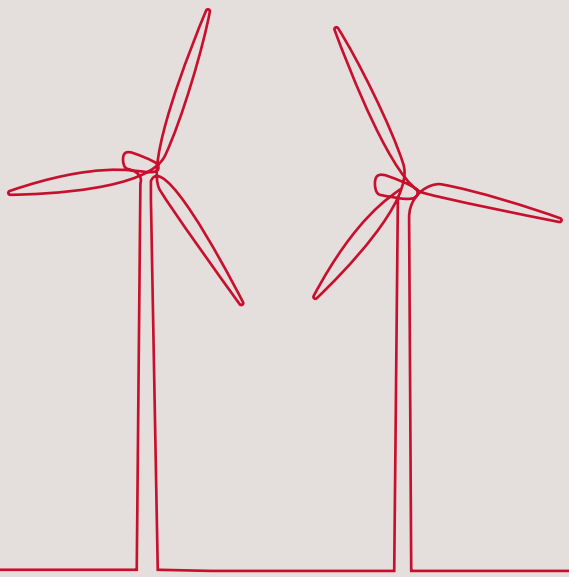
London Business School is committed to reaching Net Zero of Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040 and Net Zero overall by 2050. The School will be working with stakeholders to develop plans to reduce Scope 3 emissions.

Figure 2: GHG Emission of LBS' Scope 3 Components excl. Investments (tCO2, 2021-23)



A summary of the methodology and data sources used for calculations in each category is included in the subsequent sections.

It should be noted that the methodologies for calculating emissions in most of these categories are still being refined. As methodologies, measurement tools, and data improve, baseline numbers and methods may be adjusted in future reports.



Business Travel

Business Travel emissions relate to long distance travel associated with LBS' core educational activities by employees (academic and professional staff), students, executive education participants, and alumni. Employee and student commuting (daily trips to and from home and campus) is categorised separately.

Travel calculations for students, participants and alumni were based on their domicile data from the 2021-22 and 2022-23 academic years. For full-time students, only trips to and from LBS at the beginning and end of an academic year were included.

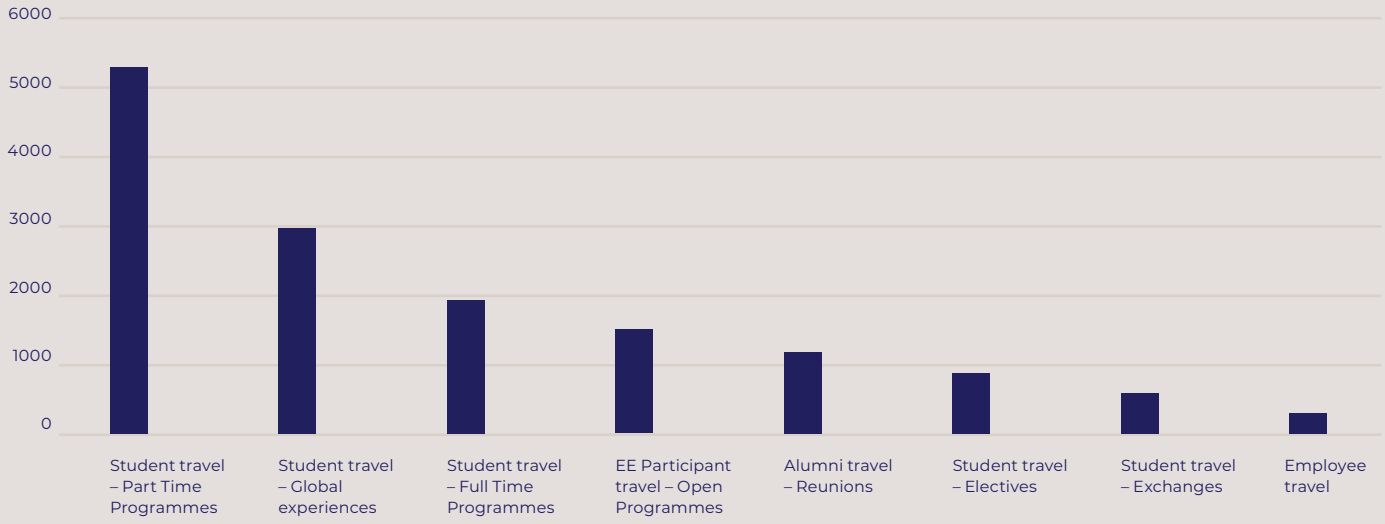
For travel associated with global experiences, international exchanges and elective enrolment, the calculations account for the number of students involved and their travel destinations, considering trips originating from either London or Dubai.

For employee travel (including academic and professional staff), LBS used booking data provided by its travel partner Key Travel.

Total air miles per route were calculated for all the above instances. Emissions were then calculated by multiplying the total air miles by the DEFRA air emissions factor, using short-haul and long-haul averages depending on the flight distance.

Figure 3 below provides a breakdown of Business Travel.

Figure 3: GHG Emission of LBS' Business Travel Sub-Components (tCO2, 2021-2023)



To compensate for emissions from global experiences we cannot yet avoid, LBS works with Climate Impact Partners to reduce our carbon footprint in locations where we regularly run global experiences, such as Brazil and Ghana. More information can be found **here**.

Purchased Goods and Services

This category addresses the upstream emissions from the production of goods and services procured during the reporting year, with calculations based on the total procurement spend in the 2021-2022 academic year. A mixed-method approach was employed, combining actual supplier emissions data with emissions modelling. Research focused on the top 20 suppliers by spend, with emissions calculated based on the proportion of LBS spend relative to the suppliers' total revenue. For other suppliers, emissions were estimated using the US EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors, with procurement spend categorised by genre and matched to relevant emission factors. This category accounts only for direct Tier 1 suppliers' emissions, excluding Tier 2 suppliers.

Fuel and Energy Related Activities

This category covers emissions from the extraction, transportation, and distribution of fuels and energy purchased in the reporting year. The emissions are calculated based on the operational fuel and electricity usage (Scope 1 and Scope 2) measured in kWh, which is already tracked under the Carbon Management Plan. To determine the emissions, the kWh usage is multiplied by the WTT (Well-to-Tank) Fuels and WTT UK Electricity emissions factors provided by DEFRA for the relevant years.

Commuting

LBS conducted student and employee surveys to gather data on employee and student commuting habits, including transport modes, commuting frequency, and one-way distances. The survey results were extrapolated to estimate the commuting patterns of all students and employees. Annual commuting distances for each mode of transport were calculated and multiplied by relevant DEFRA emissions factors to estimate the total commuting emissions. The data considered various combinations of transport modes, assuming an equal split of distances among them for emissions calculations. Certain data points, such as air travel and e-scooter use, were excluded from the analysis.

Waste Generated in Operations

This category covers the emissions from the disposal and treatment of operational waste at LBS during the 2021-2022 academic year. The waste contractor provided data on waste quantities, broken down by disposal method, including incineration. Emissions were calculated by multiplying the total waste weight by destination with the DEFRA commercial waste emissions factor.

Upstream Leased Assets

This category includes leased assets not covered under Scope 1 and 2 emissions, such as the office space leased by LBS in Dubai. Since specific energy consumption data for the Dubai site is unavailable, energy usage was estimated using the occupied floor area, multiplied by the CIBSE Office Benchmark typical practice kWh/m² figure. The estimated electricity consumption was then multiplied by the appropriate emissions factor to calculate the emissions.

Moving Forward

In July 2024, London Business School's Governing Body approved the School's Net Zero commitment.

London Business School will continue to build on its work to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions further. The School will also be carrying out further analysis in 2024/25 to identify opportunities to reduce Scope 3 emissions as much as possible.

London Business School will report regularly on progress.

Note on methodology:

- This report summarises the total Scope 3 results for 2021/22 and 2022/23 academic years. In future years, Scope 3 data analysis will make use of data from the same reference period/academic year.
- For clarity, the academic year runs from the 1st of August to the 31st of July.

London Business School's Scope 3 inventory was prepared in partnership with E2 Services.