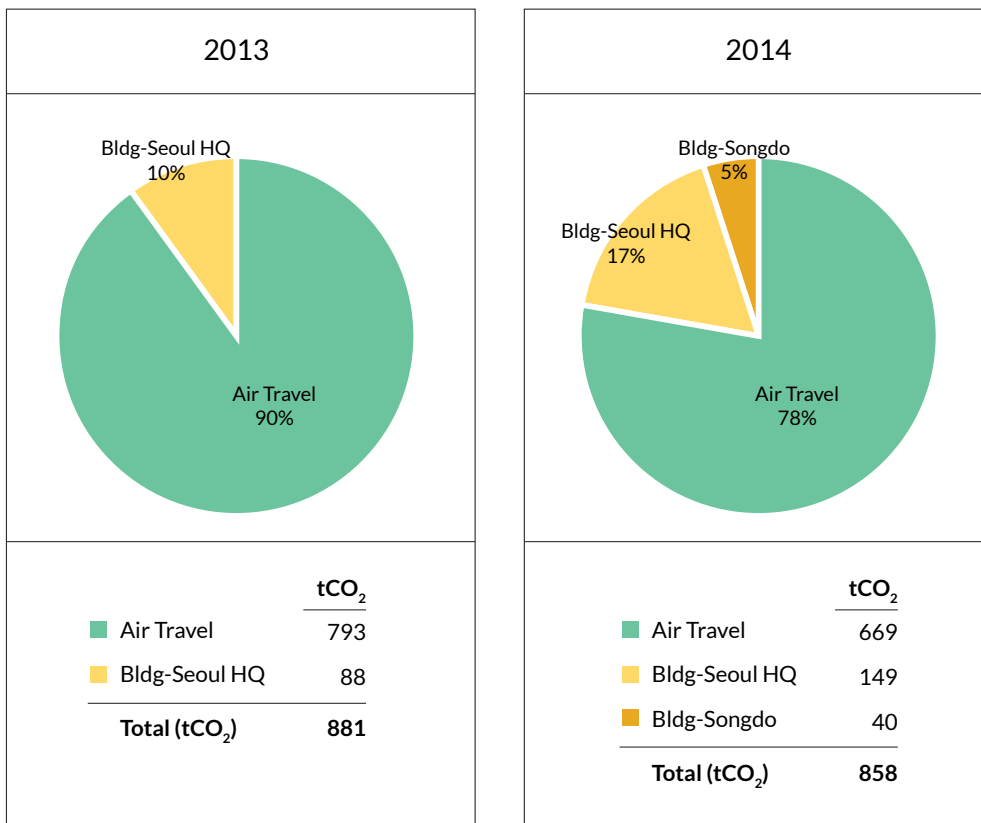


# Towards a Carbon-lean GGGI

## Our Carbon Emissions in 2014

Following GGGI’s assessment of our carbon footprint in 2013, we measured GGGI’s corporate carbon emissions for 2014 from our two largest sources of emissions– official air travel and building usage. Air travel included GGGI-funded travel by staff and non-staff (consultants and meeting participants). Emissions from building usage included electricity consumption from both Jeongdong Building in Seoul and G-Tower Building in Songdo, which has been occupied since June 2014..

### GGGI Total Carbon Emissions in 2013<sup>1</sup>-2014

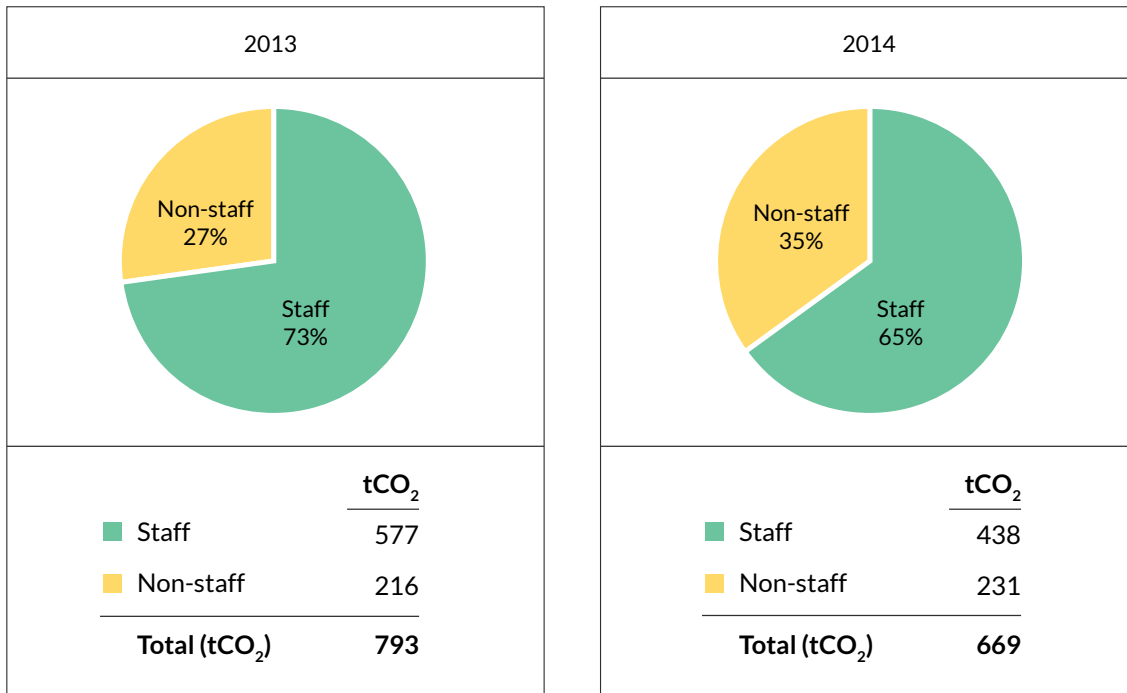


A total of 858 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> (tCO<sub>2</sub>) was emitted by GGGI in 2014, 78% of which came from air travel and the remaining 22% from building electricity use. This is down slightly from the total in 2013 of 881 tCO<sub>2</sub>.

Nevertheless, there has been an increase in the share of emissions from building use as GGGI opened its office in Songdo as well as expanded its office space in the Seoul headquarters. GGGI currently occupies the 23rd floor of the G-Tower in Songdo and the 15th, 18th and 19th floors of the Jeongdong Building, which when combined resulted in a 143%<sup>2</sup> increase in the total floor area compared to 2013.

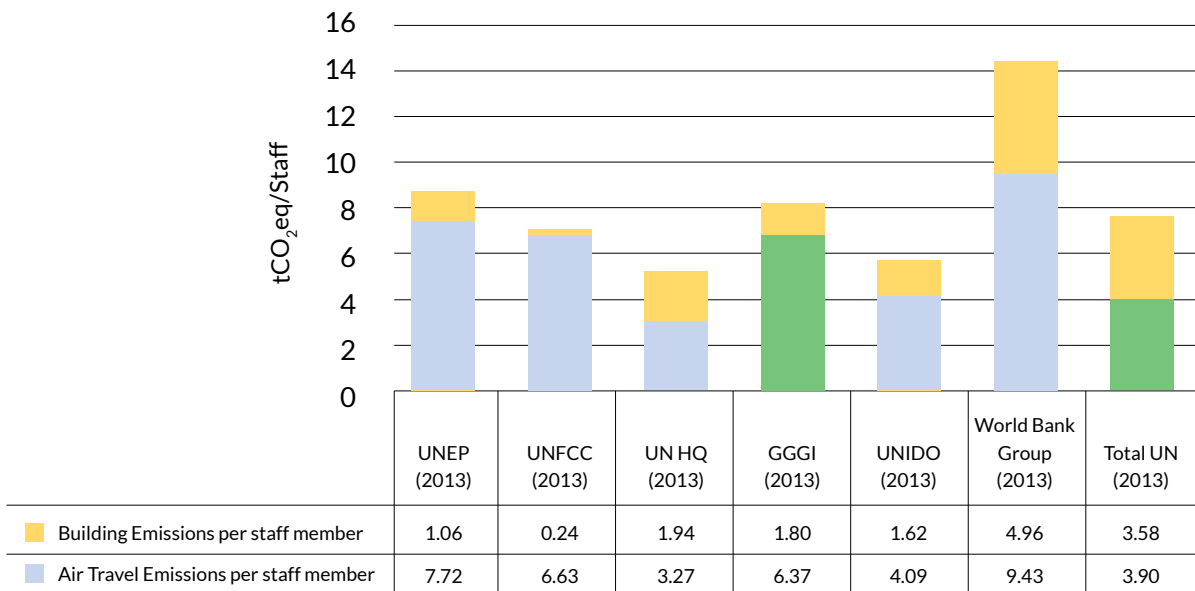
- GGGI Annual Report 2013, page 12
- 2013 Total GGGI Floor Area: 1831 m<sup>2</sup>, 2014 Total GGGI Floor Area: 4442 m<sup>2</sup> (including Songdo Office 1604 m<sup>2</sup>)

Carbon Emissions from Air Travel in 2013<sup>3</sup>-2014



Emissions from air travel, on the other hand, saw a decrease of over 16% in 2014 compared to 2013. Decentralization of GGGI country programs and austerity measures played a role in the significant decrease in emissions from staff travel, which caused a shift in the apparent relative share of emissions attributable to non-staff travel, namely consultants and GGGI organized meeting participants, even though emissions from these sources increased by less than 7% from 2013 to 2014. In order to get a sense of where GGGI stands on

Carbon Emission (tCO<sub>2</sub>) per Staff<sup>4</sup>



its per capita carbon emissions compared to other similar organizations, the preceding graph compares GGGI's 2014 per staff carbon emissions to those of UN organizations, the World Bank, and the total UN system which included 50 UN organizations<sup>5</sup>. The graph shows GGGI's emissions are well within the range of comparable organization.

3. GGGI Annual Report 2013, page 12

4. Moving Towards a Climate Neutral UN: The UN System's Footprint and Efforts to Reduce It, 2014 Edition, UNEP (The latest available report, which was released in February 2015)

## Methodology

The GGGI's calculation of carbon emissions followed the principles from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Carbon emissions for air travel were based on the air-travel Disbursement Requests for mission submitted by GGGI staff and consultants in 2014. ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator (Version 2.7+) was used to calculate carbon emission from air travel. As for emissions from building energy use, the calculation only included purchased electricity from the Seoul headquarters and Songdo office in 2014.

## Looking Ahead

GGGI is improving efforts to become a carbon-lean organization. In 2014, GGGI achieved a reduction in 23 tCO<sub>2</sub> of carbon emissions compared to the previous year and will continue to look for ways to make our operations more cost and carbon efficient, on a per staff carbon emissions basis.