

CEE-M Carbon Footprint

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Specifications
- 3 Results
- 4 Reduction Scenarios
- 5 Conclusion

Introduction

Introduction

- It is imperative to accelerate and deepen efforts to **control** greenhouse gas emissions (**GHG**)
- France has determined greenhouse gas emission **reduction targets**
 - Achieving carbon neutrality by 2050
 - Reducing in 40% the GHG by 2030 vs 1990
- There is a need to **evaluate** the carbon footprint of the **research**

Introduction

Carbon footprint CEE-M: Assessment of the amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere in a year by the activities of the laboratory

Labos1.5 Initiative

- Academics from diverse backgrounds
- Understanding the environmental impact of research activities
- Promoting the use of Labos1.5 tool
 - Estimating the carbon footprint of a laboratory
 - Following the regulatory format in France
 - Through a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (GHGI)

Specifications

General Specifications

It is necessary to set the **boundaries** of the evaluation

- **Organization:** Composed by the INRAE, Institute Agro, CNRS and University of Montpellier
- **Time frame:** Annual and covers four years, from 2019 to 2022
- **Operation:** By categories such as nutrition, buildings, purchases, digital devices, professional travels and commuting

Data Specifications

All data was collected with the help of the administrative staff

- **Buildings:** Energy consumption (electricity and gas)
- **Purchases:** Goods and services
- **Digital devices:** IT equipments
- **Professional travels:** Work-related travels

Creation and distribution of a survey to compile commuting data and include the footprint of nutrition

- **Commuting:** Home-to-work journeys
- **Nutrition:** Dietary habits

Quiz



<https://quiz.net/Q/?41Qmoi>

Results

Overall Results

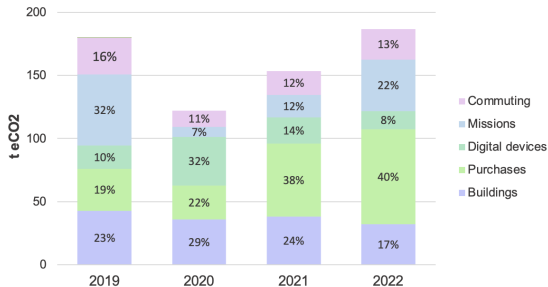


Figure 1: CEE-M carbon footprint by year

- On average the footprint is 2.3 t eCO₂/pers
- Strong reduction in missions (2020-2021)
- Purchases has the greatest impact

Compared results

The carbon footprint of the CEE-M in per capita terms is significantly lower when comparing with other laboratories

- 28% smaller than the average laboratory in France (Mariette et al., 2022) (2.6 t eCO₂ vs 3.6 t eCO₂ for 2019)
- 55% smaller than the footprint of a geoscience laboratory (2.6 t eCO₂ vs 5.8 t eCO₂ for 2019)
- 13% higher when compared with another laboratory specialized in economics (GAEL) (1.9 t eCO₂ vs 1.7 t eCO₂ for 2020)

Results by category

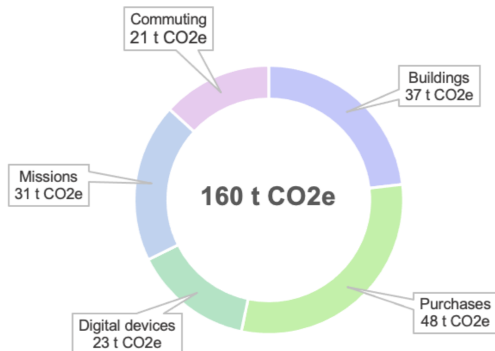


Figure 2: CEE-M average carbon footprint by category

Purchases

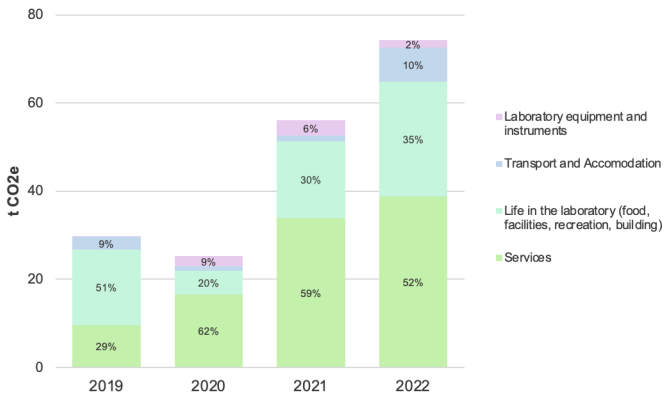


Figure 3: Annual CEE-M carbon footprint purchases by subcategory

Digital devices

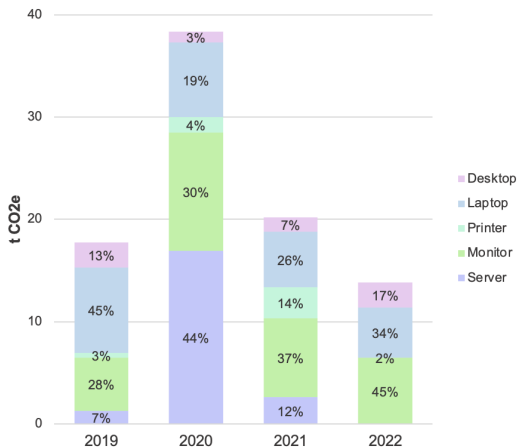


Figure 4: Annual CEE-M carbon footprint digital devices by subcategory

Professional travels

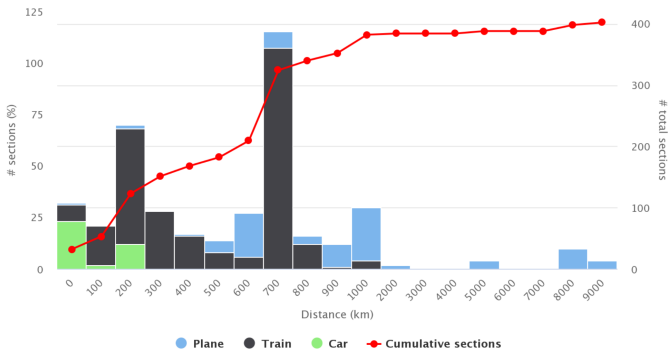


Figure 5: Number of travels by transport mode 2022

Professional travels

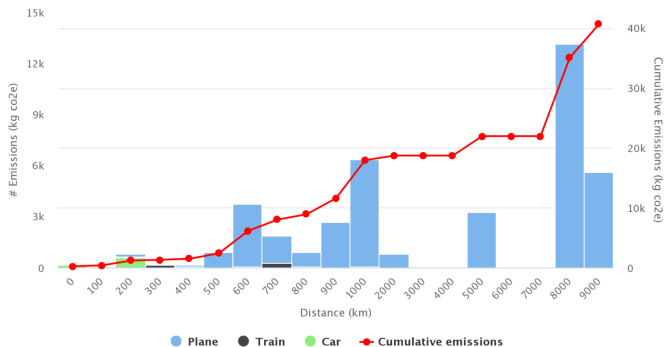


Figure 6: Professional travels emissions by mode of transport 2022

Commuting

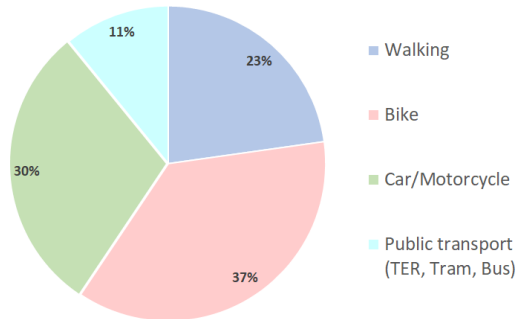


Figure 7: Transportation mode distribution for commuting 2022

- In 2022, cars represent 86% of commuting footprint

Nutrition

Meal type	kg eCO ₂ / meal	Total per week	t eCO ₂ /pers
White meat	1.35	68	0.08
Red meat	6.29	27	0.14
Vegetarian	0.51	17	0.00

Table 1: Carbon footprint by type of meal for 2022

- Nutrition represents around 9% of the CEE-M total carbon footprint in 2022.
- A change of 50% in red meat by vegetarian meal would imply a reduction about 3% of the total footprint.

Reduction Scenarios

Reduction scenarios

Moderate changes

Reduction measure	Overall footprint reduction (%)
Switching meat to vegetarian meal by 25%	2.2
Increasing lifespan of laptop by 25%	1.5
Replacing plane in France for trips under 840 km	1.7
Increasing the number of carpoolers by 2	7.0
Total	12.4

Table 2: First scenario

Reduction scenarios

Significant changes

Reduction measure	Overall footprint reduction (%)
Switching meat to vegetarian meal 50%	4.4
Increasing lifespan of laptop by 50%	2.6
Replacing plane for trips under 1000 km	6.0
Increasing the number of carpoolers by 3	8.0
Total	21

Table 3: Second scenario

Survey

If the CEE-M collectively agreed on mandatory measures to reduce emissions, which option would you prefer?



<https://quiz.net/Q/?6Fmas0>

Conclusion

Conclusion

- On average, between 2019 and 2022 the CEE-M carbon footprint is 160 t eCO₂ and 2.3 t eCO₂/pers.
- Purchase category represents the greatest impact follow by buildings missions, digital devices, commuting and nutrition.
- Under the scenarios of reduction the laboratory can achieve a decrease of 12.4% (1) and 21% (2) of its total carbon footprint.

Quiz results!

Who's the winner?

Thanks for your attention

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Data Specifications

Data was collected, processed and standardized through cleaning data procedures.

- **Buildings:**

- Energy consumption (electricity and gas)
- Two locations
- Gross surface area, CEE-M area
- Type or heating

- **Purchases:**

- Goods and services
- Use of monetary emission factors
- Categorization by code NACRES

Data Specification

- **Digital devices:**

- IT equipment
- Based on the EcoDiag tool from CNRS
- Inclusion of manufacturing, distribution, and end-of-life phases.

- **Professional travels:**

- Work-related travels
- Departure and destination city
- Mode of transportation

Data Specification

- **Commuting:**

- Home-to-work journeys
- Creation and distribution of a survey (Response rate 72%)
- Mode of transport, home-to-work distance, number of work office

- **Nutrition:**

- Use of questionnaire
- Meat consumption and cafeteria meals
- Emission factors from ADEME's database