



## Sustainable Development

*The FCO works with DFID and other partners to promote sustainable development and poverty reduction internationally, underpinned by human rights, democracy, good governance and protection of the environment.*

The FCO prosperity objectives have sustainable growth at their core and government commitments on sustainable development are part of our Departmental Business Plan. The FCO Prosperity Fund includes projects to promote a low carbon economy and we promote science and innovation as solutions to global challenges. The FCO also promotes transparency and a strong, rules-based international economic system.

Examples of specific work which support sustainable development principles can be found in the 'how we have performed' section of this report".

### Climate Change Adaptation

As mandated by the National Adaptation Programme, the FCO is working with international partners to assess and manage the risks of climate change. This includes risks to UK interests overseas as well as risks to the UK and global economy.

The FCO is working with experts in energy, economics, climate science, and security to assess the risks to the global economy and international security arising from higher global temperature rises that might be encountered if collective global action to reduce emissions is insufficient to meet the 2 degree target. In 2014-15 we convened 4 workshops bringing together experts from the UK, US, India and China, to produce a joint, independent assessment, which will be published on completion in July 2015.

We have also convened an international food security taskforce featuring experts from the fields of food, agriculture, climate and insurance from across the academic, public and private sectors to look at the worst case scenarios that extreme weather may cause to international food systems.

The FCO has led efforts through the G7 Foreign Ministers forum to promote cooperation on assessing and managing the risks of climate change to fragile states which might aggravate international instability and insecurity. This work led to the publication of the independent report commissioned by the G7, 'A New Climate for Peace', and the establishment of a new G7 working group to consider how foreign, humanitarian and international development policy can reinforce international resilience to the impacts of climate change, and reduce security risks.

The only way to avoid the worst risks of climate change is to reduce global emissions of greenhouse gases. As such, the FCO has continued to deliver a programme of international

diplomacy to build the case for an effective global agreement in Paris in December 2015, and to influence and assist countries to reduce their emissions through bilateral diplomacy and projects. This is a joint programme with the Department for Energy and Climate Change.

The FCO works with UKTI and Posts overseas to help UK companies take advantage of the international business opportunities presented by green growth and climate adaptation. Green growth presents a significant opportunity – a market worth around £4 trillion in 14-15 and growing at 4-5% pa. The UK is the 6th largest exporter. A global climate deal will be a significant market stimulus and the global market could be worth £7-10 trillion by 2030. The global market for adaptation and resilience activity was estimated to be worth £68.7bn in 2011-12 (BIS reporting).

The FCO makes regular plans for natural disasters and extreme weather events that will be affected by climate change. Posts assess the risks for their countries and adapt their crisis management plans at least annually. We work very closely with the Government Office of Science, the Met Office and others to ensure we have the scientific expertise when needed for crisis response. We do regular training and exercising that test the network's ability to respond to different risks we're planning for.

### Sustainable Operations and Sustainable Procurement

#### Strategy and Governance

Because of the government's commitment to sustainable development and the FCO's specific role in promoting global action on climate change, the FCO attaches importance to leading by example through reducing the environmental impact of its own operations and procurement. Lower environmental impacts also generally means lower costs, allowing resources to be redeployed to front line diplomacy.

Meeting the Government's Greening Government Commitments (GGC) targets for 2014-15 was a cross Government priority in all Departmental Business Plans. Ministers discuss Departmental GGC performance at the Cabinet GGC sub-Committee every six months. The Director of the Facilities Management Client Unit has lead responsibility, supported by key FCO business units with influence on sustainability impacts. Working Groups on Greenhouse Gases, Water and Waste meet monthly.

The FCO manages its environmental impacts and regulatory compliance through an Environmental Management System (EMS). In September 2014, the FCO's EMS was externally accredited by Lloyds Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) to international standard ISO14001. Staff trained in environmental auditing audit data collection methods and controls annually.

In 2014-15 the FCO was certified to the Carbon Trust Standard and Carbon Trust Waste Standard. These Standards are a credible external certification of the FCO's carbon and waste reductions and the soundness of our carbon and waste management practices. The FCO was also nominated as a finalist in letsrecycle.com's May 2014 Awards for Excellence in Recycling and Waste Management.

### Scope of reporting

This reporting covers environmental impacts within scope of the GGC targets and carbon emissions associated with the Prime Minister's policy that departments purchase carbon off-sets for their international flights originating in the UK. The GGC targets apply to the FCO's UK operations only and cover the collective sustainability impacts from the FCO; non-wider market impacts of FCO Services, the FCO's Trading Fund; and the FCO's Wilton Park conference centre. Wider market impacts are those associated with FCO Services' work for organisations other than the FCO and range from 10% of total FCO waste and water impacts to 20% of greenhouse gases. All sustainability figures in this report therefore include FCO Services non-wider market and Wilton Park impacts. Financial figures relate to the FCO's expenditure only.

Overseas operations and international rail travel and flights are out of scope of GGC. When last measured in 2008/09, carbon emissions from the FCO's UK estate and vehicles represented one third of the FCO's global estate and vehicle emissions. International air travel was responsible for 71% of the FCO's total emissions. Posts remain proactive in implementing measures to reduce their environmental impacts.

### Summary of performance

Compared to 2013-14 – Although FCO energy use fell in 2014-15, its greenhouse gas emissions rose by 5% due to an 11% increase in the carbon factor of grid electricity. Domestic flight numbers dropped by 63%. Waste arisings rose by 10% due to consolidation of the FCO's London estate. The recycling rate increased from 58% to 61% of total waste. By the end of March 2015, no non-construction waste was land-filled. All estate water use fell by 14% and paper procurement by 15%.

Against 2014-15 targets – The FCO comfortably met the greenhouse gases, all estate water, waste and paper reduction Greener Government Commitment (GGC) 2014-15 targets set for all Departments. FCO domestic flights were 8% above the domestic flights target and only one out of four FCO offices met the Office 'Good Practice' water consumption benchmark.

2015-16 targets - All Departments are required to meet any targets not met by 2014-15 and to improve further where the targets were met.

*The FCO's performance against the 2014-15 GGC targets and associated expenditure is summarised in the table below:*

Impact	2014-15 Performance	Target for 2014-15 (unless other year stated)	Result
Greenhouse gas emissions from UK estate, vehicles and domestic train and air travel	13,683 tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e) - 29% reduction.	14,426 tCO2e (a reduction of 25% on 2009-10 emissions)	<b>Met Target</b>
Estate energy expenditure	£3,378,430		<b>No Target</b>
Number of domestic flights	636 - 13% reduction	588 flights (a 20% reduction on 2009-10 flights by 2015)	<b>Missed Target</b>
Vehicle and domestic train and air travel expenditure	£768,043	-	<b>No Target</b>
CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme expenditure	£292,579	-	<b>No Target</b>
Office water consumption	8.6 cubic metres per Full Time Equivalent (FTE)	>6m3 per FTE = poor practice 4m3 – 6m3 per FTE = good practice <4m3 per FTE = best practice	<b>Missed Target</b>
Office water expenditure	£54,485	-	<b>No Target</b>
Waste arising	862 tonnes - 34% reduction.	974 tonnes (a reduction of 25% on 2009-10 waste arising)	<b>Met Target</b>
Total waste disposal expenditure	£177,634	-	<b>Met Target</b>
Paper consumption	28,043 A4 reams equivalent - 28% reduction.	35,036 A4 reams equivalent (a reduction of 10% on 2010-11 consumption).	<b>Met Target</b>
Expenditure on GCOF carbon offsets for UK originated international flights	£31,926	-	<b>No Target</b>
Emissions associated with those international flights	15,963 tCO2	-	<b>No Target</b>

## Normalised Performance

To allow comparison between years and organisations, the following table normalises sustainability impacts by staff numbers. The FCO UK estate occupancy full time equivalent (FTE) staff number is 4,409 and comprises staff, contractors and agency personnel working on FCO and Wilton Park premises in the UK; non-wider market FCO Services staff working on UK premises; and FTE visitors to UK premises. The Office FTE for the reduced scope of the office water consumption target is 4,115.

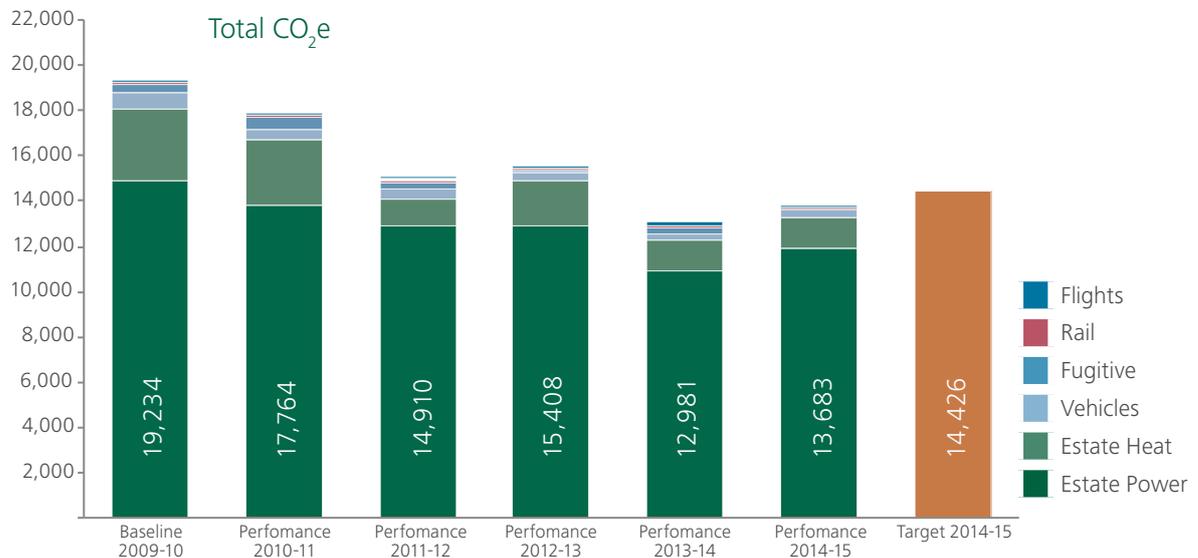
Impact	Per Full Time Equivalent (FTE) 2014-15	Per Full Time Equivalent (FTE) 2013-14	Per Full Time Equivalent (FTE) 2012-13	Per Full Time Equivalent (FTE) 2011-12	Average Per FTE In Govt. Depts. 2013-14
Greenhouse gas emissions	3.1 tonnes of CO2e per FTE	2.8 tonnes of CO2e per FTE	3.4 tonnes of CO2e per FTE	3.5 tonnes of CO2e per FTE	2.9 tonnes of CO2e per FTE
Waste arising	196 kg per FTE	167 kg per FTE	204 kg per FTE	205 kg per FTE	121 kg per FTE
Office water consumption	8.6 cubic metres per FTE	8.3 cubic metres per FTE	9.5 cubic metres per FTE	9.7 cubic metres per FTE	7.5 cubic metres per FTE

The following table gives the Display Energy Certificate (DEC) Scores and Ratings for all qualifying FCO buildings. DECs measure how energy efficiently a building is being operated on an energy use per area basis. A score of less than 100 and a rating of A-D are better than a typical for that type of building.

Building	DEC rating (Score) 2014-15	DEC rating (Score) 2013-14	DEC rating (Score) 2012-13	DEC rating (Score) 2011-12	DEC rating (Score) 2010-11
King Charles Street	D (98)	E (104)	D (98)	E (108)	D (94)
Old Admiralty Building	C (55)	C (75)	D (76)	D (79)	D (83)
Lancaster House	C (59)	C (70)	C (66)	C (65)	D (76)
One Carlton Gardens	C (72)	C (57)	C (59)	C (38)	C (52)

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2014-15

		2014-15		
		kWh-miles	tCO <sub>2</sub>	GBP (£)
Greenhouse gases:	Electricity	22,190,456	11,927	2,530,885
	Gas	1,456,008	269	52,624
	Heating Oil	330,714	90	3,108
	Biodiesel	2,030,743	4	175,631
	Biomass	510,176	0	0
	District Heating	3,527,853	937	616,182
	Fugitive	-	10	-
	Domestic flights	184,513	46	68,170
	Train	315,285	31	199,619
	Private mileage	487,472	161	52,729
	Fleet	316,612	103	0
	Chauffeur Service	4,263	2	164,725
	Car Hire	174,702	55	27,417
	Taxis	167,738	48	255,383
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>30,045,951 kWh</b>	<b>13,683tCO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>£4,146,473</b>
Emissions by Scope:	Scope 1 (Energy Direct)	-	477	-
	Scope 2 (Energy Indirect)	-	11,905	-
	Scope 3 (Other indirect)	-	1301	-



### Performance Commentary (Incl Targets)

Although FCO energy use fell by 4% in 2014-15, the FCO's greenhouse gas emissions rose by 5% due to an 11% increase in the carbon factor of grid electricity. Emissions were 29% below 2009-10 baseline levels compared to a target reduction of 25% by 2014-15. Domestic flights fell by 63% but remained 8% above the target level.

### Controllable Impacts Commentary

The FCO's main direct impacts within scope of GGC are from electricity and fossil fuel use. These are being reduced through a combination of energy efficiency measures and by heating our Hanslope Park site with 100% biodiesel from waste and second generation oils.

### Overview Of Influenced Impacts

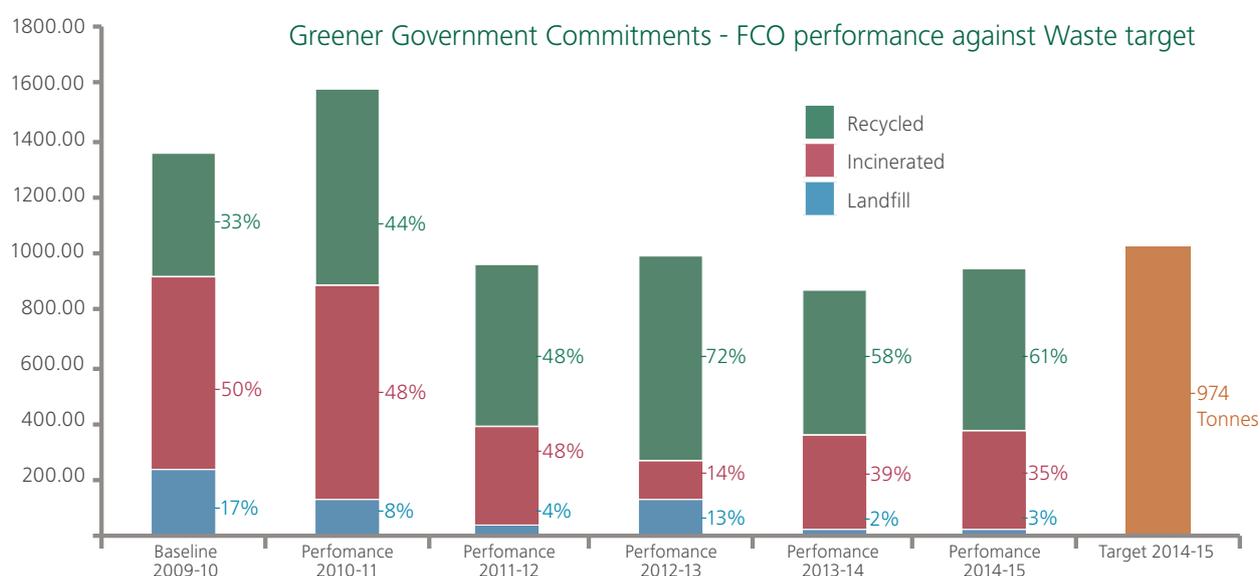
The FCO influences global carbon emissions by promoting low carbon growth in international fora and working with countries across the world to influence political conditions, with the ultimate aim of securing a binding global agreement to tackle climate change.

### Future Measures

We intend to install further energy efficient equipment such as additional LED lighting. The FCO's data centre will be virtualised, which will substantially cut its emissions from 2015-16 onwards. The FCO is also exploring longer term options for generating renewable energy at the Hanslope Park site.

## Waste

		2014-15	
		Tonnes	GBP (£)
Total Waste		862	£177,634
Hazardous waste		20	£14,921
Total waste by method of disposal	Landfill	28	0
	Reused-Recycled	530	£101,627
	Incinerated without energy recovery	5	£17,830
	Incinerated with energy recovery	300	£58,177



### Performance Commentary (including targets)

Waste arisings increased by 10% in 2014-15 compared to 2013-14 due to on-going consolidation of the FCO's London estate. Waste was 34% below the baseline level, compared to a target of 25%. By the end of 2014-15 no FCO UK waste was being landfilled, other than 2% of construction waste, which is out of scope of the GGC targets.

### Controllable Impacts Commentary

The FCO's largest waste streams by volume are general office waste, paper, mixed recyclates and furniture. Efforts to date have been aimed at maximising recycling or re-use of these waste streams.

### Overview Of Influenced Impacts

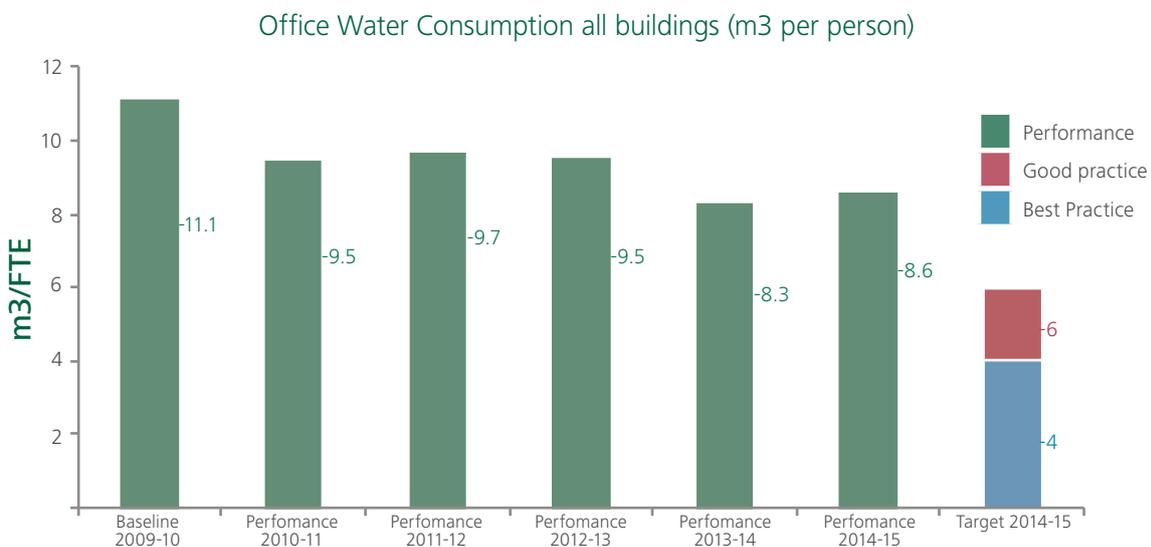
In its efforts to increase recycling and through procurement of recycled paper and waste oils for heating its Hanslope Park site, the FCO adds to market signals encouraging more sustainable waste solutions.

### Future Measures

The FCO will be installing a food waste digester at its HQ building and is piloting a managed print service; as well as other food waste and paper reduction measures.

## Finite Resource Consumption - Water

		2014-15	
		Cubic metres	GBP (£)
Office Water Consumption	Supplied	35,272	54,485
	Abstracted	0	0
Non-Office Water Consumption	Supplied	12,232	18,502
	Abstracted	0	0
Total	Supplied	47,504	72,987



### Performance Commentary (Incl Targets)

All estate water consumption fell by 14% in 2014-15. Office water consumption per head was above the good practice benchmark at our King Charles Street, Hanslope Park and Milton Keynes sites. All estate water consumption was 28% below the baseline level, comfortably exceeding the target of an absolute reduction. Paper consumption fell by 15% and was 28% below the baseline level.

### Controllable Impacts Commentary

Controllable impacts include water use in washrooms, canteens, evaporative cooling for a data-centre and office cleaning. Most paper use is printing or copying internal documents. The nature of the FCO's operations do not materially impact on other finite resources.

### Overview Of Influenced Impacts

By promoting global action to manage and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the FCO's climate diplomacy aims to minimise the negative impacts of climate change. This is particularly important in terms of global warming and the associated increase in drier conditions and increased water demands that would result in the UK and other parts of the world. By joining the Closed Loop paper procurement initiative, in which Departments purchase paper made from their own recycled waste paper, the FCO helped promote a paper recycling commercial opportunity in the UK.

### Future Measures

Opportunities to reduce washroom water use at Hanslope Park, identified as a result of installing automated water meters, are being exploited. Water saving measures have been installed as part of the on-going refurbishment of our King Charles Street building. The FCO is piloting a managed print service which should substantially reduce paper and energy use.

### Percentage of FCO Office Buildings Within GGC Water Consumption Benchmarks

Benchmark	Percentage
< 4m <sup>3</sup> /FTE Best Practice	0%
4-6m <sup>3</sup> /FTE Good Practice	25%
>6m <sup>3</sup> /FTE Poor Practice	75%

### Biodiversity

In accordance with a Biodiversity Plan developed in 2012, potential impacts on existing habitats and species are factored into the management and landscaping of the Hanslope Park site. Where possible, wildlife corridors and natural habitats have been enhanced.

### Sustainable procurement

During 2014–2015, the FCO continued to emphasise sustainability within its procurement procedures, including use of the Government Buying Standards (GBS). The FCO's in-house catering provision meets British or equivalent production standards and partially meets the GBS for Food and Catering Services. The FCO became compliant with the GBS for paper and paper products in 2014-15.

The FCO also collaborated with other Government Departments to develop and refine analytical tools to support the potential of the FCO's high priority spend categories to deliver social, economic and-or environmental sustainable benefit.

The FCO has exceeded the aspiration target that 25% of contracts should be awarded to small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), both in FY 2013-14 (where 30.7% was achieved) and FY 2014-15 (26.5% was achieved). In line with government policy, the FCO continues to ensure SMEs are aware of opportunities, and its procurement processes support and enable SME's to bid. In FY 2015-16, the FCO will keep using Contracts Finder and supplier events to advertise opportunities, perform more open procurements removing pre-qualification questionnaires, and using Crown Commercial Service Frameworks, such as the G-Cloud (Cloudstore), which have a large number of SME's registered.

### Sustainable construction

The FCO adheres to sustainable construction standards. The major refurbishment of its King Charles Street headquarters is on track to obtain a BREEAM 'Very Good' rating. Of 4,969 tonnes of construction waste generated in 2014-15, 97.8% was diverted from landfill. The FCO complies with the UK Government Timber Procurement Policy.

### Risks

The main risks to meeting the FCO's sustainability targets are: insufficient funding available for mitigation measures; planned measures not delivering expected savings; or measures not being completed in time to count against the targets. Increased artificial ventilation will offset some sustainability gains from more intensively occupying the main King Charles Street building, which is under refurbishment. We will mitigate these risks by identifying further low and no cost measures and exploring alternative funding arrangements, if necessary, such as gain-share.

### Opportunities

The main opportunities to reduce environmental impacts and utility costs are the ongoing estate rationalisation; efficiency provisions in the new ICT contract and improvements in the energy efficiency of new equipment. We have conducted a study of potential renewable technologies for our Hanslope Park site. Successfully meeting our targets would support the FCO's broader carbon reduction messages.

### People and incentives

45 staff have volunteered as Environmental Volunteers to promote sustainability campaigns within their Directorates. 22 are trained as internal EMS Auditors. The carbon off-set costs of international flights are re-charged to Directorates. The FCO charges its Executive Agencies and tenants for the costs of Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Allowances purchased for their energy use. Staff are periodically kept abreast of the FCO's environmental performance via its intranet.

## Notes

- Although FCO Services and Wilton Park are Executive Agencies with their own Annual Reports and Accounts, all of Wilton Park's and most of FCO Services' sustainability impacts are included in the figures in this report because they are included in the FCO's GGC targets. Also, FCO and FCO Services are largely co-located. FCO Services' Wider Market impacts are not included, as the GGC Exemption Panel decided in 2012-13 that they should be exempted from the scope of GGC. The sustainability impacts of the FCO's overseas operations are not included.
- Estate electricity consumption includes electricity consumed in charging FCO Services owned electric vehicles. The FCO has not yet base-lined or reported emissions from underground, bus or coach travel.
- DEFRA conversion factors have been used to calculate carbon emissions. The greenhouse gas emission figures are non-weather corrected. Some totals include estimates where actual measurements were unavailable. The methodology and calculations for each estimate is documented. 1% of all estate water consumption and 2% of waste arisings are estimated in this 2014-15 reporting. All greenhouse gas emissions are taken from actual measurements.
- Scope 1 direct emissions arise from organisation owned equipment; Scope 2 indirect emissions from consumption of purchased energy; and Scope 3 other indirect emissions from non-owned transport. Organisations have most control over Scope 1 emissions.
- The expenditure figures relate to the FCO's UK operations only and include VAT. Apportioned FCO Services' wider market estate energy, water and waste costs are deducted. FCO Services purchase fuel for their fleet (except electricity for electric vehicles) and that expenditure is recorded in the FCO Services Accounts and sustainability reporting. FCO Services also disposes of certain waste streams and accounts for the cost of their disposal.
- Deducted FCO Services Wider Market impacts and expenditure in 2014-15 were:
 

Greenhouse gas	3,357 tCO <sub>2</sub>	£763,818
Water	5,107m <sup>3</sup>	£19,103
Waste	93 tonnes	£7,849
- The average Government Department Office Water Consumption per FTE figure uses data from the GGC Annual Report for 2013-14. The average Government Department greenhouse gases and waste per FTE figures are taken from the three other Departmental 2013-14 Annual Reports which normalised emissions and waste by FTE.
- Previous years' totals have been restated to reflect corrections to FTE data. In addition, the waste arising baseline has been increased by 36 tonnes to take into account under-reported furniture waste in the 2009/10 baseline year.
- Under CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme rules, the FCO must purchase CRC allowances for all CRC qualifying emissions on its estate, including tenants' emissions. FCO will recharge tenants the following amounts for 2014-15 CRC allowance costs:
 

HMGCC	£68,672
Wilton Park	£3,443
FCO Services	£29,991
- The breakdown of waste disposal costs reflects actual charges for specific methods where available. Wherever the charge to the FCO does not distinguish between disposal methods, the cost has been allocated in proportion to how the waste was disposed.
- The number of domestic flights; domestic flight and train travel emissions; and associated expenditure relate only to flights and train travel booked with the FCO's travel provider. Flights and train travel booked by other means are not readily identifiable.



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