The College's greenhouse gas emissions and energy use for the period are set out below:

UK Greenhouse gas emissions and energy use data for the period	**August 2021 to 31 July 2022**	**1 August 2020 to 31 July 2021**
Energy consumption used to calculate emissions (kWh)	7,334,946	6,810,004
Energy consumption break down (kWh)		
gas	4,418,258	2,908,503
electricity	2,696,200	3,795,495
transport fuel	220,488	106,005
Scope 1 emissions in metric tonnes CO2e		
Gas consumption	809.25	534.79
Owned transport – mini-buses	3.27	2.45
Total Scope 1	**812.52**	**537.24**
Scope 2 emissions in metric tonnes CO2e		
Purchased electricity	572.48	884.88
Scope 3 emissions in metric tonnes CO2e		
Business travel in employee owned vehicles	49.98	23.06
Total gross emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	**1,434.98**	**1,445.18**
Intensity ratio Tonnes CO2e per pupil	0.19	0.16

Qualification and reporting methodology

We have followed the 2019 HM Government Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We have also used the GHG Reporting Protocol – Corporate Standard and have used the 2021 UK Government's Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

Intensity measurement

The chosen intensity measurement ratio is total gross emissions in metric tonnes $C0_2e$ per pupil, the recommended ratio for the sector.

Measures taken to improve energy efficiency

During this period, we have:

- installed more LED lighting across our campuses

- use Biomass at our Wigston campus
- undertaken a phased replacement of the underground gas pipework at our Nuneaton Campus.
- gained better control of our BMS system for heating & hot water
- reduced opening hours on sites in holidays. Staff continue to attend meetings online.

Going Concern

The activities of the College, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and performance are set out in these Statements. The financial position of the College, its cash flow, liquidity and borrowings are presented in the Financial Statements and accompanying notes.

The College currently has £8.51m of loans outstanding with a combination of Lloyds (3 loans) and Natwest/RBS. All loans were re-negotiated in the academic year 2021-22. The loan with RBS is repayable by December 2037, and the loan with Lloyds are term loans with a payment profile of 20 years.

The College was fully compliant with the covenants agreed to 31st July 2022, and its bankers agreed three new covenants at the same time as extending the loans as below:

1) **Leverage** - to maintain Leverage measured as Gross Debt over EBITDA at or below 5x beginning the quarter ended Oct 2022.

2) **Cash Reserves** - to maintain a minimum cash balance of £250k in Feb and Mar 2023, and £850k for the rest of the financial year.

3) **Debt Service** - to ensure Cash Flow Available For Debt Service (CFADS) in the year is maintained at 1.1.

The College has met all repayment deadlines for all loans as they fell due, and its cash flow projections confirm that this will continue to be the case.

As at 31st July 2022, the College held a general reserve of £20,729,000 which includes a pension reserve of £0. The College had cash reserves of £1,823,000 (2020-21: £1,016,000).

The College generates a three-year Medium-Term Business Plan (MTBP) each year. The latest MTBP extends out to 2023-2025. The forecasts and financial projections within this plan indicate that the College will be able to operate within its existing facility for the next twelve months from the signing of these financial statements.

The College is facing new challenges such as the volatility in the energy market and higher than usual levels of inflation. The College has managed to fix its unit rates for gas and electricity until the end of September 2023 below the deemed market value and is working through mitigating actions to address further challenges.

The College always prepares its cash flow projections on an extremely prudent basis. Even using this approach, the College would still be compliant with its new covenants. The College has identified a pinch point in its cash flow projection for the year ahead around February and March as a result of the pattern of ESFA funding. This dip is normal and occurs every year. The College has a strong history of managing its cash through this period and always identifies several actions in advance that it could deploy if required.

The College is confident that it will manage through this period again and will remain compliant with its covenants and maintain cash balances at or above the required level.