



**RAVEN RUSSIA LIMITED**



**Raven Russia Limited  
Corporate Responsibility Report**

Extracted from the 2015 Annual Report

# CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

## Corporate responsibility

Corporate responsibility covers many different aspects of business but our primary focus is on the environmental impact of our activities and properties and the social impact in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates. It is the responsibility of the Board to manage the environmental, economic and social impact of the Group's business strategy.

The Board recognises that the way its investment properties are designed, built, managed and occupied can significantly influence their impact on the environment and the community in which they are located and it seeks to manage these issues. Although the Group is not required by statute to provide detailed reports on its environmental impact, the Board considers this an issue that must be monitored and warrants disclosure. In 2013 we started to disclose levels of greenhouse gas emissions, as required by Main Market of the London Stock Exchange. Last year we also included electricity consumption in our offices in Moscow, Cyprus and Guernsey, and business travel.

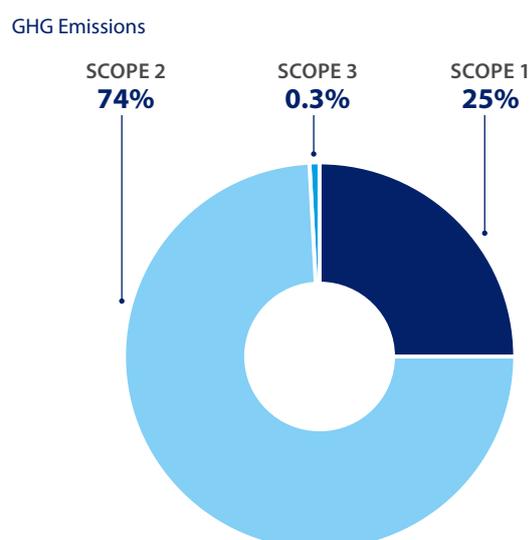
The Board also recognises the social impact of its operations in each of its key jurisdictions, Russia, Guernsey and Cyprus. In Russia, this is particularly evident in the employment opportunities that are created in the communities where the Group's properties are located. Staff are encouraged to participate in community and charitable activities and the Board has established a fund to support local causes or charities, which meet the corporate values of the Group. During 2015 the Group invested \$80,000 in supporting various causes including national and local charities and local community sports groups. No political donations were made during the year.

## Greenhouse Gases

We commissioned Trucost to assist in compiling our report to comply with the Mandatory Greenhouse Gases Reporting Regulations (GHG). Energy consumption information was collated from all thirteen warehouses in the portfolio and our three offices in Moscow, Cyprus and Guernsey. We also collected office car mileage and business travel of the Group's employees to report on Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions. The report covers 100% by warehouse floor area. This year we report Scope 2 on a dual-reporting basis using location-based and market based approaches in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance released in January 2015. Since market-based emission factors are not available to any of our locations, residual emission factors were adopted for offices in Guernsey and Cyprus. For Russia we used location-based emission factors due to unavailability of residual emission factors.

The table below sets out the emissions data collated and the intensity ratio agreed at tonnes per square metre of floor area for the last three years.

Data Point	Units	Quantity 2015	Quantity 2014	Quantity 2013
Scope 1	tonnes CO2e	19,289	20,778	18,138
Scope 2 (location-based)	tonnes CO2e	56,914	56,594	44,589
Scope 2 (market-based)	tonnes CO2e	56,919	n/a	n/a
Scope 1 + 2 Intensity (location-based)	tonnes CO2e / floor space (sqm)	0.05	0.06	0.05
Scope 3	tonnes CO2e	219	342	n/a



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## **Data collection and methodology protocol**

The group used the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology for compiling its GHG data, and includes the following material GHG's: CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub>. The Group used the following emission conversion factor sources:

- Natural gas: DEFRA 2015 conversion factor for cubic meters natural gas
- Diesel: DEFRA 2015 conversion factor for litres diesel
- LPG: DEFRA 2015 conversion factor for litres LPG
- Office car: DEFRA 2015 conversion factor for kilometres of unknown fuel (average car)
- Purchased electricity: IEA Fuel Combustion (Highlights 2015 Edition) and EIA Foreign Electricity Emission Factors
- District heating: electricity factors were adjusted using the same ratio as between UK electricity, and district heating (from DEFRA 2015 conversion factors for UK electricity, and district heat and steam)

There was a 7% decrease in Scope 1 emissions and 6% increase in Scope 2 emissions from 2014. Compared to 2013, Scope 1 emissions reduced by 6%, whereas Scope 2 emissions increased by 28%. However, a large increase in Scope 2 emission in comparison with 2014 was mainly attributable to the change in conversion factor published by IEA, as underlying electricity consumption grew by only 2% over the same period, reflective of the increased warehouse space in the period.

Although tenants are the end users of the energy consumed, we consider this an important metric to measure. Not only does this make our buildings more attractive to tenants and funders but also the more energy efficient our buildings are the less greenhouse gas production occurs at our sites.

As our relations with key tenants become more established we are working with them to anticipate their requirements, with specifically designed buildings. In the case of energy intensive uses, such as cold storage, this allows a more efficient building to be constructed compared to the reconfiguration of a standard warehouse unit.

Other examples of increased efficiency include adopting low energy lighting in our new warehouses and more energy efficient lighting and air conditioning system in Guernsey office. New developments are being assessed by BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology), the worlds longest established and most widely used method of assessing, rating and certifying the sustainability of buildings. Our aim is to reduce the environmental impact of our developments and use the results of BREEAM assessments to provide practical ideas for future and existing development projects.



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**[www.ravenrussia.com](http://www.ravenrussia.com)**

**Registered Office**  
**P.O. Box 522, Second Floor, La Vieille Cour, La Plaiderie, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 6EH**