



# Net Zero Report Carbon Reduction Plan

FY May 2023 – April 2024





# Executive summary

**Publication date:** December 2024

**Reporting period:** 1st May 2023 – 30th April 2024

This document showcases the carbon footprint calculations Rouse has undertaken and the corresponding Net Zero targets. Reporting has been undertaken at the Group level only. Data was provided by 17 offices spanning 12 jurisdictions each reviewed and processed to calculate our corporate carbon emissions for FY23-24. This year's calculations form Year 2 of Rouse's journey towards Net Zero emissions.

This report provides an overview of the carbon footprint for the year, highlighting key areas of change and identifying where further improvements are needed. This year Rouse made substantial improvements in data collection, creating a more accurate picture of Rouse's total carbon equivalent emissions.

Improvements to data collection in FY23-24, lead to more emissions being identified and hence the emission in this year increased by 63% when compared to the baseline emissions calculated in FY22-23. The emissions increase is primarily due to an increase in data collection and accuracy, with secondary impacts such as organic business growth, expansion and fluctuations in inflation and exchange rates also contributing to the increase.

Due to the increase in data collection, emissions significantly increased in Scope 1 – Stationary combustion (up 286%), Scope 3 Purchased Goods and Services (up 111%) and Business Travel (up 299%). The increases in stationary combustion and business travel were driven by an increase and better-quality data being returned in FY23-24 compared to FY22-23. Purchased goods and services, calculated using the spend approach was predominantly driven by an increased spend in energy intensive categories such as IT services and equipment and office refurbishments.

Improved data accuracy for this year also highlighted significant emission reductions in Scope 1 – Refrigerants (down by 48%) and Scope 3 Waste (down by 90%). Through providing specific data on refrigerant types and waste disposal routes, these emissions account for a significantly less proportion of Rouse's total carbon equivalent emissions compared to the baseline conditions.



Due to the significant increase in the calculated overall emissions compared to the baseline, Rouse will continue in its endeavour to improve its data collection through FY24-25 and subsequently calculate those emissions as the Company's baseline emissions through a re-baselining exercise next year.

In addition to disclosing our FY23-24 corporate CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions and each subsequent year, Rouse are committed to reducing absolute emissions at the Group level and remain committed to the long term Net Zero targets of 97% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions by 2050 against baseline emissions. As a re-baseline exercise will be completed for FY24-25, Rouse will review the near term reduction targets and reduction pathway with support from Sustainable Advantage in the next financial year. However, emission reduction plans, as outlined in this report, remain valid and will continue to be executed over the next financial year.

We will focus decarbonisation action as identified by this analysis, through the procurement of green electricity as and when contracts expire, engage with suppliers to understand and reduce their emissions and prioritise and incentivise less carbon intensive forms of transport. Our actions will be prioritised for emission sources within our direct control or influence to reduce activity.

# Executive Endorsement



**Luke Minford**  
Chief Executive Officer

I am very pleased to introduce the second edition of our Net Zero Report – a testament to our continued commitment to sustainability and innovation.

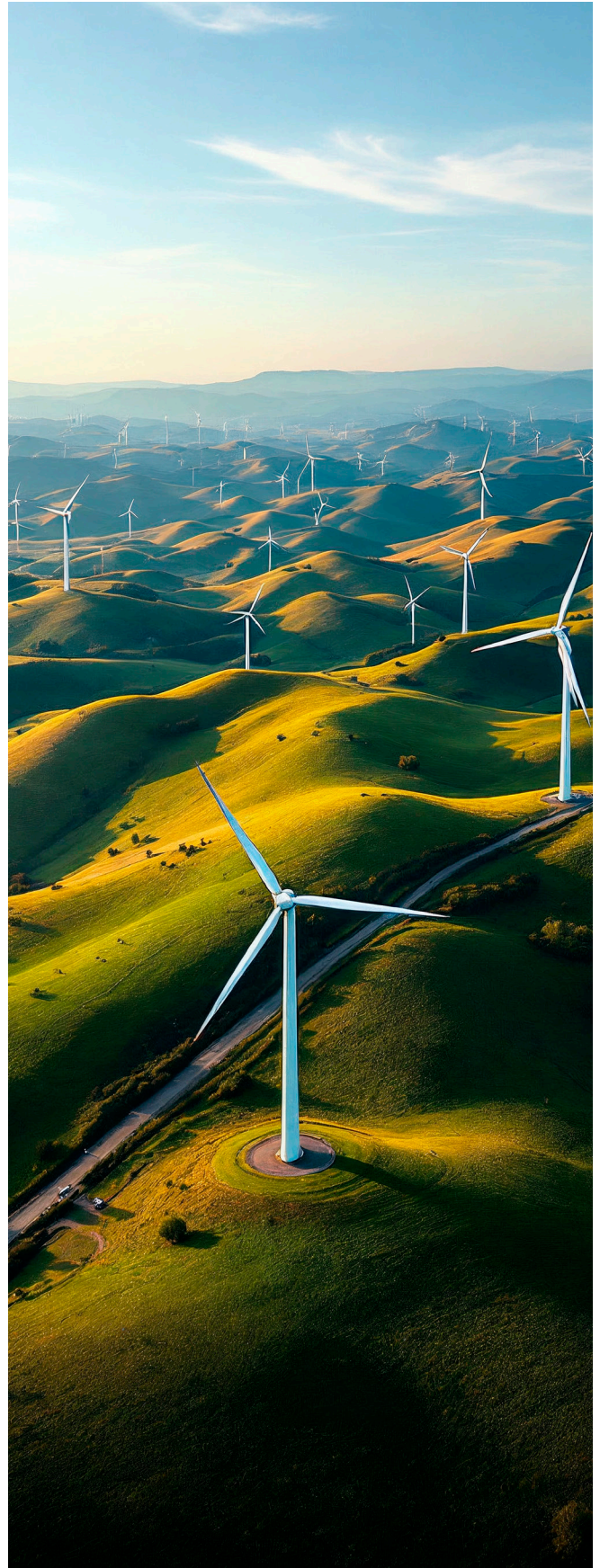
The global challenges we face demand not just awareness but action. As a company, we embrace our role as responsible global citizens, striving to reduce our environmental impact while continuing to deliver exceptional service and value to our clients. We understand that the journey to Net Zero is not only about mitigating risks but also about seizing opportunities to create a more sustainable and resilient future for all.

This second edition reflects our progress, the lessons we've learned, and the ambitious goals we've set for the years ahead. It underscores our belief that sustainability and business success are not mutually exclusive; rather, they are deeply interconnected. By aligning our environmental aspirations with the needs of our clients, stakeholders, and communities, we aim to build a legacy of positive impact that endures for generations.

Our efforts are guided by a steadfast commitment to transparency, accountability, and innovation. From reducing our carbon footprint to collaborating with like-minded partners, we continue to explore solutions that balance ecological responsibility with business excellence.

As you read this report, I invite you to join us on this journey. Together, we can turn challenges into opportunities, aspirations into achievements, and set an example of leadership that inspires others to act.

Thank you for your support and trust as we work toward a shared vision of a sustainable future.





# About us

Rouse was established in the UK in 1990 and is recognised as a global Intellectual Property leader operating as a closely integrated network with more than 750 people working out of 17 offices in 12 jurisdictions.

We focus exclusively on IP, from strategic consulting, patents and trademarks through to domain names, copyright, designs and geographical indications. And we're experts in providing services for each stage of their life cycle.

We have a deep understanding of all jurisdictions around the world and a strong focus on more challenging markets

such as Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Most importantly, we're passionate about IP and enjoy working with clients who share that passion. We put clients at the heart of our business and build long standing relationships. From large multinationals that want our scale, quality and professionalism, to start ups that value our entrepreneurial spirit, the companies we work with come from a broad range of sectors with diverse business interests and needs.





# Commitment to Net Zero

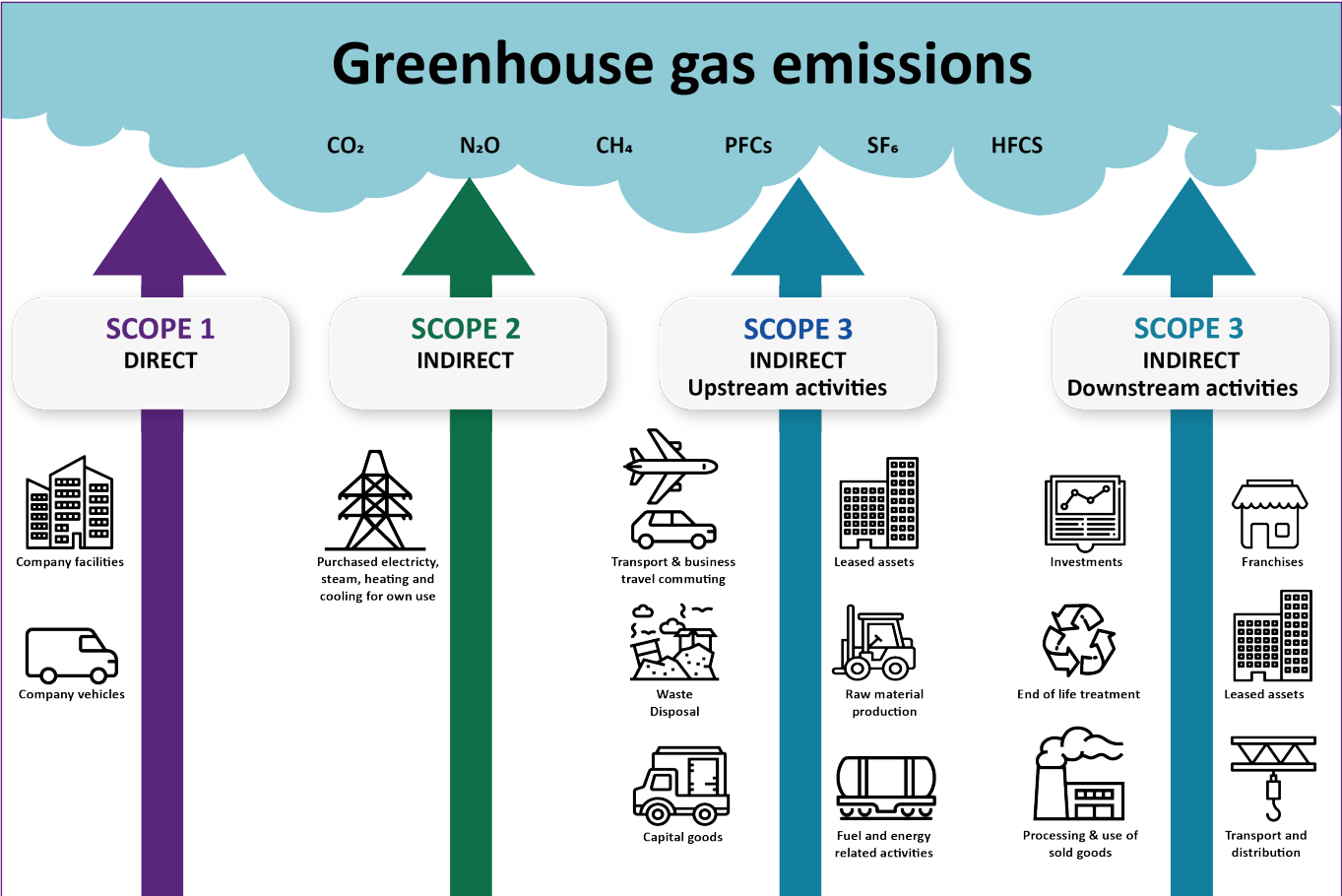
Rouse is committed to ensuring that we play our role in working to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre industrial levels, the threshold set by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Rouse is committed to taking action to reduce our annual emissions and achieving Net Zero emissions by 30th April 2050 in line with both the UK Government’s Net Zero target and the EU’s Net Zero target. We will aim to reduce our emissions year-on-year, considering more specific targets after the completion of FY25 (our first full year after carrying out the preliminary work). Working towards a 97% overall reduction in all GHG emissions across Scopes 1, 2 and 3 by 2050. At this point we will offsetting any residual emissions via high-quality nature-based or direct air capture projects and become Net Zero.

To achieve these goals, Rouse has taken the following actions:

1. We have appointed an external specialist carbon consultancy to collate and verify data, calculate GHG emissions and help advise on carbon reduction options
2. Set the base year (May 2022- April 2023) and calculated our carbon footprint in line with the GHG protocol for that base year and this subsequent year FY 23-24:
  - a. **Scope 1**
    - i. Transport, refrigerants and gas
  - b. **Scope 2**
    - i. Electricity
  - c. **Scope 3**
    - i. 6 upstream categories
3. Created a carbon reduction plan for each Scope and category
4. Set the Net Zero date and committed to updating our carbon footprint annually with this year (May 2023 – April 2024) being the first year post the base year

Figure 1. Sources of Greenhouse gas emissions by Scope and category. Source: GHG Protocol





# Emissions footprint for FY22-23 and FY23-24

This is our second year calculating our GHG emissions. As such, this is the first time we can assess and compare our progress to our baseline year emissions of FY22-23. Baseline emissions are a record of the greenhouse gases that were produced in a previous financial year prior to the introduction of any strategies to reduce emissions. Baseline emissions are the reference point against which emissions reduction can be measured.

Comparing our emissions each year to our baseline year will allow us to see how far we have come on our journey to Net Zero and allow us to identify which areas we are succeeding in, as well as which areas need more focus. Rouse’s FY22-23 baseline carbon emissions and FY23-24 footprint is as follows:

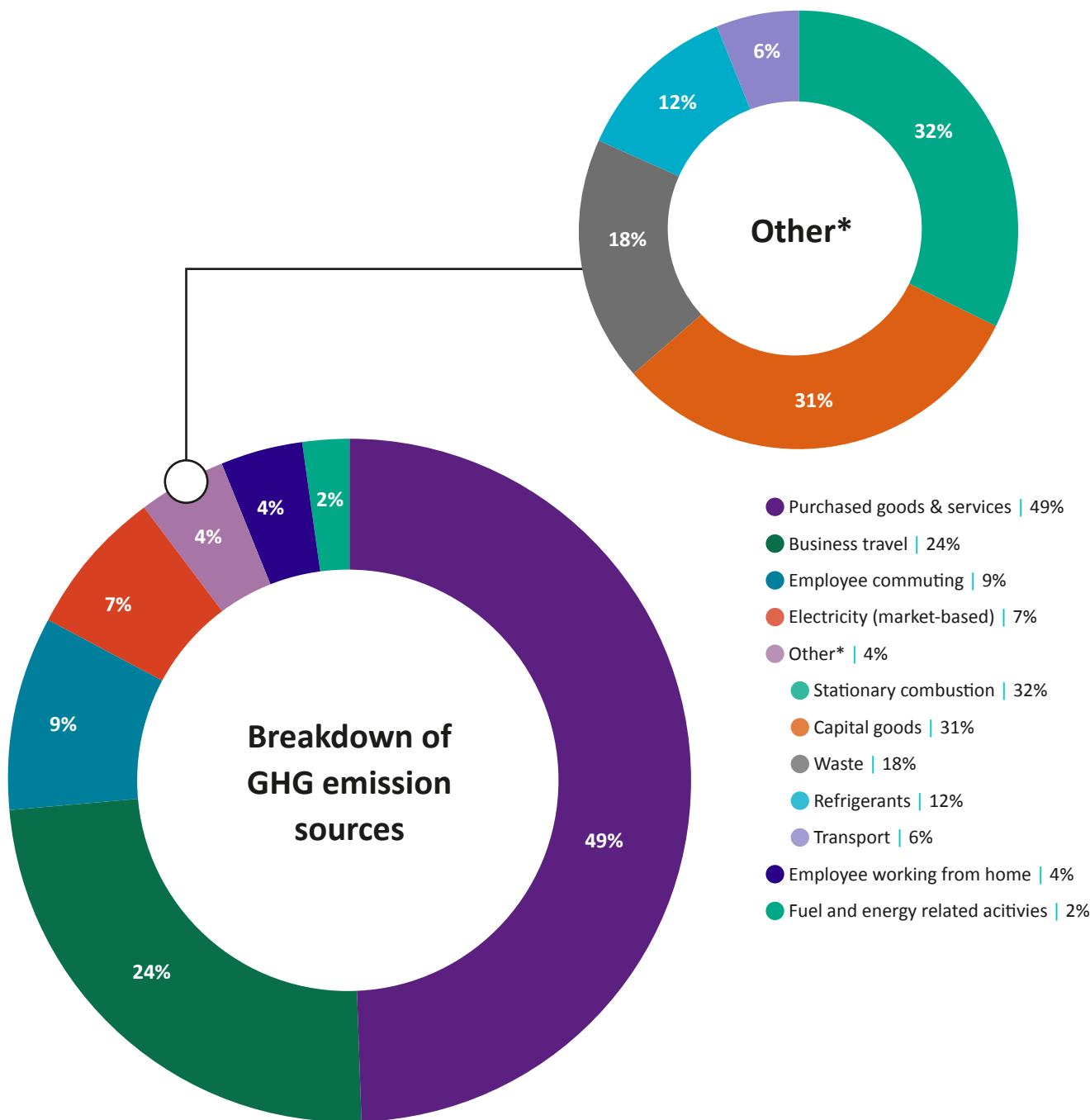


Figure 2. Pie charts displaying Rouse’s FY23-24 tCO<sub>2</sub>e emissions, split by category.



Below is an itemised breakdown showing the amount of carbon emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) produced by each scope and category from FY22-23 and FY23-24 emission calculations.

Table 1. Rouse's FY22-23 and FY23-24 CO<sub>2</sub>e Inventory

Scope/Category	Item	Total tCO <sub>2</sub> e FY22-23	Total tCO <sub>2</sub> e FY23-24	% Change in tCO <sub>2</sub> e from FY22-23
<b>SCOPE 1</b>				
Stationary combustion (gas)	Gas consumed	16.56	63.92	+286%
Transportation	Owned and leased ICE vehicles	11.76	12.53	+7%
Refrigerants	HVAC's	45.34	23.52	-48%
<b>SCOPE 2</b>				
Electricity (Location-based) <sup>1</sup>	Purchased electricity, for own use (grid average)	321.42	357.34	+11%
Electricity (Market-based) <sup>2</sup>	Purchased electricity, for own use (specific contract)	261.31	322.61	+23%
<b>SCOPE 3</b>				
Cat 1: Purchased goods and services	Goods and services	1,016.03	2,139.66	+111%
Cat 2: Capital goods	CapEx expenditure	84.95	62.01	-27%
Cat 3: Fuel & energy-related activities	WTT <sup>3</sup> & T&D losses <sup>4</sup> from electricity, stationary combustion of fuels and transport	94.60	106.16	+12%
Cat 5: Waste generated in operations	Waste disposal from operations	350.54	35.82	-90%
Cat 6: Business travel	Land and air travel and hotel stays for business purposes WTW <sup>5</sup>	265.00	1,056.94	+299%
Cat 7: Employee commuting	Employees commuting to and back from work WTW	385.53	411.01	+7%
Cat 7: Employee homeworking	Employees working from home	172.53	176.72	+2%
<b>Total Gross Emissions (Location-based)</b>		<b>2,764.25</b>	<b>4,445.64</b>	<b>+61%</b>
Less emissions avoided by procurement of renewable electricity		60.11	-34.73	-42%
<b>Total Gross Emissions (Market-based)</b>		<b>2,704.14</b>	<b>4,410.91</b>	<b>+63%</b>
Less carbon offsets		(350.00)	-1,480	
<b>Total Net Emissions</b>		<b>2,354.14</b>	<b>2,930.91</b>	<b>+25%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Location-based represents emissions from electricity consumption based on grid average emissions

<sup>2</sup> Market-based represents emissions from electricity consumption based on specific energy contracts

<sup>3</sup> WTT – Well-to-tank emissions. Emissions associated with the extraction refinement and transport of fuels before consumption

<sup>4</sup> T&D losses – Transmission and distribution losses. Emissions associated with the energy lost during the transmission of electricity through the network

<sup>5</sup> WTW – Well-to-wheel emissions. Includes emissions associated with the extraction, refinement, transport, and consumption of fuels



To further understand our emissions, we have also recorded them using intensity ratios as this will allow us to track our emissions as our business grows and develops. We have calculated three different emissions intensity metrics, one based on turnover, one on FTE and one per square meter.

Table 2. Rouse's Emissions Intensity Ratios

Intensity Ratios	Gross Emissions (Location-based)			Gross Emissions (Market-based)			Net Emissions		
	FY22-23	FY23-24	% Change	FY22-23	FY23-24	% Change	FY22-23	FY23-24	% Change
tCO <sub>2</sub> e per employee (year average)	3.73	5.86	+57%	3.65	5.81	+59%	3.18	3.86	+21%
tCO <sub>2</sub> e per square metre	0.28	0.46	+64%	0.27	0.46	+70%	0.24	0.3	+26%
tCO <sub>2</sub> e per million £ turnover	38.69	66.84	73%	37.85	66.31	75%	32.95	44.06	+34%

When calculating carbon emissions, the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard states that a company must set its organisational boundaries.<sup>6</sup> This can be done either by an "Equity Share" or "Control" approach. The Equity Share approach reflects a company's economic interests and percentage ownership of companies or subsidiaries to assign GHG emissions. The Control approach can follow two routes and defines the boundary by looking at either how much Financial or Operational Control a company has.

To fully cover all of our operations and subsidiaries, we have selected the Operational Control method when setting our organisational boundary which will cover 100% of the GHG emissions over which it has operational control. The Operational boundary will include all three Scopes as outlined by the GHG Protocol. Our emissions are reported in tCO<sub>2</sub>e and have been calculated utilising the following formula:

$$\text{Source emissions data} \times \text{conversion factor}^* = \text{total source emissions}$$

$$\text{Source unit} \times (\text{tCO}_2\text{e/unit}) = \text{tCO}_2\text{e}$$

\* Conversion factors are primarily derived from the latest:

- UK Government GHG conversion factors for Company Reporting
- DEFRA (Department for Environmental, Food and Rural Affairs)
- Environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) tables
  - EPA

<sup>6</sup><https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard>

# Emissions summary

Between the first year calculations (FY22-23) and second year (FY23-24), Rouse improved the scope and granularity of their data collection, this led to an increase in emissions being identified and accounted for the majority of the 63% increase in total carbon emissions. Emissions rose from 2,704 tCO<sub>2</sub>e to 4,411 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. The enhanced data collection and improved granularity have revealed emissions that were previously underestimated (and overestimated in some areas) or unreported in FY22-23. Rouse recognises the importance of robust data collection processes, as it provides a more accurate picture of our carbon footprint and areas for targeted reductions.

Other factors that also effected this increase included a workforce expansion from 741 employees to 759; and continuing normalisation of operations following Covid-19. An absolute increase in emissions was therefore expected.

Due to the significant increase in identified emissions, Rouse will continue in its endeavour to improve its data collection through FY24-25 and subsequently calculate those emissions as the Company's baseline emissions through a re-baselining exercise next year.

The following is a more detailed explanation as to the significant change in carbon equivalent emission results. Please refer to *Environmental Management Measures / Emissions Reduction Plan for mitigating actions*.

## Scope 1 Emissions

Identified Scope 1 emissions saw significant increases, primarily driven by a 286% rise in stationary combustion (from 16.56 tCO<sub>2</sub>e to 63.92 tCO<sub>2</sub>e). This increase reflects both operational growth and additional offices declaring the use of gas from one office in 2023 to six countries in 2024. Transportation emissions also rose by 7%, attributed to higher vehicle mileage in response to operational needs.

Emissions from refrigerants decreased by 48% (from 45.34 tCO<sub>2</sub>e to 23.52 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) due to the shift from estimations to specific refrigerant type use. Refrigerant loss however is still estimated across all offices based on office footprint size.

## Scope 2 Emissions

Scope 2 emissions increased by 11% using the location-based approach and 23.5% using the market-based approach. Despite an energy reduction of approximately 13%, emissions have risen due to the continued development and accuracy of carbon conversion factors in countries and areas where Rouse operate. Of the 17 office

locations, 15 are subject to higher carbon conversion factors which highlight the higher carbon intensity of fossil-fuel energy sources in these locations when compared to FY22-23. The carbon conversion factors used in our calculations are from DEFRA's 2023 international electricity list of conversion factors.

In addition to overall energy reduction, green energy consumption doubled from ~75,000 kWh to ~141,000 kWh, reflecting progress in renewable energy adoption. Continued focus on transitioning to renewable energy sources is recommended to mitigate Scope 2 emission increases.

## Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 emissions saw notable shifts, particularly in Category 1 (Purchased Goods & Services), which rose by 110% (from 1,016.03 tCO<sub>2</sub>e to 2,139.66 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) due to increased procurement, including higher spending on carbon-intensive IT services. Conversely, Category 2 (Capital Goods) emissions decreased by 27%, reflecting less action in office relocations and refurbishments which were captured in FY22-23.

Another large increase in emissions was captured in Category 6 (Business Travel), which rose by 299% due to improved data granularity. Business travel spend increased from ~£105,000 to ~£740,000 and estimated air travel increased from ~900,000km to ~3.4 million km. There was a significant improvement in data granularity from all jurisdictions which also included Hong Kong, Indonesia and the UAE, who provided information for the first time this financial year.

Waste-related emissions (Category 5) decreased substantially by 90%, as enhanced data collection revealed lower-emission disposal methods instead of what was previously assumed would have been disposal via landfill. Emissions from Categories 7 (Employee Commuting) increased modestly in line with workforce growth.

Significant increases were also recorded in Category 3 (Fuel and Energy-Related Activities), which are driven by other categories such as Scope 1, 2, business travel and employee commuting. Therefore, a focus on reduction in these areas drive reduction in this category.

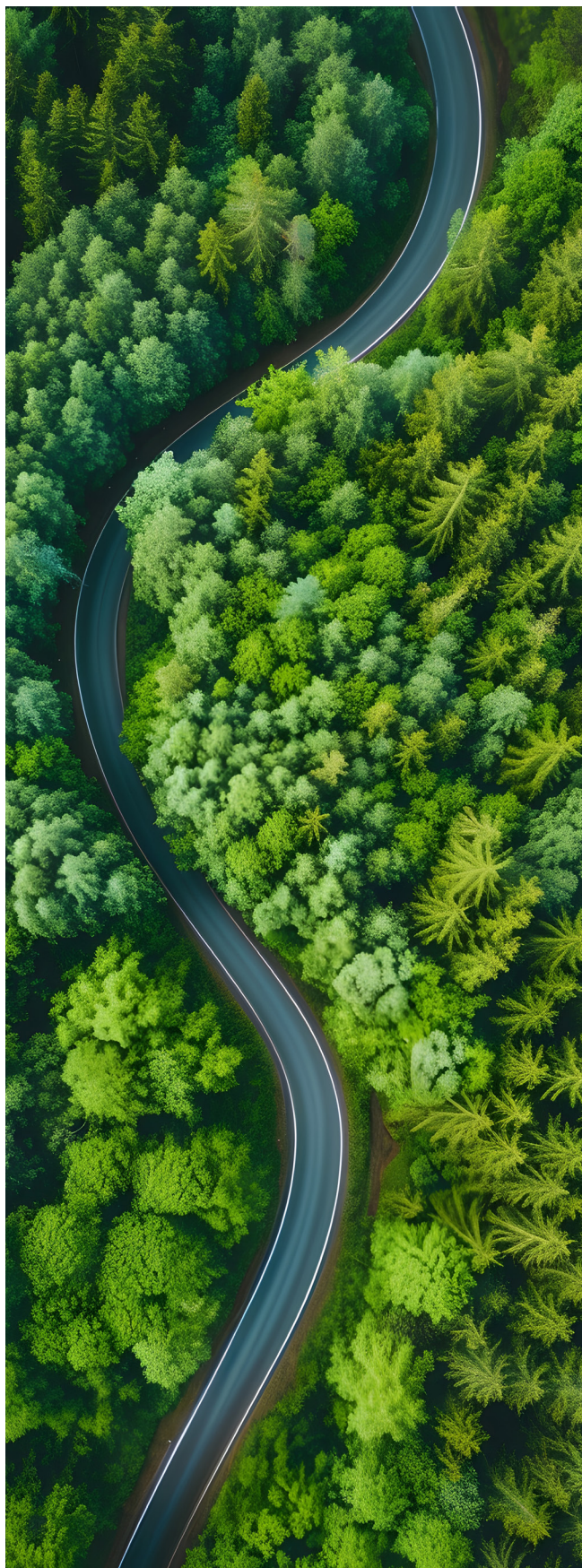


# Emission reduction targets

In setting Net Zero targets and developing a Net Zero roadmap we have assessed the CO<sub>2</sub>e reduction potential of each scope and category. This assessment has considered the degree of control we have over the activity, operational considerations (e.g. fleet replacement cycles, availability of green energy tariffs by geography, available waste disposal methods), and wider politico-economic factors including the UK government's commitment to decarbonise the UK National Grid and the ban on the sale of ICE vehicles post-2030. The Net Zero pathway is science-based and aligned to the Paris Agreement's commitment of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

As discussed in the sections above, due to increased data collection and an increase in emissions calculations accuracy we will conduct a rebase lining exercise for FY24-25 emissions. As part of that exercise, near and long term reduction targets will be reassessed based on a reduction glidepath

We will focus our efforts primarily on reducing our own emissions, with significant planning and finances set aside to do this. However, a large proportion of our carbon emissions lie within Scope 3, it is difficult to reduce these emissions within the short term as these are within our supply chain where we have influence but not control. To try and reduce these emissions we will use our purchase power and choice of suppliers to encourage the correct carbon reducing behaviour within our supply chain.






# Environmental management measures / emission reduction plan

At Rouse, we have committed to aligning our business practices to limit global temperature rises to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, as set out by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). To strengthen our efforts, we have engaged Sustainable Advantage to advise the Rouse Board on global best practices for carbon reduction.

This year marks the second year of carbon data collection across our 17 offices, and we have made significant strides in improving the accuracy and granularity of our reporting. These improvements are reflected in the increased scope and quality of data gathered this year.

Our carbon emissions reduction plan, outlined below, details the proposed actions we aim to implement over the next 12 months and beyond, with a primary focus on reducing our emissions. In addition to these reduction efforts, we have taken the additional step of offsetting our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as well as Scope 3 Category 6 Business Travel emissions, where we have the most control. As part of this initiative, we have voluntarily offset 1,480 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e through the Burgos Wind Project in the Philippines. This project, certified by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, generates 150MW of clean energy from wind power, displacing fossil fuel-based energy and contributing to the global transition to renewable energy sources.



**We have offset 1,480  
tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e through  
the Burgos Wind Project  
in the Philippines**





### SCOPE 1: Stationary combustion (Natural gas)

- Each office will review the requirement for automated control systems (thermostats etc.) to the office heating system, and where necessary engage with their landlord to ensure efficiency measures are in place
- We will lobby office landlords to progressively replace brown gas consumption with renewable gas consumption, where renewable gas is available
- As and when lease contracts are due for renewal, the energy performance of the building will be considered in the decision making process
- We will lobby office landlords to ensure that all our facilities use minimal heating by making sure buildings are fully insulated
- When new offices are being considered the energy rating of the building and the energy contracts it is under will be considered as part of the evaluation



### SCOPE 1: Transport (owned and leased vehicles)

- Move petrol-owned and leased vehicles to electric vehicles (EV) as soon as is practical, Where moving to EV's is not practical switch to hybrid vehicles
- Provide driver training on how to drive more efficiently to reduce emissions
- Ensure EV's are charged using green electricity sources where possible including installing charging points at our sites which are supplied with green electricity contracts



### SCOPE 1: Refrigerants

Whilst it is assumed fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases will remain the same due to lack of knowledge surrounding new technologies, we will endeavour to reduce our impact by lobbying office landlords to choose most energy efficient system.

We will work with our landlords to:

- Avoid emissions through improved leak tightness; consider fitting leak-detection systems and following a regular maintenance schedule
- Ensure correct end-of-life treatment of refrigerant gases; recover and dispose of refrigerant gases correctly when maintaining, upgrading or decommissioning a system
- Substitute refrigerants with other less harmful substances e.g., refrigerant gas with zero ozone depletion potential (ODP) and low global warming potential (GWP)
- When renewing HVAC system, choose the most efficient systems

Investigate systems using least damaging refrigerant gasses with low potential leakage

Installing new systems may offer energy savings as well as next generation refrigerants (HFOs (hydrofluoro-olefins) and natural refrigerants)

Limit use of refrigeration / air conditioning systems



## SCOPE 2: Electricity

This year we have increased the number of green energy contracts from one to four. We will endeavour to move all new contracts across to green contract when we take up new office space and lobby existing office landlords to adopt green contract. Energy efficiency guides will be issued to all site staff to facilitate positive behavioural change.

- Ensure we use energy efficient systems wherever possible e.g., replacing lights with LED and using passive infra-red sensors (PIRs) where possible
- Energy champions to be appointed gather ideas from colleagues across our organisation. These ideas will be collated and shared, supplemented by what we consider to be best practices
- Consider energy surveys at sites consuming large amounts of electricity



## SCOPE 3 Category 1 & 2: Purchased goods and services & Capital Goods

Rouse realises that much of the GHG reductions in this category will happen because of our suppliers reducing their carbon emissions and becoming more carbon aware. However, that does not mean that we will take a passive approach to purchased goods and services and capital goods especially as they account for 50% of our total emissions. To try and enact positive change on our suppliers we may:

- Engage with tier 1 suppliers to first understand their carbon footprint (scopes 1 and 2) by sending out carbon surveys
- Be selective about working with sophisticated carbon suppliers (where possible), and additionally, support suppliers to reduce their emissions
- Prefer local suppliers where possible
- Request life cycle assessments for products purchased and choose lower emission products



## SCOPE 3 Category 5: Waste

- Rouse already follows the waste hierarchy where a preference is given in order to:
  - Reduce the waste generated
  - Re-using / recycling as much as possible
  - Residual general waste to be incinerated to limit the volume of waste that goes to landfill
- We will place recycling bins in each office and encourage employees to recycle as much as possible and to minimizing paper printing
- Staff training programmes will be rolled out to provide clear, consistent training and information to minimise waste and maximise recycling
- We will track the disposal methods of our various waste streams and encourage waste management companies to change suppliers who send waste to landfill





### SCOPE 3 Category 6: Business travel

We know that Teams can be very successfully for meetings. We encourage our staff to continue to embrace this technology to minimise travel.

- Where travel is required, we will prioritise carbon-reducing travel modes, choosing rail over air and / or cars
- Encourage the uptake of EV vehicles by paying favourable mileage reclaim rates and lobby landlords to consider the installation of EV charging points at our site, where practical
- We will also begin collecting more granular data on hotel stays to better calculate our GHG emissions in future years. Where available, hotels that have carbon emission reduction plans in place will be prioritised over others
- We have a travel policy to formalise the above actions and set thresholds for travel approval both in terms of requirements and hierarchy



### SCOPE 3 Category 7: Employee commuting

This includes emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and Rouse's offices. Emissions from employee commuting may arise from car, bus, train, or cab travel. While we recognise that we cannot directly influence what modes of travel our employees must use, we need to do all we can to encourage them to join us on our sustainable journey. We will endeavour to achieve this by:

- Refreshing our employee travel commuting data by rolling out a second travel survey to each one of our employees to understand how they currently get to and from work
- Putting in place initiatives to include:
  - Cycle-to-work schemes
  - Encouraging carpool arrangements
  - Providing information on public transport alternatives
  - Encourage landlords to instal EV charge points at our office location
  - Paying favourable mileage reclaim rates to EV vehicles



### SCOPE 3 Category 7: Employee homeworking

We have included energy consumption and waste production which occur from employees working from home in this category.

- We will encourage employees to switch to a green energy contract for their homes

# Conclusion

We have now measured our corporate CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions for the second time, greatly improving on the accuracy of data collection which identified further emissions compared to the baseline year (FY22-23). Furthermore, we have offset our Scope 1 and 2 emissions along with our business travel of 1,480t CO<sub>2</sub>e through the Burgos Wind Project in the Philippines.

As a result of the improved data collection, Rouse are committed to a new baselining exercise for FY24-25. That being said, we remain committed to absolute emission reductions and have set our long term Net Zero targets and roadmap to Net Zero. We have set ambitious Net Zero targets: 64% reduction in absolute emissions by 2035 and 97% reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2050, compared to our base year emissions (recalculated for FY24-25).

To achieve these emission reductions, we will identify specific targets following FY24-25 that build on our current management measures and reduction plans outlined in this report.

Rouse will recalculate our carbon footprint annually for each year ending in April. The next calculation will be FY 24-25 which will form the new baseline year. We will track how we are performing against our targets and adjust our methods to ensure we stay on track to hit our Net Zero target. Rouse will continue to do all we can to minimise our emissions and do our part to minimise the negative effects of climate change on the planet.





# Emissions methodology – inclusions within current numbers:

## Scope 1

Scope 1 sources included in the inventory are onsite (or “stationary”) natural gas combustion, mobile fuel combustion from leased and owned vehicles and fugitive emissions of refrigerant gasses based on maintenance top-ups of HVAC systems.

- Where possible, activity data has been used to quantify emissions (energy/fuel type and consumption quantities [litres/kWh], distance travelled [miles/km], type and weight of refrigerant).
- Where not available, we have used an estimation based on floor area and national average consumption to estimate fuel/energy/refrigerant gas consumption.

## Scope 2

Purchased electricity was the only identified Scope 2 emissions source. Per the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, Scope 2 emissions have been calculated and reported using two separate methodologies:

- A location-based method reflecting the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs.
- A market-based method reflecting emissions from the electricity that we have purposefully chosen via our energy procurement activities. This accounts for energy purchased from green energy suppliers and a residual mix used where non-renewable energy tariffs are currently in use.

## Scope 3

### Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of goods and services purchased or acquired by us in the reporting year.

- We have used a spend-based approach to quantify emissions from the purchasing of goods and services in FY23-24.

### Category 2: Capital goods

Includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by us in the reporting year.

- We have used a spend-based approach to quantify emissions from the purchasing of capital goods in FY23-24.

### Category 3: Fuel and energy-related services

Relates to transportation and distribution losses, and the well-to-tank emissions for all fuels consumed as a result of our operations:

- Well-to-tank emissions account for all the emissions related to the extraction, production, and shipping of fuels excluding only the direct combustion of the fuel. (e.g., fuel consumed by our owned or leased vehicles).
- Transmission losses account for all the energy that is lost between the electricity production in the powerplant and when it is used (e.g., resistance in power lines).

### Category 5: Waste

Includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in our owned or controlled operations in the reporting year:

- We have utilised the ‘waste-type-specific’ method, which involves using emission factors for specific waste types and waste treatment methods.

### Category 6: Business travel

Includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircraft, trains, buses, and passenger cars. This also includes emissions resulting from hotel stays and subsistence resulting from business-related trips.

- We have used the distance-based method, which involves determining the distance and mode of business trips, and then applying the appropriate emission factor for the mode used where possible. Where not possible, we have used a spend-based approach to estimate distance travelled by mode.

- We have used the number of nights stayed in hotels to calculate the emissions where available and used a spend-based approach to estimate hotel stay when data was not available.
- We have used spend to estimate emissions from subsistence activity.

### Category 7: Employee commuting

Includes emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and our offices. Emissions from employee commuting may arise from car, bus, train, or cab travel.

- We have used the survey results from last year's commuter survey as a basis for our calculations based on the number of employees for this year's reporting period. We have applied appropriate emission factors for the modes used using the distance-based method.

### Category 7: Employee homeworking

Includes emissions from employees working from home. This includes the expected additional energy, heating, water use and waste disposal resulting from working at home.

- We have used the employee survey data to calculate the number of employees working from home and the hours they work. We used national average estimates for energy, heating, water use, and waste disposal have then been applied on a day/hour rate to estimate total emissions from homeworking.

## Emissions methodology – non-material exclusions for FY23-24 baseline emissions:

### Scope 3

#### Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Is excluded from FY23-24 baseline emissions, as we do not have any upstream transportation and distribution

#### Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Is excluded from FY23-24 baseline emissions, as we do not lease any assets

#### Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Is excluded from FY23-24 baseline emissions as we do not sell goods that need to be transported by our customers

#### Category 10: Processing of sold products

Is excluded from FY23-23 baseline emissions as we do not manufacture products

#### Category 11: Use of sold products

Is excluded from the FY23-24 baseline emissions as we do not sell physical products

#### Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Is excluded from FY23-24 baseline emissions as we do not sell physical products

#### Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Is excluded from FY23-24 baseline emissions, as we do not own any leased assets that we lease to other businesses

#### Category 14: Franchises

Is excluded from FY23-24 baseline emissions, as we do not operate franchises

#### Category 15: Investments

Is excluded from FY23-24 baseline emissions, as we do not have any investments whereby, we provide capital or offer financing as a service

# ROUSE



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