



# CGI IT UK Limited F2020 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Reporting Summary



# Contents

- Key stats ..... 1**
- Executive Summary ..... 2**
  - Emissions Reporting
  - Organisational Changes
  - Reporting Summary
- Annual Reporting ..... 5**
  - Scope 1
  - Scope 2
  - Scope 3
  - Intensity Metrics
- Energy Efficiency Improvements ..... 7**
- Appendix ..... 8**
  - Methodology

# Key Stats

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(28)%

reduction in overall emissions from  
F2019 baseline on a location basis

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(43)%

reduction in overall emissions from  
F2019 baseline on a market basis

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100%

of electricity used in our data centres in  
F2020 was from wholly renewable sources

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83%

of overall electricity purchased in F2020  
was from wholly renewable sources

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63 gCO<sub>2</sub>e / kWh

(F2019: 85 gCO<sub>2</sub>e / kWh) average emissions from  
purchased electricity on a market basis

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1.5 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

(F2019: 2.3 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) emissions intensity  
per member

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# Executive Summary

## Emissions Reporting

This report summarises the energy use and associated greenhouse gas emissions for CGI IT UK Limited ('the company'). The company was the main trading entity for CGI's business in the United Kingdom in the periods reported. This report represents a standalone version of the company's disclosures of its Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ('SECR'), the source of which is the Directors' Report of the company's audited accounts. The information in this report has not been subject to audit or external assurance procedures.

CGI has chosen to provide emissions disclosures beyond those required under SECR. The intent is to align with the scope of the company's Science Based Emission Reduction Targets – which includes all forms of scope 3 business travel – and also to show the F2019 baseline year for those targets (year ended 30th September 2019). The company will be reporting against its Science Based Targets on an annual basis.

The emissions for F2020 (year ended 30th September 2020) for most scopes showed a substantial reduction compared to the prior year. This reflects the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. From March 2020, large numbers of CGI's employees serviced clients remotely, resulting in much reduced business travel and reductions in building energy use as some offices were temporarily closed or their usage curtailed.

The basis of the reporting methodology is described in the Appendix.

At CGI, we refer to our employees as 'members'. Any mention of members in this report should be considered a reference to our employees.

## Organisational Changes

This report reflects the UK-based activities of CGI IT UK Limited. CGI acquired Scisys in December 2019, which included a UK business of approximately 250 employees and £30m of revenues. This business was undertaken by Scisys UK Limited, a separate legal entity from the company.

In August 2021, the trade and assets of Scisys UK Limited transferred to CGI IT UK Limited. The company is assessing whether the emissions of Scisys UK Limited are sufficiently material to warrant an adjustment to its F2019 base year emissions.

# Reporting Summary

Emissions for F2019 and F2020 on a location and market basis are shown in the following charts.

Emissions on a market basis reflect the contractual characteristics of the company's purchases of electricity and use, where known and verified, supplier or tariff-specific conversion factors. For example, when the company purchases electricity from an energy supplier whose electricity is from 100% renewable sources and backed by guarantees of origin, the electricity purchased is measured as zero-emission on a market basis.

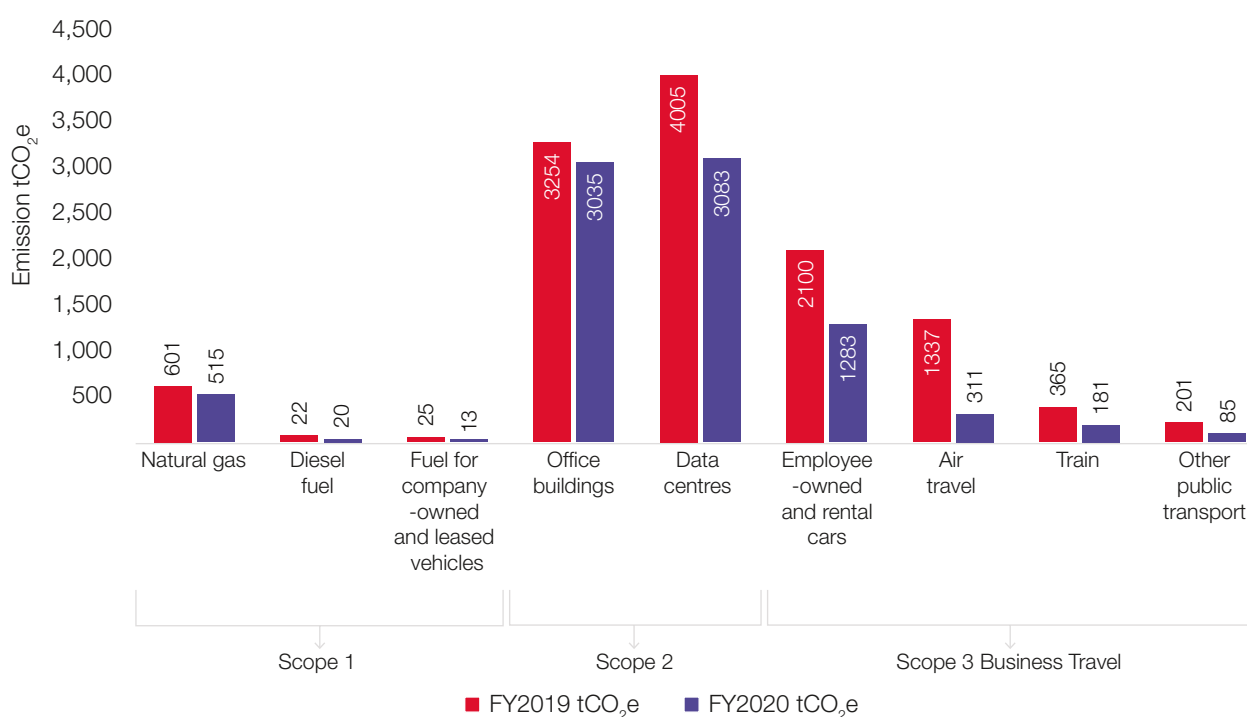
On a location basis, electricity purchases are converted to emissions assuming the UK grid average carbon intensity.

In F2020, 83% of electricity purchased was from renewable sources, an improvement from 77% in the previous year.

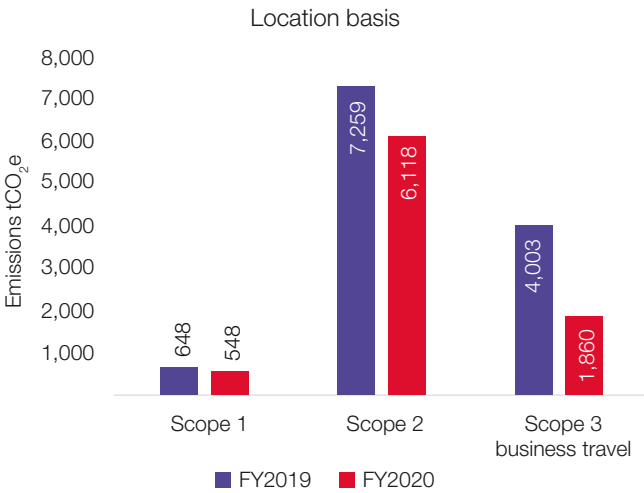
The location basis is used for SECR reporting. The market basis is used for the company's emissions reporting against the science-based emissions reduction target verified by the Science Based Target Institute.

**Figure 1**

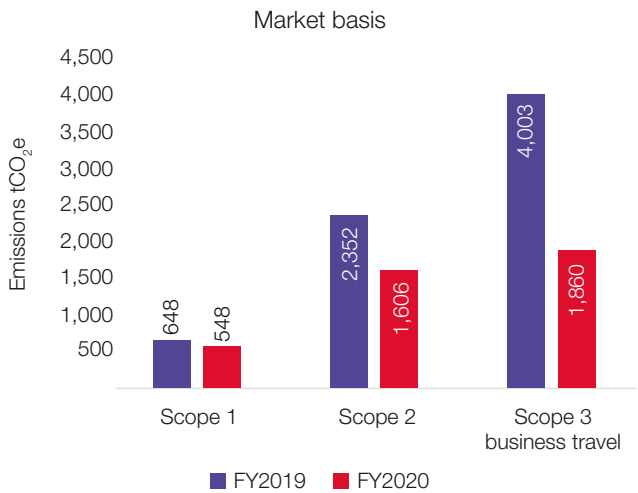
Emission by source, on a location basis



**Figure 2**  
Emissions on a location basis



**Figure 3**  
Emissions on a market basis



# Annual Reporting

## Scope 1

Scope 1 emissions relate to the combustion of gas in boilers on company premises, diesel fuel in back-up electricity generators and petrol or diesel fuel in vehicles owned or leased by the company.

Emission Source	F2019 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	F2020 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	% change
Natural Gas	601	515	(14)%
Diesel Fuel	22	20	(9)%
Company-owned and leased vehicles	25	13	(48)%
<b>Total scope 1</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>(15)%</b>
UK energy use (kWh)	3,355,907	2,885,104	(14)%

## Scope 2

The emissions under scope 2 comprise the company's indirect emissions from purchased electricity. Emissions on a market basis reduced by 32% from F2019, as compared to a 7% reduction in electricity consumption, as the company continued its journey towards procuring 100% renewable electricity supplies for all its occupied premises.

Emission Source	F2019 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	F2020 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	% change
Office Buildings	3,254	3,035	(7)%
Data Centres	4,005	3,083	(23)%
<b>Total scope 2 location basis</b>	<b>7,259</b>	<b>6,119</b>	<b>(16)%</b>
<b>Total scope 2 market basis</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>(32)%</b>
UK energy use (kWh)	27,646,854	25,604,717	(7)%

# Scope 3

The scope 3 emissions presented below reflect all modes of business travel by the company's members. All modes were impacted significantly by the onset of the pandemic, particularly air travel due to the restrictions imposed by the UK government and other countries globally.

Emission Source	F2019 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	F2020 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	% change
Employee-owned and rental vehicles	2,100	1,283	(39)%
Air travel	1,337	311	(77)%
Train	365	181	(50)%
<b>Total scope 3</b>	<b>4,003</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>(54)%</b>
UK energy use (kWh)	8,902,096	5,491,153	(38)%

# Intensity Metrics

The following intensity metrics show the emissions intensity of the company's operations per member and for every million pounds of revenues, based on the sum of scope 1, 2 and scope 3 business travel above.

Emission Source	F2019 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	F2020 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	% change
Emissions per £'m of revenue	13.3	9.7	(27)%
Emissions per member	2.3	1.5	(35)%
Other public transport	201	85	(58)%



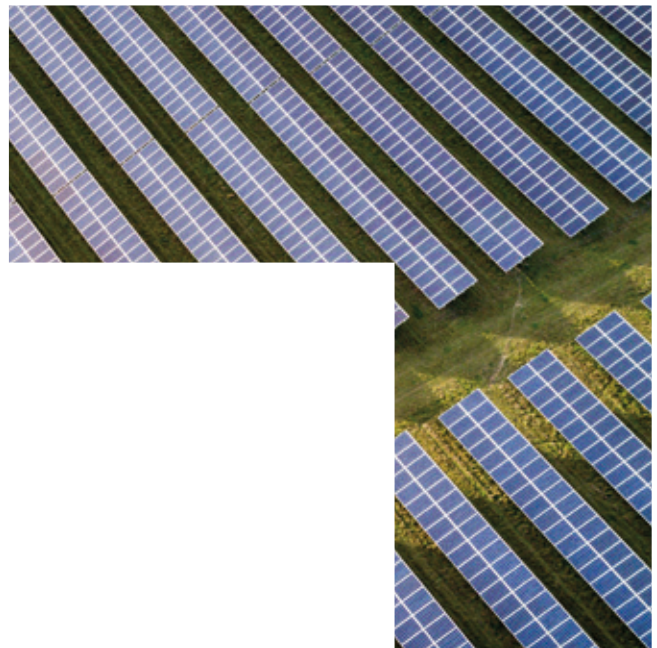
# Energy Efficiency Improvements

Throughout F2020, the company invested in infrastructure to reduce its energy consumption, including the replacement of out-dated heating and cooling plants with new energy efficient units as well as investment in LED lighting in multiple buildings. The company also developed a new Smart Building Internet of Things solution which is being trialled at Keats House in Leatherhead, which enables active monitoring of the building environment to understand CO<sub>2</sub>, humidity, energy usage, temperature as well as occupancy.

In parallel, the company continued its “No Planet B” initiative to engage staff members on our journey to reduce our environmental impact and to facilitate

their contribution towards meeting our environmental objectives with a key focus on education and awareness. CGI also planted 5,500 trees, one for every UK member, in the Scottish borders. Alongside this, a further 2,500 trees via our staff members and local community engagement were planted.

During the next year, the company will continue its investments in building infrastructure such as the installation of solar photovoltaic panelling and building energy optimisation. The company will also increase the number of electric vehicle charging points at its offices, whilst engaging members to reduce their own environmental impact.



# Appendix

## Methodology

The company has followed the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and used the relevant DEFRA conversion factors for company reporting. The company follows the operational control approach in the GHG Protocol to defining scope.

Market-based conversion factors for purchased electricity to convert from kWh to tCO<sub>2</sub>e are based on the most recently published supplier or tariff-specific factors, where possible. In the absence of a supplier or tariff-specific factor – for example, in circumstances where

the company had been unable to verify the electricity supplier to the landlord of buildings with shared occupancy – the UK residual mix factor published by the Association of Issuing Bodies was used instead. As the residual mix factor was higher than the UK grid average conversion factor, emissions for those buildings were higher on a market basis than on a location basis.

Gas and electricity usage were taken from utility bills, or were estimated based on floor space if consumption data was unavailable.

Emissions from business travel in employee-owned and rental vehicles were



based on the mileage distance claimed through employee expenses for business-related mileage, assuming an average car and unknown fuel source.

Air travel emissions were calculated considering cabin class and distance travelled, using conversion factors without radiative forcing.

Purchased carbon offsets have not been netted against gross emissions on either a location or market basis in this reporting and are excluded from the emissions data presented throughout this report.









## About CGI

Founded in 1976, CGI is among the largest IT and business consulting services firms in the world.

We are insights-driven and outcomes-based to help accelerate returns on your investments. Across 17 industries in 400 locations worldwide, our 78,000 professionals provide comprehensive, scalable and sustainable IT and business consulting services that are informed globally and delivered locally.

Our commitment: Insights you can act on.

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