

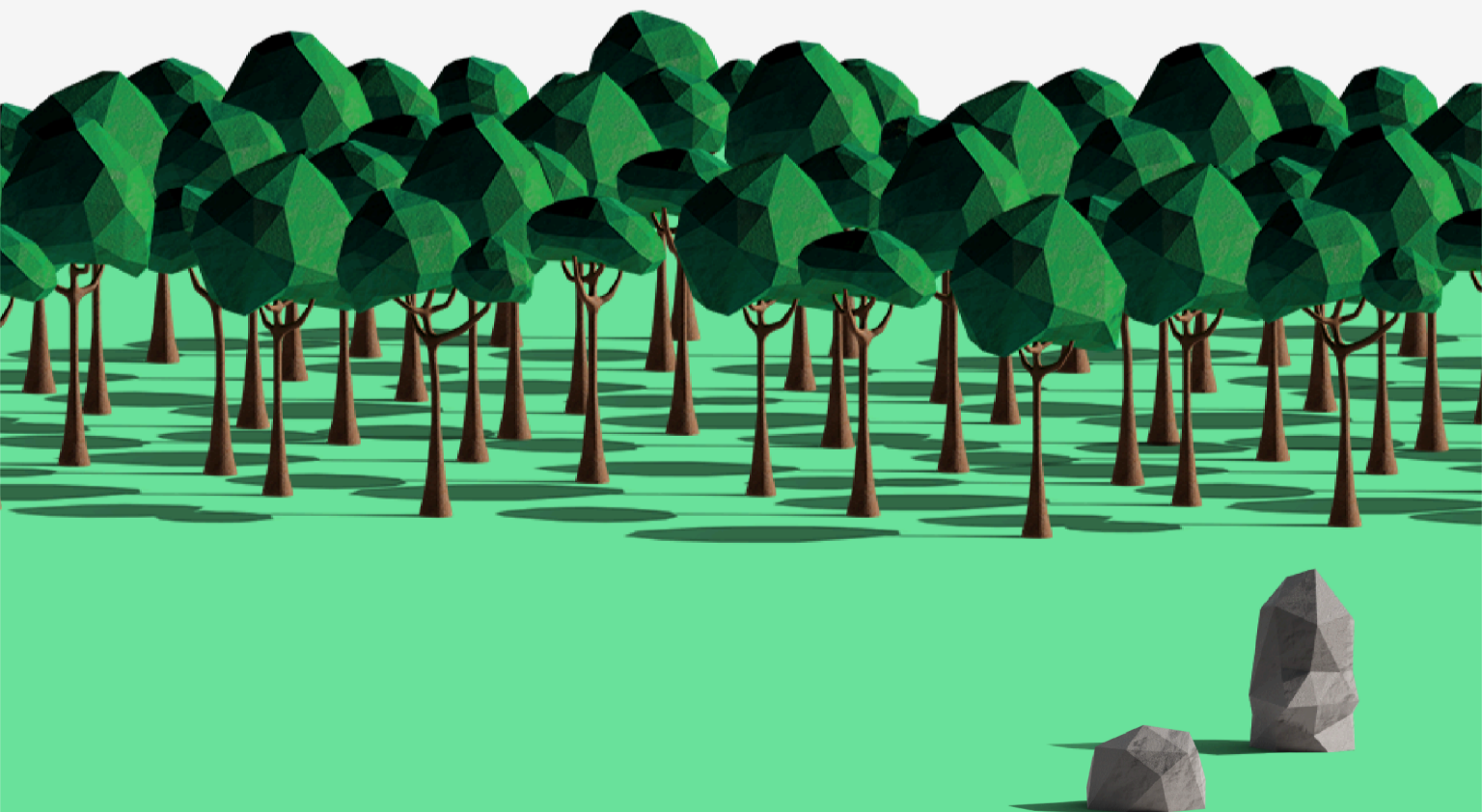
EARTHLY

POSITIVE ●
MOMENTUM

no nonsense business expertise

Business Footprint

by Earthly



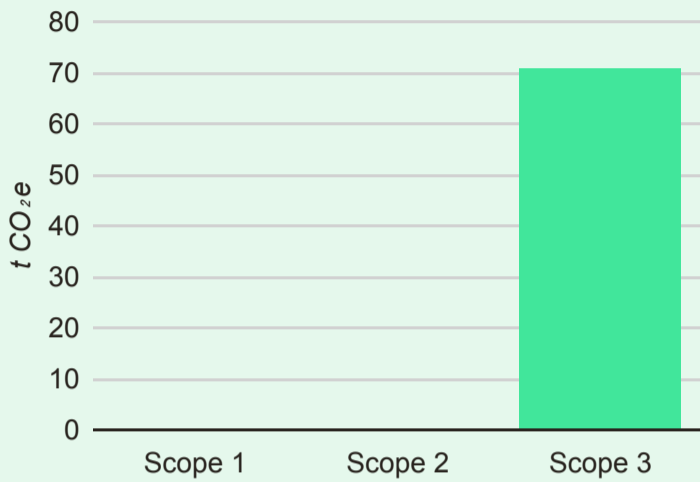
Total CO₂e - Business Operations

71.00 t



CO₂e - Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

The universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential of Greenhouse Gases



Scope 1

Direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company

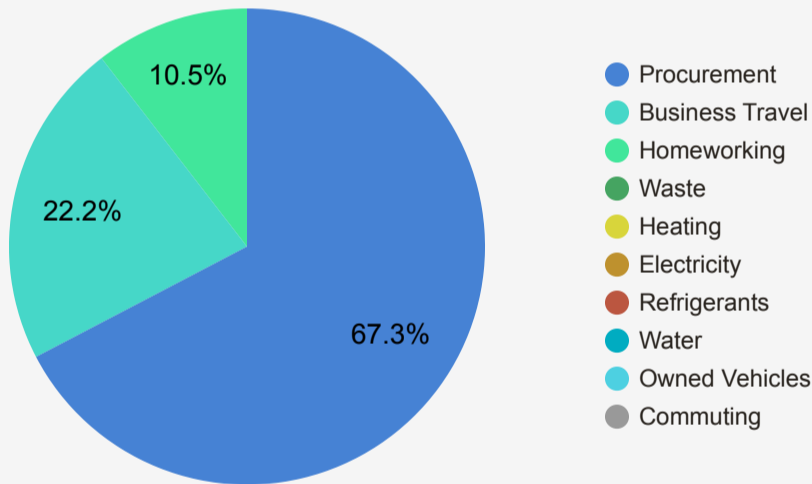
Scope 2

Indirect emissions from purchased sources of energy that the company does not control - e.g. electricity

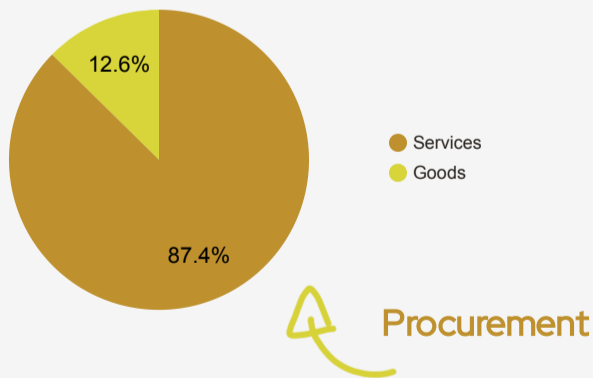
Scope 3

All other indirect emissions - e.g. travel

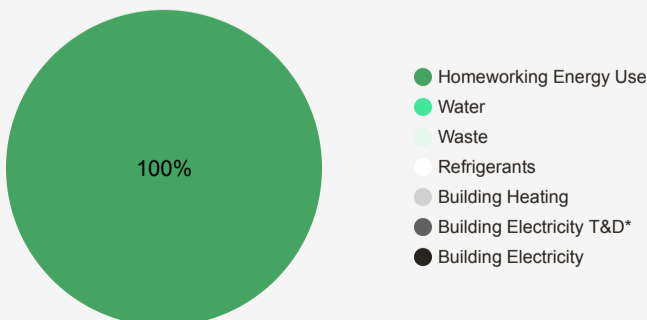
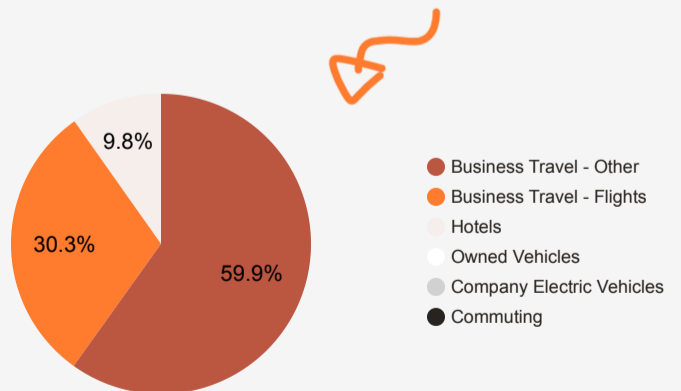
BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL WORKSPACE EMISSIONS



FURTHER BREAKDOWNS



Travel, Transport and Fuels



Facilities

*T&D = Transmission and Distribution

TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY SOURCE

Activity	Scope / t CO ₂ e		
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Procurement	-	-	47.81
Business Travel	-	-	15.76
Homeworking	-	-	7.43
Commuting	-	-	0.00
Electricity	-	0.00	0.00
Owned Vehicles	0.00	0.00	-
Heating	0.00	-	-
Waste	-	-	0.00
Water	-	-	0.00
Refrigerants	0.00	-	-
Grand total	0.00	0.00	71.00



UNIT CARBON EMISSIONS

t CO₂e per Employee

5.92

* Total Employees = 12

t CO₂e per m²

0.00

* N/A - No Office in 2023/24

ASSUMPTIONS

Any assumptions made during the carbon emissions calculations and analysis for your company have been called out below. Year on year, as you begin to understand what data is required and implement ways to track and collate this, fewer assumptions should be made and the use of national averages in place of accurate data should be reduced.

- * Calculations based on data provided by Positive Momentum.
- * Business travel emissions other than flights calculated based on spend rather than distance.
- * Homeworking emissions calculated according to the methodology described in the "Homeworking Emissions Whitepaper" published by Ecoact.
- * Emissions associated with procurement and services based on spend analysis.
- * Modelled using DEFRA Emission Factors 2023 and SWC spend-based emission factors 2022.



CARBON ACCOUNTING METHODOLOGY

Earthly's carbon accounting methodology follows the standards of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and ISO 14064-1:2018. The calculation methodology was assessed and verified by Carbon Action in September 2021 and was found to conform with ISO GHG principles of being transparent, relevant, accurate, complete and consistent.

All conversion factors used are in units of "kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent of Y per X" (kg CO₂e of Y per X), where Y is the gas emitted and X is the unit activity. CO₂e is the universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of GHGs, expressed in terms of the GWP of one unit of carbon dioxide.



SYSTEM BOUNDARIES

Earthly's business operations carbon footprint calculations account for Scope 1, 2 and partial Scope 3 as defined by the GHG Protocol. We report on the seven main GHGs that contribute to climate change, as covered by the Kyoto Protocol, converted into units of CO₂e.

This assessment follows the operational control approach. Emissions arising from entities under the operational control of the reporting company are accounted for; product lifecycle emissions and certain Scope 3 sources (where these form part of the product LCA or are not relevant) are excluded.

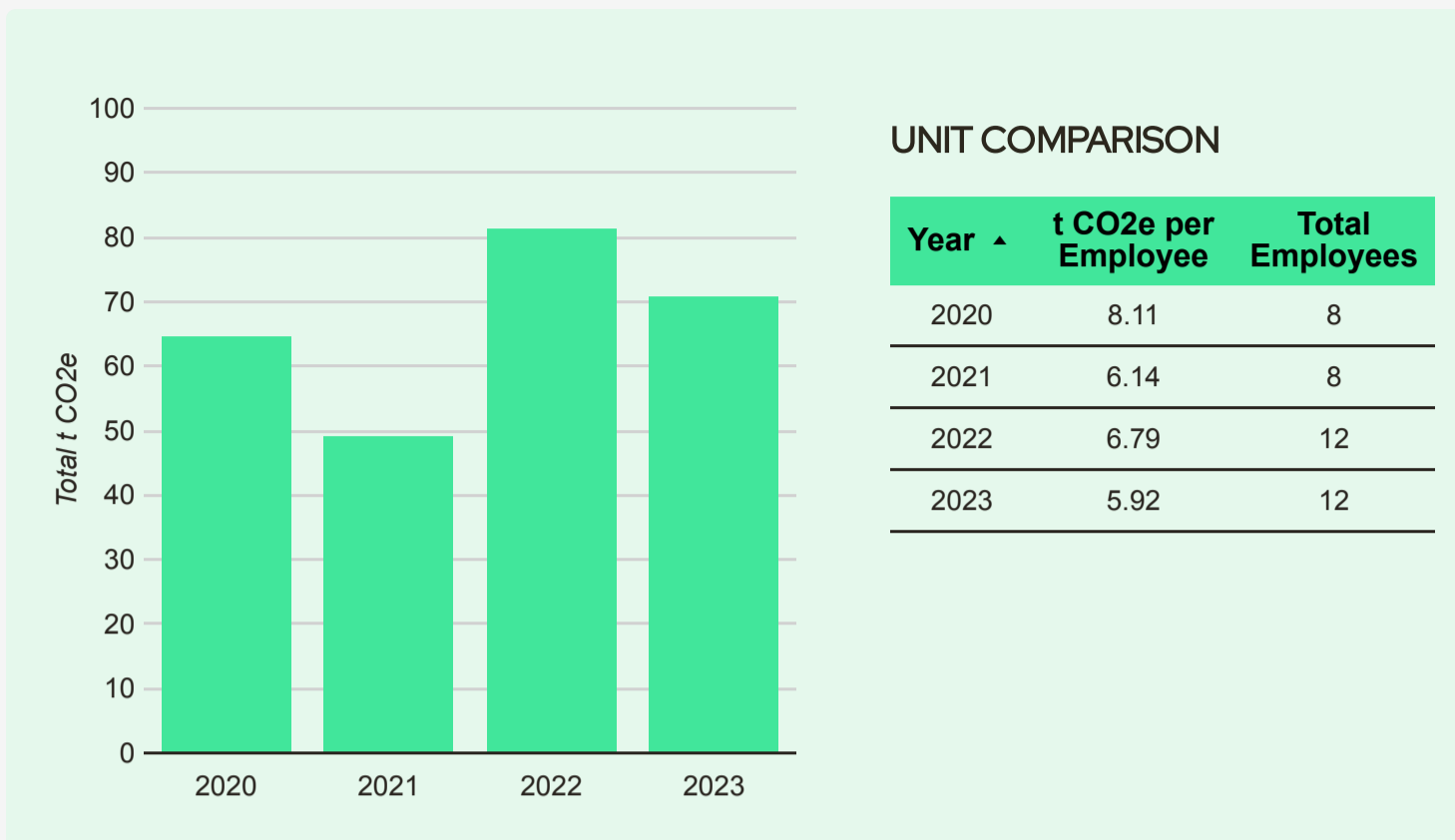
Emissions associated with electricity use are reported using the location-based approach (where electricity is assumed to be sourced at the grid at the location of the office/facility).

SCOPE 1	SCOPE 2	SCOPE 3 - INCLUDED	SCOPE 3 - NOT INCLUDED
<p>Direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, e.g. combustion of fuels, chemical processes or fugitive emissions. Included in this report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stationary Combustion (heating) Mobile Combustion (mileage associated with vehicles that are owned or controlled by the company) Fugitive Emissions (from the use of cooling systems and AC equipment) 	<p>Indirect emissions from purchased sources of energy that the company does not control, e.g. electricity. Included in this report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity (purchased electricity) Heat and Steam (purchased steam, district heating or cooling) Electricity (mileage associated with electric vehicles that are owned or controlled by the company) 	<p>All other indirect emissions from sources that are <i>not</i> owned or controlled by the company. Included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity Transmission and Distribution Business Travel (inc. hotels) Commuting Freight (downstream transportation/distribution of products) Procurement (goods and services) Food and Drink Waste (office only) Water (office only) 	<p>Scope 3 emissions that form part of the product LCA or are not relevant to this report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital Goods Fuel/Energy Related Activities Freight (upstream transportation/distribution) Waste (generated in production/operations) Upstream Leased Assets Processing of Sold Products Use of Sold Products End-of-life Treatment of Sold Products Downstream Leased Assets Franchises Investments

SOURCES

Activity	Source
Calculations Guidance	Calculations in the GoClimate Business Footprint Calculator
General Emission Factors	DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2023
Home Working Emissions	Eco Act Homeworking Emissions Whitepaper
Hotel Dataset	Greenview Hotel Footprinting Tool
International Electricity EFs	Carbon Footprint Electricity Emission Factors
Procurement and Services (UK)	Small World Consulting MRIO Spend-Based Conversion Factors 2022
Reporting Guidance	Environmental Reporting Guidelines (UK Gov)
Reporting Guidance	Guidance on how to measure and report your greenhouse gas emissions (DEFRA)
Reporting Standard	Greenhouse Gas Protocol
Reporting Standard	ISO 14064-1:2018

YEAR ON YEAR COMPARISON



NOTES

- * Both procurement and business travel emissions decreased between 2022/23 and 2023/24.
- * Please note that some differences may be due to changes in methodology and availability of data.

BREAKDOWN

	Year / t CO ₂ e			
Activity	2020	2021	2022	2023
Water	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Waste	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00
Refrigerants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Procurement	42.84	35.00	53.64	47.81
Owned Vehicles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Homeworking	8.17	5.16	7.59	7.43
Heating	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Freight	0.05	0.76	-	-
Electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commuting	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business Travel	13.72	8.01	20.23	15.76
Grand total	64.85	49.11	81.46	71.00

NET-ZERO STRATEGY

WHAT IS NET-ZERO?

The term 'net-zero' refers to the global reduction of carbon dioxide emissions to net-zero: when the amount we add is no more than the amount taken away. The concept was developed to try and avoid the worst impacts of climate change by limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees. In order to do this, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) stated that carbon dioxide emissions need to fall to 'net-zero' by around 2050 (with a reduction of 45% by 2030) when compared to 2010 levels.

The 'net' in net-zero is important. It does not mean reducing all emissions to absolute zero - this will be very difficult to achieve in the timescale needed. So, as well as rapid and far-reaching cuts in emissions, we will need to scale up GHG removals through, for example, reforestation or afforestation projects.

REDUCTION AND NET-ZERO STRATEGY



Earthly expects the companies that we work with to have, or be working towards, a long-term sustainability strategy and to work towards reducing emissions in line with IPCC targets. You have completed the first step to creating your net-zero or reduction strategy by measuring your current impact. You will also need to set a base year against which to compare future emissions. As defined by the GHG Protocol a base year is "a historic datum (a specific year or an average over multiple years) against which a company's emissions are tracked over time."

If your company has measured its emissions in the past, you can use the oldest year for which it has available emissions information – preferably verified or assured – as your base year. If your company is measuring its emissions for the first time, you may choose the current reporting year as the base year. Once you have measured your footprint and selected a base year you will need to identify where emissions reductions can be made.

REDUCTION INITIATIVES

Below you can see some simple high-level reduction ideas based on the emissions categories contributing the most to your companies carbon footprint.

- * Choosing service providers who are working to reduce their own impact would, in turn, reduce your Scope 3 emissions: speak to the companies you work with to see if they have a carbon reduction plan. Emissions associated with material procurement can be reduced by purchasing second-hand and maximising life.
- * Emissions associated with business travel can be reduced by considering the efficiency of journeys and the vehicles used or by investing in virtual meeting tools.
- * Encourage employees to reduce their energy consumption at home. For example, remembering to switch off appliances when not in use or dressing appropriately for the weather to reduce emissions associated with space heating.

RESOURCES

The Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) is a great resource for companies looking to set a net-zero target and their website contained lots of information on how to start and what to do:

<https://sciencebasedtargets.org>

The following document specifically looks at engaging supply chains and reducing Scope 3 emissions:

https://sciencebasedtargets.org/resources/files/SBT_Value_Chain_Report-1.pdf

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is another useful source of information:

<https://unfccc.int/documents/293449>

The IEMA GHG Management Hierarchy can also be helpful in understanding the path to net-zero:

<https://www.iema.net/transition-to-net-zero>

CLIENT ENGAGEMENTS

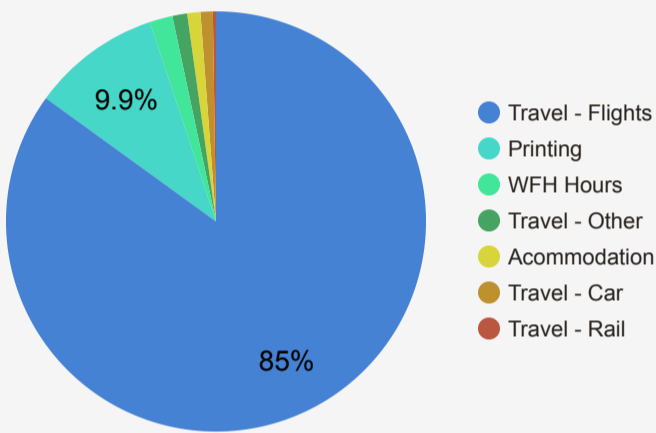
For the financial year of 2023/24 Positive Momentum decided to separately calculate the emissions associated with individual client engagements. This is captured and offset on a per project basis, taking into account travel and accomodation, consultancy hours and printing costs.

Total CO₂e - Client Engagements

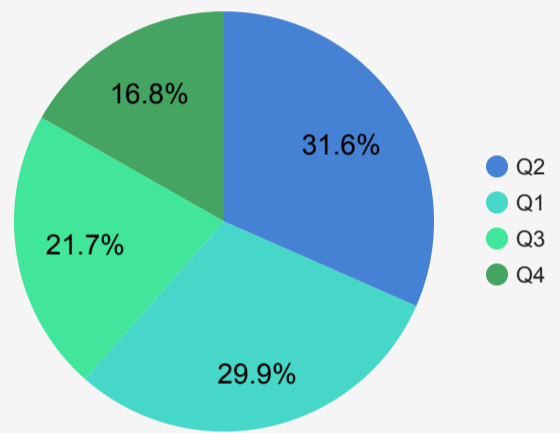
260.53 t

* Please note that some WFH emissions may have been double counted between general business operations and specific client engagements.

BREAKDOWNS



by activity



by quarter

FULL BREAKDOWN

Activity	Quarter / t CO ₂ e			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Travel - Flights	71.52	74.11	44.28	31.50
Printing	2.75	4.43	8.87	9.80
WFH Hours	1.25	0.92	1.17	1.27
Travel - Other	0.23	1.26	1.08	0.39
Acommodation	1.19	0.52	0.29	0.65
Travel - Car	0.78	0.83	0.83	0.01
Travel - Rail	0.21	0.24	0.07	0.09
Grand total	77.93	82.31	56.59	43.70