

Name of policy	GOV DWM04 Creation Stewardship policy
Last updated/reviewed	Sept 2022
Update interval	Every three years
Authorised sign-off	BMS Board of Trustees

BMS World Mission policy for Creation Stewardship

Introduction

At BMS World Mission the highest goal of all we do is to bring people to faith in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and an experience of the abundant life that only he can provide.

When we speak of abundant life, we think not only of fullness of life in the spiritual realm, but also in physical terms. The two are inseparably intertwined in the human experience on earth.

We believe that when Jesus said that he came that his sheep might have life in all its fullness, that included the richest experience one can have of God's creation, that is, of the universe in which God also created human beings.

Theological Foundation for our policy

Psalm 104 is one of the oldest songs about creation.¹ As well as focussing on the greatness of God seen in the created universe, this song also emphasizes the interdependence between human beings, other living beings, and the world in which they live. Despite the vast differences between the principally rural world in which the author lived and our industrialised, principally urban societies, everything we make or use still has its source within the natural world. It is true that there are emerging prospects of recycling and upcycling technology, adaptation for greater efficiency, and micro-digitalisation for higher optimisation of available resources. And yet at a fundamental level, we are still dependent on God and on the incredible natural world which he created. There is no technology without raw materials. Our life is impossible without the world in which we live.

In the industrialised world, humanity benefits from advances in knowledge, science and technology. Natural disasters, diseases and infections, which today can sometimes be predicted and prepared for, vaccinated against or treated with simple antibiotics, laid waste to entire populations in the pre-industrialised world, much more so than now. More people have emerged from poverty since the start of the millennium than at any other stage of history. The data behind the Human Development Index shows that where industrialisation takes hold, people live longer, have better education, gain access to a more varied diet, safe water, experience greater gender, race and social emancipation, and gain adequate means of income to survive and flourish. All of this is acknowledged as good.

However, in spite of these many excellent achievements, and in some cases as a result of them, humanity has consciously exploited the earth rather than governing its resources justly. This abuse has not led to a sustainable interdependence of either people or planet. The impact of human activity, observed as biodiversity loss, soil, air and water pollution and now climate change, has become a constant threat to fullness of life, threatening food security, famine, drought, lack of access to drinkable water, floods, loss of livelihoods, loss of infrastructure and damage to property, as well as resource-based conflict and loss of life itself. The abundant life which has been made available to so many is now jeopardised. It is the economically poor who have been impacted the most.²

¹ Toombs, "The Psalms" in Laymon *The Interpreter's one-volume Commentary on the Bible* (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1971), 290-291

² See Sustainable Development Goal 13 - <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change/>

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Scientists point to a more worrying possibility: that in the pursuit of wealth, wellbeing and pleasure we might end up making human existence unsustainable. The degradation of plant, animal and human habitats has in recent centuries been caused by unbridled production, consumption and waste. In some contexts, it is greed and the desire for ever greater profit margins which have catalysed the depletion of life-giving resources.

God's intention for the earth was not for it to be exploited, but for it to have the ability to produce and sustain life. In Leviticus 25: 1-12 he commands there to be a periodic rest for the earth, every seven years. This rest is in honour of the Lord. These laws emphasise the importance of stewarding natural resources. While sustainable land use has been championed by some with nitrogen fixing plants, intercropping or organic fertilisers, the general trend toward industrialized agriculture has seen short-term exploitation of the land, over-grazing and excessive use of pesticides and synthetic fertilisers in order to maximise yields. These practices can lead to both people losing land for their livelihoods and the loss of land suitable for agricultural production due to unsustainable land management and desertification. The ideology of unlimited economic growth does not leave space for rest, neither for humans, nor for creation. Humanity's relationship with the created world has become marred by sin just as much as humanity's relationship with the Creator God, or with fellow women and men.³

As BMS, we are convinced that addressing environmental degradation is a matter of missiological urgency. As we seek to partner with the Holy Spirit in enabling God's kingdom of wholeness and peace (in Hebrew: Shalom) we will cherish the creation which the Creator himself called "good".

In Genesis 2: 5-15 we read that God did not wish to create his garden before having both water to irrigate it and someone to cultivate it. The Hebrew verb in this passage used for the human's care for the creation is שמר (שמר), the same as is used five times in Psalm 121 to refer to God's relationship with Israel, as their guardian. Our love and care for the created world, therefore, should reflect the nature of God's love and care for God's people. By extension, we also seek a just environmental outcome for the vulnerable. BMS will seek to live in faithful witness to God's loving characteristic of justice by standing in solidarity with, and speaking on behalf of, the economically poor.

In Isaiah 11: 1-10f: Isaiah's vision begins with the coming of "the stump of Jesse", upon whom God's Spirit will rest. During his reign he will bring social justice (3b-5). At that time there will be harmony in creation, and between humans and the created world, which will be filled with the knowledge of God (5-9). This "Root of Jesse" (whom we understand to mean Jesus) will bring Israel and the nations to the Lord (10f). There is a link between the redemption of society, of the created order, and of humanity's relationship with God.⁴

The apostle Paul also understood the intimate link between Christ's work and creation, as well as the link between human action and the state of the universe. Firstly, in Colossians 1: 16-17; 19-20 he wrote about Christ: "*For in him all things were created: things in heaven and on earth, visible and invisible... He is before all things, and in him all things hold together... For God was pleased to have all his fullness dwell in him, and through him to reconcile to himself all things, whether things on earth or things in heaven, by making peace through his blood, shed on the cross.*" Then in Romans 8:

³ Padilla, C. R., *Economía humana y economía del Reino de Dios* (Human economy and the economy of God's Kingdom) (Kairos: Buenos Aires, 2002)

⁴ Kaiser, O. *Isaiah 1-12: a commentary* (Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1983²), 260

Wright, C. J. H. *The Mission of God: Unlocking the Bible's Grand Narrative* (Downers Grove, Illinois: IVP, 2006), 407

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19-21, about the children of God: *“For the creation waits in eager expectation for the children of God to be revealed. For the creation was subjected to frustration, not by its own choice, but by the will of the one who subjected it, in hope that the creation itself will be liberated from its bondage to decay and brought into the freedom and glory of the children of God.”*

Paul’s thoughts are clearly eschatological, that is, they are looking to the end of time as we know it: there is hope for a New Heaven and New Earth. Nevertheless, the underlying principles in Paul’s mind are that Christ’s redemptive work is not only the hope of humanity for liberation from sin and its ravages, but in the same way it is also the hope of all creation.

Our Christian reading of this imbalance between people and planet is not driven by an eschatology which imagines the destruction of creation through the imbalance. Quite the opposite, this reflection is informed by God’s desire to redeem all of creation. BMS would not abdicate its responsibility for calling people to repentance from sin in this life. In the same way, we cannot allow the destruction of God’s wonderful creation to continue unopposed. The earth seeks liberation from the bondage of sin. BMS sees this truth as a prophetic message for all time, but it is also laden with an urgent resonance for our contemporary mission practice.

Consequently, at BMS we have established an institutional framework for addressing creation stewardship. This framework relates to the following aspects of our work:

- A. International work;
- B. UK infrastructure including all personnel;
- C. UK supporters including churches and church leaders;
- D. A commitment to monitor our overall environmental performance.

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A. Creation stewardship commitments relating to BMS international

We are committed to creation stewardship in all our overseas work: through the actions of our mission workers, in respectful collaboration with our partner organisations, and through the mission programmes and projects we support.

We commit to:		What we've been doing so far:	
1. Investing in thought leadership, incl. theological reflection on creation, for our mission workers and within our partner organisations.	Provide training for all our mission workers on how to apply a theological understanding of creation (CS) stewardship to the contexts in which they are serving.	Bi-annual CS training course for all UK staff and MW	Initiated in 2022, facilitated by Dr. Ingo Schüder (Brillianto) & CS Co-ordinator. Spring & Autumn cohorts, attendance: 8 MWs & 13 UK staff.
		Input into Orientation for all new MWs before leaving the UK	Completed for 1 new MW in July 2022
		Environmental Assessment workshops	1) Expect 22, UK, July 2022, attendance: 19 incl. UK staff, IMWs, overseas partner reps & Trustees 2) LWCCN MENA Creation Care & the Gospel Conference, Jordan, Sept 2022. Attendance: 32.
	Respectfully engage with our partner organisations to explore environmental issues from a theological perspective.	Scoping survey of overseas partners	25 partners completed scoping survey, 20 requesting BMS support.
		CS training material delivered to partner	First webinars delivered with a partner in Oct 2022.
		Seek out like-minded networked organisations for our mission workers and partners to engage with, learn from, and advocate through.	Climate Stewards
	International Baptist Theological Seminary (IBTS)		Creation Care & the Gospel online course tutor and module preparation: 'Brokenness in the Web of Life', Oct-Nov 2022
	Lausanne/World Evangelical Alliance Creation care Network (LWCCN)		Member of mission organisation network for knowledge sharing
	2. Reducing the amount of international air travel by our staff	Identify parameters which enable us to re-assess our travel to overseas partners and personnel,	DWM Consultation

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6. Mitigating the effects of environmental degradation caused by our work	seeking to ensure that UK staff engage in only essential travel.		ACTION: Wider adoption by EDT & DWM required, new criteria must be integrated into travel decisions at appropriate administrative level.
	Continue to monitor our international travel, allocating the recommended carbon offset payments to support environmentally beneficial projects through the BMS Eco-Challenge Fund (ECF).	Carbon-offsetting	BMS has been carbon-offsetting all our UK and international travel since 2008. This money is set aside in the ECF to support mission projects which have an emphasis on creation stewardship. ECF has been a strictly carbon offsetting fund with all projects requiring validation and annual verification by Climate Stewards since 2019. Whilst this is an ethical necessity, the additional burden on project design, monitoring and reporting is recognised and only one ECF project was approved in 2022. ACTION: Capture MW 'domestic' flights i.e. in country in service, reimbursed by BMS through the MW expenses system. ACTION: Alternative channels/criteria for funding non-offsetting environmental projects e.g. through resilience/adaptation/relief and mission innovation, need to be clarified.
3. Actively supporting mission initiatives which seek to bring an environmental benefit	Grow our engagement with partners and projects that are actively applying CS principles		
4. Improving the resilience of communities who are vulnerable to the effects of climate change	Help communities and beneficiaries to adapt to the impact of climate change and increase their resilience to better withstand climate change and weather-related events.		
5. Mainstreaming creation stewardship principles across all our overseas work	Seek to integrate context-specific creation stewardship principles into all our overseas mission work, including initiatives which do not have a specific environmental focus.	See commitment 1 above	Bi-annual CS training course for all UK staff and MW Input into Orientation for all new MWs before leaving the UK Environmental Assessment workshops ACTION: Integration of basic environmental assessment into all project proposal and MEL templates.

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B. Creation stewardship commitments relating to BMS in the UK

We are committed to creation stewardship through our UK presence, in operations and buildings, and in collaboration with Baptists Together (Baptist Union of Great Britain) and Baptist House Corporation.

We commit to:		What we've been doing so far:	
1. Investing in theological and environmental education for UK based staff	Recognise the need to respectfully engage all UK based staff with issues of creation care.	Bi-annual CS training course for all UK staff and MW	See commitment 1 above
	Explore the theology of environmental issues as a staff team, to collectively gain a deeper awareness of environmental issues, and an understanding of the importance and relevance of CS.		
2. Implementing achievable, direct, environmentally-conscious changes to our UK buildings and operations	Make positive, environmentally-conscious changes to the management of utilities within BMS-owned and shared buildings in the UK.	Renewable Energy	BMS jointly with Baptists Together have a solar installation on our main office at Baptist House (BH), Didcot, as well as on one BMS-owned house.
		Roof Insulation	Improvements made in the last BH refit in 2017.
		Lighting	Remaining fluorescent light fittings to be replaced with LEDs, including BH carpark with motion sensor, by end 2022.
		Temperature Control	Wall-mounted heaters and aircon units are on timers so that they are not on when the building is unoccupied. BMS UK staff actively encouraged to monitor office temperature esp. in meeting rooms, reduce un-necessary usage of A/C & heating systems.
		Water	Urinal flushing is activated by Cistermiser, so is only activated when a washroom is in use.

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	Increase the percentage of recycled waste in our buildings.	Waste & Recycling	<p>Pre-2019, 66 per cent of BH waste by volume was sent for recycling, some 52,800 litres per year. BMS confidential shredded paper waste is also recycled, amounting to approximately 4,500kg per annum.</p> <p>Post-2019 data has not been accessible for review, however, a system for collating this and other utilities data is being considered by BH management.</p>
	Use sustainable utility providers, for example those supplying renewable and/or alternative energy sources, and will continue to promote and invest in water and heat-saving measures.	Utility Providers	Electricity & gas contracts currently with a non-renewable provider since 2021. Renewable contracts/tariffs will be pursued for subsequent contracts.
		Energy Use	Energy audits were undertaken by Utility Aid for 2019 & 2020, culminating in the 'Baptist House Ltd Discovery Document', updated March 2022. The recommendations are being implemented by BH Management in accordance with cost/benefit & budgetary considerations.
	<p>Monitor the car, train, bus and taxi mileage of UK staff & MWs on UK Home Assignment and commit to reducing the carbon footprint of such travel.</p> <p>Promote the sustainable transportation of UK-based staff, for instance, our car sharing and cycling to work schemes.</p>	UK staff & MW UK Home Assignment	<p>Travel is monitored and combined with international travel for the purpose of carbon offset payments made annually to ECF.</p> <p>ACTION: Maintain visibility of car-sharing and cycling-to-work schemes within BMS through appropriate communications.</p>
3. Adjusting our procurement practices to reflect our commitment to CS	Recognise that our choice of investments, in products and services, reflects our commitment to CS. Our desire to steward BMS' financial resources should align with our desire to steward God's creation.	Investments	BMS Board, Directors and Finance & Audit Committee agreed on a positive stance towards active shareholder engagement and positive screening of investments to ensure BMS only invests in companies with strong environmental credentials. An ethical investment policy was adopted in January 2017 and BMS now invests through a pooled fund operated by CCLA, a leading manager in responsible and ethical investment.

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		Banking	BMS banks with Barclays, who support charities, such as BMS, to provide humanitarian aid in high risk jurisdictions. Barclays are committed to being a net zero bank by 2050, aligning their entire portfolio of finance activities to the Paris Agreement and increasing restrictions on financing particular energy sectors together with increasing green financing to £100bn by 2030. Barclays report to Finance and Audit Advisory Committee on their progress toward these goals on an annual basis.
		Pensions	The BMS Pension Trustee adopted the same ethical investment policy and holds investments with LGIM, an investment manager with a Climate Impact Pledge, using tracker funds that follow the UK and global FTSE4Good indices and with Black Rock in funds that have an ESG policy in line with the trustee's own ethical investment policy. The defined contribution scheme (The Fuller Pension Scheme) offers an ethical investment option with Aviva that all BMS personnel are encouraged to consider.
	Promote a circular economy and environmentally-conscious supply chains through purchasing durable, repairable products for BMS-owned buildings and Baptist House. Partner with suppliers who adopt sound environmental practices in production and who also commit to purchasing sustainably-produced or locally sourced produce, notably food and drinks, for Baptist House.	See BMS Procurement Policy 2021	See Section 1.2 Ethics in Purchasing: 'BMS World Mission promotes a circular economy and environmentally and socially conscious supply chains through purchasing durable, repairable products...' ACTION: Continue to raise awareness of the policy within relevant departments and in the organisation of events e.g. conferences
4. Encouraging and equipping UK staff to	Encourage an atmosphere of environmental concern throughout our UK-based staff and promote and model a responsible corporate	Bi-annual CS training course for all UK staff and MW	See commitment 1 above.

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become advocates for creation stewardship in their wider spheres of influence	and personal lifestyle, encouraging environmentally sustainable lifestyle choices.	UK Creation Stewardship Champions	Volunteer group initiated in 2022: 2 UK staff members, BH Manager and (non-UK based) CS Co-ordinator. Primary objective is to support the implementation of section B of the Policy, whilst also bringing new initiatives based on direct observation of situation at BH. ACTION: Formalise role of Champions with Memorandum of Understanding / Terms of Reference
	Publicly display information relating to carbon and water use in our buildings, as well as the energy generated and carbon saved by our solar panels.	Online Publication	Due to the changing pattern and reduction in office occupancy, reporting on BMS environmental sustainability metrics occurs online, via Teams channels and within CS training sessions.

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C. Creation stewardship commitments relating to BMS interaction with supporters

We are committed to CS together with individuals and churches in the UK who support BMS. We will support them in their work of stewarding creation both locally, with resources for reflection and suggestions for action, and internationally, through their prayer for, financial support of, and involvement in BMS environmentally focussed work. We will also work with them to develop an understanding of the impact of environmental degradation, including climate change, on mission.

We commit to:		What we've been doing so far:	
1. Investing in theological and environmental education for UK ministers and congregations.	Engage with ministers in education concerning the theological importance of creation stewardship, the environmental impacts of our actions worldwide, on ecosystems and therefore people.	UK Baptist conference CS sessions/input	Baptist Assembly 2022 Fresh Streams 2022 ACTION: Consider creation of educational resources targeted at church leaders.
	Provide resources and case studies, inspiring them to engage and empower their congregation.	BMS Prayer Guide	CS prayer weeks in each issue
	Recommend and encourage use of resources and organisations that may help with this engagement, such as 'Eco Church' or 'The Big Church Switch'.	Communications through social media	CS social media campaign for COP26, 2021. Campaign in planning for COP27, 2022. Other assorted pieces written for use by Communications Team.
2. Motivate churches to reduce their environmental impact through the purchase of sustainable products and materials, while sustainably managing their waste.	Encourage churches to reduce and manage their waste. This may be through initiatives such as the maximum use of recycling systems and compost, reduction in use of single-use plastic and products that are durable or easily repaired.	CS themed church resources	FutureShape DVD and study resource, 2009 Worth Saving initiative, launched in 2015 ACTION: Explore creation of new resources for use by church leaders with their congregations.
	Encourage and recommend the purchase of ethical and sustainable products.		
	Encourage and recommend the reduction of meat consumed in catering, particularly beef and lamb.		

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3. Encourage churches to make environmental choices when considering their utilities and necessities.	<p>Motivate and signpost switching to fully renewable energy providers and/or recommend use of churches' own renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Motivate improved energy efficiency and the reduction of energy use through other means.</p> <p>Motivate improved water use efficiency and the reduction of water use through other means.</p> <p>Stimulate reflection on the reduction of overseas travel.</p> <p>Motivate carbon-offsetting of travel/activities/events that produce large amounts of carbon dioxide and motivate use of the most sustainable travel options by church employees and congregations</p>		<p>ACTION: Continue to promote the use of existing resources, especially 'Eco Church' and '360°carbon'</p>
		<p>Baptist Union Environment Network (BUEN)</p>	<p>Baptist Assembly 2021, 2022 - participation in BUEN initiatives as BMS representative</p> <p>BUEN Network – participation in regional meetings as BMS representative</p>
		<p>Carbon Calculator</p>	<p>BMS is licenced by Climate Stewards to use their Carbon Calculator on the BMS website as a supporter donation tool specifically for ECF projects.</p> <p>ACTION: Revisit strategy to promote the calculator and its location on the BMS website</p>
4. Encourage churches to promote and advocate for environmental practices.	<p>Motivate churches to engage in and support environmental initiatives within the local community, promoting and discussing with like-minded organisations such as sustainable community groups.</p> <p>Motivate churches to engage in and support campaigns advocating environmental issues to wider society or government.</p> <p>Encourage church leaders to motivate members of the congregation to adopt environmental initiatives at home.</p> <p>Signpost churches to financially invest in financial institutions with environmentally sustainable criteria.</p>	<p>See all above.</p>	<p>BMS is a member of The Climate Coalition: https://www.theclimatecoalition.org/</p>

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D. Our commitment to regularly monitor our environmental performance

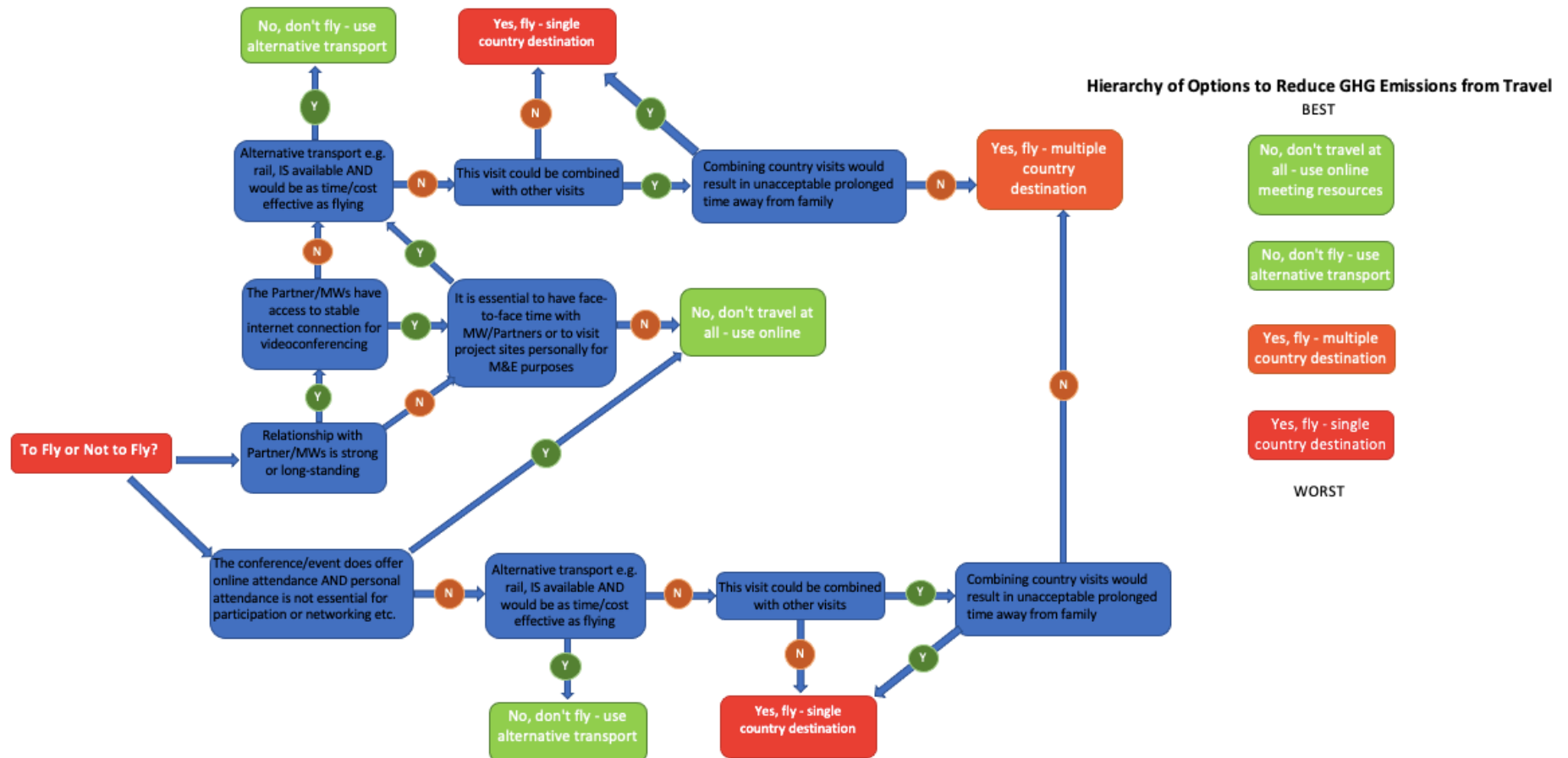
We commit to:		What we've been doing so far:	
We recognise the importance of holding ourselves accountable to our commitments to creation stewardship...	Set achievable environmental targets and goals, such as a quantitative carbon reduction target, to be assessed annually to determine areas needing further attention.	Baseline Carbon Audit & Annual Carbon Footprint	Baseline Audit 2019 by Climate Stewards. 2020 & 2021 Audits by CS Co-ordinator with Climate Stewards' consultation
		BMS Carbon Neutral Strategy	See Appendix 2. Created by CS Co-ordinator with Climate Stewards' consultation.
	Seek external auditing of our performance and practices with relevant expert organisations and consultants, at five year intervals.	BMS may be able to pursue staged environmental certification, in line with ISO14001 and ISO14005/BS 8555. Environmental certification would require an Environmental Management System (EMS). Eligibility in light of shared ownership & occupancy of BH is being assessed. Most likely more relevant for BH Ltd than BMS.	
Effectively communicating this policy and subsequent information to trustees, staff, personnel and supporters.	The Policy is available on BMS website. ACTION: Environmental sustainability reporting to be integrated into BMS Annual Report format.		

Policy revision by:
Laura-Lee Lovering

Input from:
Ellie Duncan (UK CS Champion)
Caroline Trimble (Director of Finance & Operations, BMS)
Jim Cottrell (Facilities Manager, BH Ltd)
Caroline Pomeroy & Adrian Frost (Climate Stewards)

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Appendix 1: Flight Decision Tree



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Appendix 2

BMS Carbon Neutral Summary and Proposed Reduction Targets

The international scientific consensus is that in order to prevent a global average temperature increase above 1.5°C, global net anthropogenic CO₂ emissions must be reduced to around 45% of 2010 levels by 2030, reaching net zero by 2050.¹

Everyone from national governments to small-medium sized enterprises (SMEs) are being encouraged to set Net Zero targets aligned with this scientific consensus. However, 'Net Zero' is a relative newcomer to the environmental sustainability table. One of its well-known predecessors was 'carbon neutral'.

What's the difference between 'Carbon Neutral' and 'Net Zero'?

There is no standardised definition of 'Net Zero' at corporate level. The Carbon Trust (who provide carbon neutral certification to PAS 2060, the only recognised international standard for carbon neutrality), offer the following comparison:²

	Carbon Neutral	Net Zero
Boundary	Min. requirement to cover Scope 1 (direct) & 2 (energy indirect) emissions, with Scope 3 (other indirect) encouraged.	Must cover Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions
Level of ambition	No requirement for emissions to be reduced according to an externally-determined trajectory	Emissions reduction must be in accordance with 1.5°C trajectory across Scopes 1, 2 & 3
Approach to residual emissions	Carbon offsets may result in either emissions reductions or sequestration from the atmosphere	Carbon offsets must result in sequestration.

It is also worth noting that Carbon Neutral most often refers to the balance sheet for CO₂ only, whereas Net Zero often refers to all greenhouse gas emissions, including water vapour, methane, and nitrous oxide, amongst others. For this reason some consider that Net Zero targets are ideally intended for national governments and large, multi-national companies (Caroline Pomeroy, Climate Stewards, *pers. comm.*) who would have the capacity, reach and financial resources to deal with this added complexity. The Net Zero community clearly would not necessarily agree, although it seems to be a given that Carbon Neutral objectives can be part of a Net Zero strategy. In practice, it seems like it could easily be Net Zero which is a subset of Carbon Neutral.

Given that BMS is a non-profit Christian mission and development organisation, we do not have the capacity to deal with greenhouse gas emissions beyond CO₂. Being Carbon Neutral, however, is something we can realistically aim for, even though we should attempt to incorporate the scientific consensus in our Carbon Neutral targets:

- Halve gross emissions by 2030
- Reach Net Zero by 2050

¹ University of Oxford, Net Zero, <https://netzeroclimate.org/what-is-net-zero/>

² The Carbon Trust, <https://www.carbontrust.com/what-we-do/assurance-and-certification/carbon-neutral-certification>

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Progress since 2019 Baseline and Proposed Reduction Targets

BMS first audited its carbon footprint in 2020 in order to establish its 2019 baseline for Scope 1,2 & 3 emissions. For the purpose of establishing a carbon neutral strategy and reduction targets, it must be noted that emissions from energy consumption (gas and electricity) are primarily calculated on a whole-building basis for Baptist House Ltd. This property is co-owned with Baptists Together, who also share occupancy. As of 2021, energy consumption of the three BMS houses were also included in the footprint. Consequently, BMS' emission reduction targets will not include the energy consumption of BH, only the BMS houses will be included.

1. **Total (gross) tCO₂e emissions** – currently reduced to 41% of baseline figure (but already rising since 2020).

PROPOSED TARGET: maintain at 55% relative to baseline by 2025.

2. **Flights** (42% of total emissions)
Domestic flights (<785km one way) – account for only 0.06% of current emissions, a reduction of 98% .

PROPOSED TARGET: reduce to 0.0%, commit to use alternative terrestrial transport.

International flights – have reduced by 68% relative to baseline (but increased 29% since 2020).

- Approx. 204.5 tCO₂e were emitted from international flights in 2021, which corresponds to an *intensity ratio*³ of 1.53 tCO₂e per BMS staff member, including all adult (I)MWs.

PROPOSED TARGET: maintain (min.) 50% reduction relative to baseline by 2025.

Equivalent to an annual flight carbon budget = 315.4 t CO₂e

3. **Expenditure** (27% of total emissions)
Includes: Maintenance of buildings & grounds for BH & BMS houses; Postage; Stationery; Telephone & Internet Services; IT Equipment & Electronics; Web Hosting; Professional Printing.
 - Total expenditure-related emissions have increased 96% against the baseline, partly due to the addition of relevant categories in 2021.
 - Top 3 emitting categories: Professional Printing (51% of Expenditure; 8.7% of total); Postage (25% of Expenditure); Telephone & Internet Services (15% of Expenditure).
 - BH Facilities Manager reports historically high volumes of waste publications.
 - ACTIONS: Printing contractors to be reviewed by Communications Department in line with BMS Procurement Policy.
 - ACTIONS: Review of printing material options for increased use of digital and recycled materials by Communications Department.
 - ACTIONS: Review of IT practices by IT Department to identify improved sustainability opportunities.

³ UK Government Environmental Reporting Guidelines (2019) recommend development of 'intensity ratios' to be included in Annual Reports, along with publication of gross emissions and reduction targets.

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PROPOSED TARGET: 10% reduction in Expenditure-related emissions by 2030.

4. **BMS Houses Gas** (2.54% of total emissions)

It is strongly recommended that BH Management establish their own efficiency targets and actions which BMS would be willing to support.

- ACTIONS: UK Creation Stewardship Champions, in partnership with BH Facilities Manager, will continue to sensitise personnel for the rational use of the heating and cooling systems on the floor occupied by BMS.
- ACTIONS: Review heating & insulation systems and provide efficiency recommendations for BMS houses by 2025, for implementation by 2030.

PROPOSED TARGET: switch BMS houses gas suppliers to renewable suppliers, offering a tariff with min. 1% biogas by 2030.

5. **BMS Houses Electricity** (0.49% of total emissions)

It is strongly recommended that BH Management establish their own efficiency targets and actions which BMS would be willing to support.

- ACTIONS: UK Creation Stewardship Champions, in partnership with BH Facilities Manager, will continue to sensitise personnel to switch off electrical items e.g. monitors and lights, in unoccupied areas and at the end of the day on the floor occupied by BMS.
- ACTIONS: Review energy consumption including potential for additional solar panels, and provide efficiency recommendations for BMS houses by 2025, for implementation by 2030.

PROPOSED TARGET: BMS houses electrical suppliers to renewable supplier, offering a 100% tariff by 2030.

6. **Carbon Offsets** – BMS is currently committed to offsetting its annual travel-related emissions only, at a rate of £20 per tCO₂e, as recommended by Climate Stewards. In 2021 this amounted to 217 tCO₂e. The Eco-Challenge Fund (ECF) receives both these and the supporter donations through the BMS Carbon Calculator.

- ACTIONS: Increase offsetting commitment to BMS' total carbon footprint, including BH energy consumption, starting in 2023.
- ACTIONS: Investigate options for greater supporter engagement and advocacy, including potential 'Supporter AirMiles Donation' scheme.

PROPOSED TARGET: annual ECF verified, *ex post* offsets should cover at least 100% of annual BMS total emissions and 100% of Carbon Calculator-equivalent emissions by 2030.