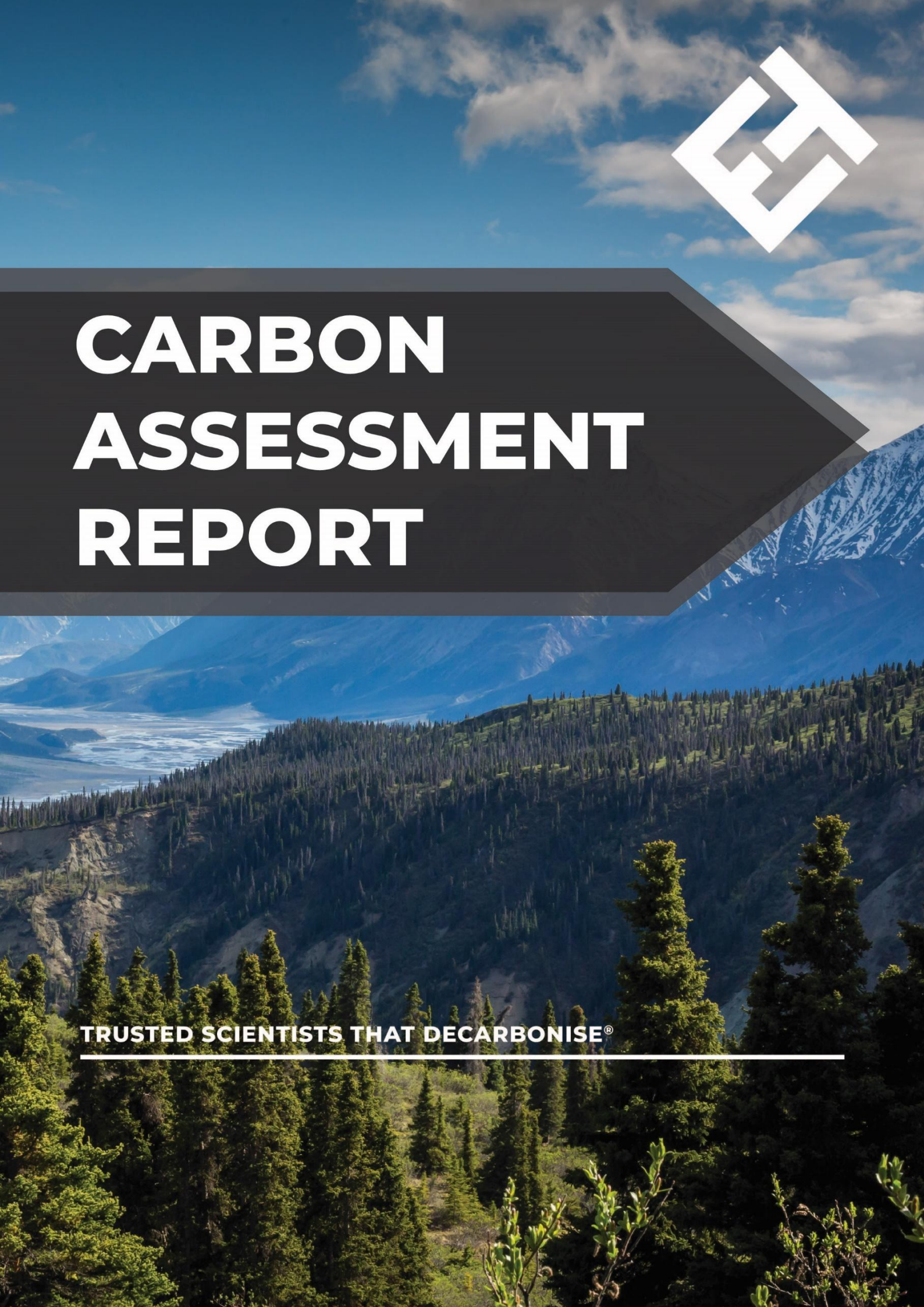

CARBON ASSESSMENT REPORT

TRUSTED SCIENTISTS THAT DECARBONISE®

CARBON ASSESSMENT REPORT
FOR
CROWN GAS AND POWER LTD

1st August 2023 to 31st July 2024

Contents

Nomenclature

Nomenclature	Description
GHG	Greenhouse Gases, gases that trap heat in our atmosphere. GHG include Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides, and fluorinated gases.
Embodied Carbon	The total GHG emissions generated to produce a product; It includes those from extraction, manufacture, processing, transportation, and assembly in every component.
Carbon Equivalent	The effect on global warming of a greenhouse gas (GHG) relative to that of CO_2.
Zero Carbon	The absence of GHG emissions
Greenhouse Gas Protocol	The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard which provides requirements and guidance to prepare a corporate-level GHG emissions inventory.
Net Zero Carbon (NZC)	The sum effect of combining actions to reduce GHG emissions with actions to off-set them.
Carbon Offsetting	A reduction in emissions of GHG to compensate for unavoidable emissions.
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	The heat adsorbed by any GHG as a multiple of the equivalent in carbon dioxide.
IPCC	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. It provides regular scientific assessment on climate change to policy makers.
AR6	The sixth assessment report of the IPCC. The most recent assessment report is 2021.
t CO_2e	Notation for tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions.
kg CO_2e	Notation for kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions.
ICE	The Inventory of Carbon and Energy.
Scope 1	Direct GHG emissions are those that occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company such as emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc., emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.
Scope 2	Indirect GHG emissions account for GHG emissions from the generation of imported energy such as purchased electricity consumed by the company. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organisational boundary of the company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated.
Scope 3	Other indirect GHG emissions. The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard defines Scope 3 as an optional reporting category that allows for the treatment of all other indirect emissions. Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the company but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Some examples of scope 3 activities are extraction and production of purchased materials; transportation of purchased fuels; and use of sold products and services. BS EN ISO 14064 separates out Scope 3 emissions into categories 3 to 6 covering indirect emissions from transportation, products used, use of products from the business and other sources respectively.

Executive Summary

Crown Gas and Power Ltd have completed this carbon footprint assessment report in accordance with ISO-14064-1. This document forms the ISO 14068-1 Qualifying Explanatory Statement whereby Tunley Environmental verify that Crown Gas and Power has achieved carbon neutrality in accordance with said ISO 14068-1 standard on 24th April 2025 for the reporting period of 1st August 2023 and 31st July 2024.

The internationally applicable specification, developed by the British Standard Institute, demonstrates carbon neutrality. The third-party verification from Tunley Environmental substantiates claims that Crown Gas and Power Ltd are a carbon neutral business.

Crown Gas and Power Ltd is a leading supplier of commercial gas and electricity solutions. Crown Gas and Power Ltd understand that climate change poses a significant challenge to the environment, humans, and the natural world, necessitating mitigating measures at international, national, and local levels. Global warming impacts businesses, natural systems, and communities. This is caused by an increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, known colloquially as carbon emissions. However, from first-hand experience with customers, Crown Gas and Power Ltd are aware of the reliance society has on energy products for daily life, even though fossil fuels are a primary source that produces GHG emissions. Thus, Crown Gas and Power Ltd are in a unique position to make a positive impact on the environment in the way they deliver energy and work towards influencing society to transition to a net-zero carbon world.

The emissions scope boundary for Crown Gas and Power Ltd is in accordance with the operational control approach. Figure 2 presented these boundaries for the quantification of Crown Gas and Power Ltd's GHG emissions. Crown Gas and Power Ltd operate from just one facility in Bury, Lancashire.

Crown Gas and Power Ltd are on their third reporting year with previous years being third party PAS2060 verification from Tunley Environmental. Thus, Crown Gas and Power Ltd became a carbon neutral business in the financial year 2021/22 and committed to continue reducing their GHG emissions.

Crown Gas and Power Ltd, committed to carbon neutrality since the 2022/23 financial year, aims to achieve significant reductions in GHG emissions. These targets, aligned with climate science, are reported in their Carbon Neutrality Management Plan. Their strategy involves continuous emission monitoring, reduction efforts, and offsetting through credible projects, all while balancing environmental responsibility with financial sustainability.

This assessment demonstrates Crown Gas and Power's commitment to showing how carbon emissions can be reduced. It also provides Crown Gas and Power and its customers with a clear evaluation of carbon emissions associated with these business practices and aligns with Crown Gas and Power's ambition for achieving carbon neutrality.

Total carbon emissions in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (t CO_2e per annum) for the FY2023/24 are **428 t CO_2e,** with 100% of the emissions being attributed to Scope 3.

Crown Gas and Power Ltd has achieved carbon neutrality by purchasing verified carbon credits, adhering to the stringent criteria outlined in Chapter 11 of the BS ISO 14068-1:2023 standard. These carbon credits were sourced from the Kinik Wind Power Plant, a verified project that ensure real, additional, measurable, and permanent GHG emission reductions or removal enhancements. The credits were retired in a public registry to avoid double counting, ensuring transparency and accountability.

Scope	Baseline Year 2021/22	2022/23	Reporting Year 2023/24
Scope 1 (t CO_2e)	4	17	-
Scope 2 (t CO_2e)	7	13	-
Scope 3 (t CO_2e)	347	413	428
Total	**358**	**442**	**428**
Turnover (£M)	X	X	283
Intensity Ratio (t CO_2e/£M)	X	X	**1.5**

Scope	Category	Baseline Year 2021/22 (t CO_2e)	2022/23 (t CO_2e)	Reporting Year 2023/24 (t CO_2e)
S1.1	Stationary combustion	4	-	-
S1.2	Mobile combustion	-	-	-
S2.2	Purchased electricity	7	13	-
S3.1	Purchased goods and services	220	228	223
S3.2	Capital goods (e.g., assets, machinery, etc)	31	81	52
S3.3	Fuel and energy related activities not included in S1 or S2	6	8	9
S3.4	Upstream transportation and distribution	5	7	2
S3.5	Waste generated in operations	4	4	0
S3.6	Business travel	10	8	6
S3.7	Employee commuting	65	65	125
S3.8	Upstream leased assets	-	-	-
S3.9	Downstream transportation and distribution	-	-	-
S3.10	Processing of sold products	-	-	-
S3.11	Use of sold products	-	-	-
S3.12	End of life treatment of sold products	-	-	-
S3.13	Downstream leased assets	-	-	-
S3.14	Franchises	-	-	-
S3.15	Investments	6	11	11
	Outside of Scopes	533,256	595,728	544,781
Total		**358**	**442**	**428**

Methodology and Quantification Standards

This business carbon assessment (organisational carbon footprint) was completed for ISO 14068-1 verification. Emissions have been calculated in accordance with the international standard BS EN ISO 14064-1, a similar methodology to following that of the World Resources Institute GHG Protocol - A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition (the GHG Protocol). An operational control approach was taken, ensuring everything in the operational control of Crown Gas and Power is accounted for in the carbon footprint.

Carbon equivalent data conversions have been calculated in accordance with greenhouse gas reporting: 2024 published by the UK Government Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and the UK Department for Environmental Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Hereafter, this database is referred to as DEFRA. Global Warming Potentials are stated from IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, 2021 (AR6). Spend-based data was analysed through utilising Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) categories. Factors were provided from the 2021 DEFRA dataset in cooperation with the University of Leeds. An inflation adjustment rate was accounted for at a rate of 1.23. SIC emission factors are calculated based on economic output and organisational carbon footprints. COICOP factors are calculated based on consumer spending and product footprints.

Electricity and gas usage of rented shared office spaces was calculated from estimated area occupancy and median gas/electricity usage from the Non-domestic National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework (ND-NEED) 2023.

Further methodology information related to the business carbon assessment particularly relevant to uncertainty analysis and allocation to ISO categories is provided in the Appendix.

Carbon Emissions Context

Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses (GHG) must be reduced to avoid the devastating impact from climate change. From local commitments (such as the Greater Manchester's commitment to zero carbon by 2038) to global commitments (such as the Paris Agreement), it is more important than ever for business to reduce their GHG emissions.

Thus, Crown Gas and Power Ltd are committed to make significant changes to their business in order to become more sustainable and reduce emissions. To do this, Crown Gas and Power Ltd calculate their carbon footprint per year, offset these emissions to become carbon neutral, and plan to reduce emissions in the future with aspirations to becoming Net Zero.

It is important to understand the phrases often used for sustainability and carbon reduction:

Carbon Neutral

Being carbon neutral is to balance carbon emissions with an equivalent amount sequestered or offset. Thus, it is often achieved by calculating the total amount of GHG emissions produced per year and this amount if offset through credits to make up the difference between its emissions and a zero-carbon baseline. According to PAS 2060:2014 carbon neutral is a "condition in which during a specified period there has been no net increase in the global emission of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere as a result of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the subject during the same period".

Net Zero Carbon

Becoming Net Zero is the goal every company should aspire to. It refers to balancing the amount of emitted GHG emissions with the equivalent emissions through offsets or sequestration. However, this should primarily be achieved through a reduction in the amount of GHG emissions produced. Offsets are required when the GHG emissions cannot be reduced any further.

Exclusions

In accordance with guidelines that ensures the carbon neutrality statement does not hide or omit important information, the business activities that are excluded from the business carbon footprint are:

3.8 – Upstream Leased Assets
3.10 – Processing of Sold Products
3.11 – Use of Sold Products
3.12 – End of Life Treatment of Sold Products
3.13 – Downstream Leased Assets
3.14 – Franchises

The decision to omit some Scope 3 emission activities was chosen to ensure the accuracy of the carbon assessment. In this report, Scope 3 GHG emissions are estimated from factual data collected only. Further, the global carbon footprint must represent a relevant baseline to CGP's current operation.

For the avoidance of doubt, the emissions arising from life cycle phases of the products sold by CGP to its customer base is calculated but excluded and reported in the Out of Scopes. This is because it is out of CGP's operational control. CGP are downstream suppliers of the products and thus have little control in the emissions from using the products. While the emissions from the use of sold gas are materially significant, the company's negligible influence over how these products are used (as indicated by a less than 5% profit stake) justifies their categorisation as out of scope. This approach is in-line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Additionally, draft guidance from the Science Based Targets institute (SBTi) for the Oil & Gas industry identifies the scope of emissions for downstream distribution companies (such as CGP) to be excluded. From a financial viewpoint, CGP's value stake represents much less than 5% of the sold product and therefore responsibility lies with primary extraction and processing companies.

Limitations

It is important to understand the limitations of the carbon assessment that are inherently created by the use of certain assumptions required to calculate the GHG emissions. These assumptions are limitations and, are inevitable and essential when otherwise suitable quantified data is unavailable. Please see the uncertainty scores in the

Data Accuracy and Uncertainty Assessment section for further information. The limitations undertaken to complete this assessment are as follows:

Estimated Data Used from Assumptions in Place of Primary Data

In certain circumstances, the data required to calculate the GHG emissions were unavailable. For example, some invoices for electricity were missing for individual months and therefore, extrapolation were required to estimate the total energy usage per year for some locations. The assumptions are noted within the additional document GHG Emissions Methodology, Inventory and Assessment if requested. It is recommended that

Crown Gas and Power Ltd begin to make records for the data where assumptions have been used.

Spend-Based Emission Calculations

Primary data that accurately measures the amount (in terms of weights and volumes) of a business activities conducted was used where available. However, for the purchased goods and services and capitals costs, the data available were in costs instead of amounts. This means, the spend-based methodology was used reducing the accuracy of the emission calculations. For example, for office supplies, the amount of money spent on paper was used to calculate the emissions instead of amount of paper purchased. It is recommended that emissions from the top 20% of suppliers for purchased goods and services are based on quantity of goods/services in place of spend; however, the current approach is appropriate for the large scale of accounts in place. Alternatively, working with suppliers to calculate their carbon footprint, generate supplier specific spend based emission factors and understanding their plans to reduce emissions is recommended.

Emissions Based of Average Emission Factors

The emission factors applied in our calculations are sourced from the DEFRA 2024 emission factor database. Given our reporting period spans two calendar years, ideally, both 2023 and 2024 emission factors would be used, but due to the inability to segregate data across these years, we have utilised only the 2024 dataset for emission factors. For certain business activities, emission factors can vary significantly based on suppliers. For example, stainless steel from a supplier in China could be significantly worse than that from a supplier in Europe depending on multiple factors. Therefore, it is recommended to begin working with the top 20% of suppliers used to collect accurate emission factors to improve accuracy and reduce emissions from collaboration on joint incentives.

Additional to the limitations from the GHG emission calculations, uncertainty is also created from the data collection process. In accordance with the ISO 14064-1 international standard, the uncertainty associated with the data used for the carbon footprint quantification has been assessed at the GHG category level.

Verification of Methodology

Scope 1 and Scope 2

Verification Conducted by: Tunley Environmental

Verification Process: A detailed outline of the verification steps undertaken, including data review (invoices, receipts), risk assessment, and on-site verification activities, as applicable.

Level of Assurance: Reasonable Assurance

Verification Findings and Opinion: A summary of the verification findings and the opinion issued by Tunley Environmental regarding the accuracy and reliability of Crown Gas and Power Ltd's GHG inventory.

In accordance with the ISO 14064 standard, this GHG report for Crown Gas and Power Ltd has been rigorously verified by Tunley Environmental to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the disclosed greenhouse gas emissions and removals. The verification process, conducted by Tunley Environmental, involved an evaluation of the GHG inventory against the ISO 14064 criteria. This included a detailed review of all relevant data, evidenced by invoices and receipts, to guarantee the integrity of the information reported. The verification was performed with a level of reasonable assurance, the highest level of scrutiny under the ISO framework, indicating a high degree of confidence in the findings. This exhaustive verification process underscores Crown Gas and Power Ltd's commitment to transparent and credible environmental reporting, reflecting its dedication to sustainable business practices and its contribution to global efforts in mitigating climate change.

Scope 3

Verification Conducted by: Tunley Environmental

Verification Process: A detailed outline of the verification steps undertaken, including data review (invoices, receipts), risk assessment, and on-site verification activities, as applicable.

Level of Assurance: Limited Assurance

Verification Findings and Opinion: A summary of the verification findings and the opinion issued by Tunley Environmental regarding the accuracy and reliability of the GHG inventory.

In accordance with the ISO 14064 standard, this GHG report has been verified by Tunley Environmental with a level of limited assurance. While Crown Gas and Power provided all requested data, specific receipts and invoices were not always available for Scope 3 data, and spreadsheets of data were sometimes used. This reliance on data provided by Crown Gas and Power necessitates a certain level of trust, resulting in limited assurance rather than reasonable assurance. Despite these limitations, the verification process confirms the accuracy and reliability of the disclosed greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

Introduction

Crown Gas and Power are the entity responsible for the following carbon footprint assessment report. This document forms the ISO 14068-1 Qualifying Explanatory Statement whereby Tunley Environmental verify that Crown Gas and Power achieved carbon neutrality in accordance with ISO 14068-1 on 24th April 2025 for the reporting period of 1st August 2023 and the 31st July 2024.

Crown Gas and Power worked with Tunley Environmental to calculate the carbon footprint of Crown Gas and Power in accordance with the internationally recognised standard ISO-14064-1. The primary data is sourced by Crown Gas and Power for their business activities. Greenhouse gas emissions are calculated by Tunley Environmental and are quantified in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e) and thus are occasionally referred to as carbon emissions.

The objective of this business carbon assessment is to provide Crown Gas and Power with the necessary information to declare their commitment to achieving the Carbon Neutral status as an organisation in accordance with ISO 14068-1, a globally recognised standard produced by the British Standards Institute.

This assessment is based on data categorised into three scopes, as defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (Figure 1). For each year, the assessment provides detailed quantification of GHG emissions due to all material Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 categories.

Appreciating the importance of determining major contributors to the emissions, Tunley Environmental provides detailed analysis and discussion on the major contributors to emissions; this will support Crown Gas and Power's customers with their decision-making processes to reduce their carbon emissions. Where information and data were limited, we made reasonable assumptions based on our expertise and external sources of data.

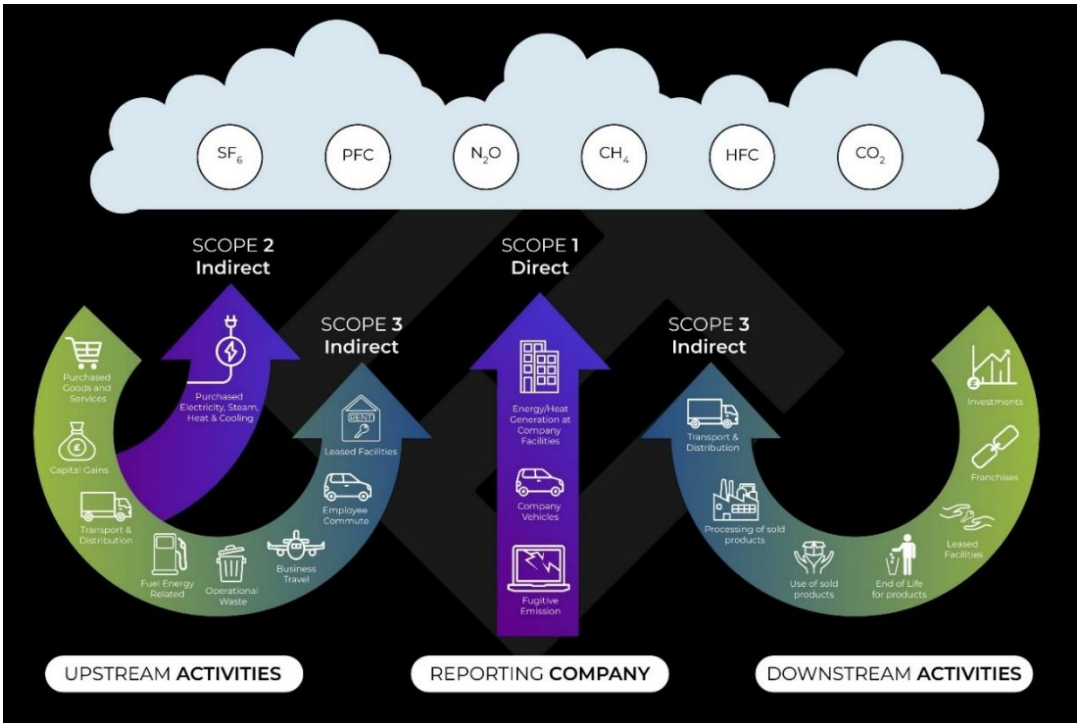

Figure 1. An overview of the GHG Protocol scopes and emissions across an entire value chain.

Crown Gas and Power Ltd Emission Boundary

It is important to set an emissions scope boundary for Crown Gas and Power Ltd in accordance with the operational control approach previously stated. Figure 2 presented these boundaries for the quantification of Crown Gas and Power Ltd's GHG emissions.

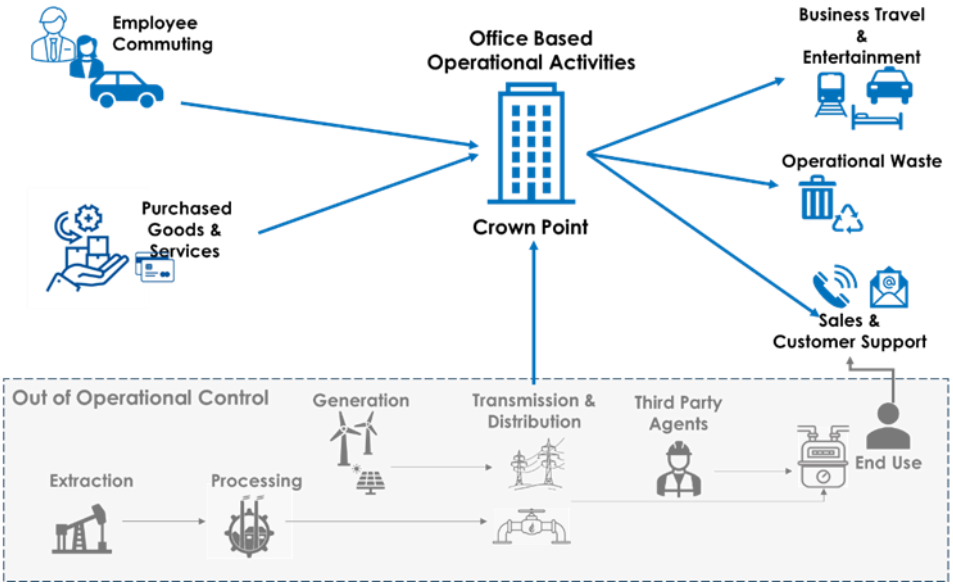

Figure 2. Diagram made by CGP showing operational control boundaries.

Emission Data

In the assessment year 2023/24, Scope 3 emissions increased from 413 t CO_2e in the last reporting year (2022/23) to 428 t CO_2e. Scope 1 and scope 2 emissions have both been reduced by 100% to zero GHG emissions. This means the entire release of emissions in 2023/24 was from indirect emissions categorised in Scope 3, which increase by 16 t CO_2e from the last reporting year 2022/23. In total, the carbon footprint in this assessment year was calculated to be 428 t CO_2e, a total emission decrease by 14 t CO_2e from last year but an increase of 70 t CO_2e from the baseline year (FY 2021/22).

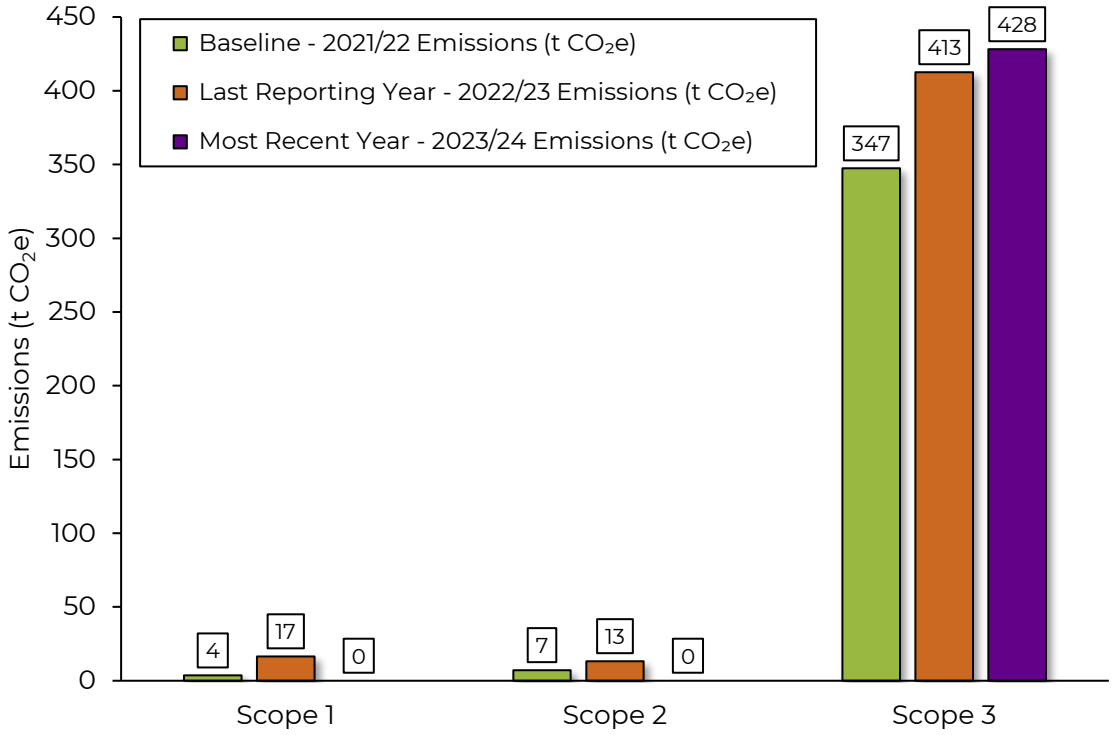

Figure 3. Crown Gas and Power's greenhouse gas emissions for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 for both the baseline (2021/22), the last reporting year (2022/23) and the more recent year (2023/24) years.

Table 1. Quantified annual emissions for Crown Gas and Power categorised according to The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG) Scopes.

Scope	Baseline Year 2021/22	2022/23	Reporting Year 2023/24
Scope 1 (t CO_2e)	4	17	-
Scope 2 (t CO_2e)	7	13	-
Scope 3 (t CO_2e)	347	413	428
Total	**358**	**442**	**428**
Turnover (£M)	X	X	283
Intensity Ratio (t CO_2e/£M)	X	X	**1.5**

GHG Emissions Categories

The full GHG protocol scope category report is provided in Table 2 with all quantified emissions for Crown Gas and Power per year since the baseline year in 2021/22 to the current reporting year in 2023/24. The material emissions categories quantified for the FY 2023/24 are also displayed in Table 2. The largest emissions category was reported from purchased goods and services to be 223 t CO_2e. The second highest source of emissions was 125 t CO_2e from employee commuting.

Table 2. Emission data for Crown Gas and Power's business operations from each year as categorised according to The Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Scope	Category	Baseline Year 2021/22 (t CO_2e)	2022/23 (t CO_2e)	Reporting Year 2023/24 (t CO_2e)
S1.1	Stationary combustion	4	-	-
S1.2	Mobile combustion	-	-	-
S2.2	Purchased electricity	7	13	-
S3.1	Purchased goods and services	220	228	223
S3.2	Capital goods (e.g., assets, machinery, etc)	31	81	52
S3.3	Fuel and energy related activities not included in S1 or S2	6	8	9
S3.4	Upstream transportation and distribution	5	7	2
S3.5	Waste generated in operations	4	4	0
S3.6	Business travel	10	8	6
S3.7	Employee commuting	65	65	125
S3.8	Upstream leased assets	-	-	-
S3.9	Downstream transportation and distribution	-	-	-
S3.10	Processing of sold products	-	-	-
S3.11	Use of sold products	-	-	-
S3.12	End of life treatment of sold products	-	-	-
S3.13	Downstream leased assets	-	-	-
S3.14	Franchises	-	-	-
S3.15	Investments	6	11	11
	Outside of Scopes	533,256	595,728	544,809
Total		**358**	**442**	**428**

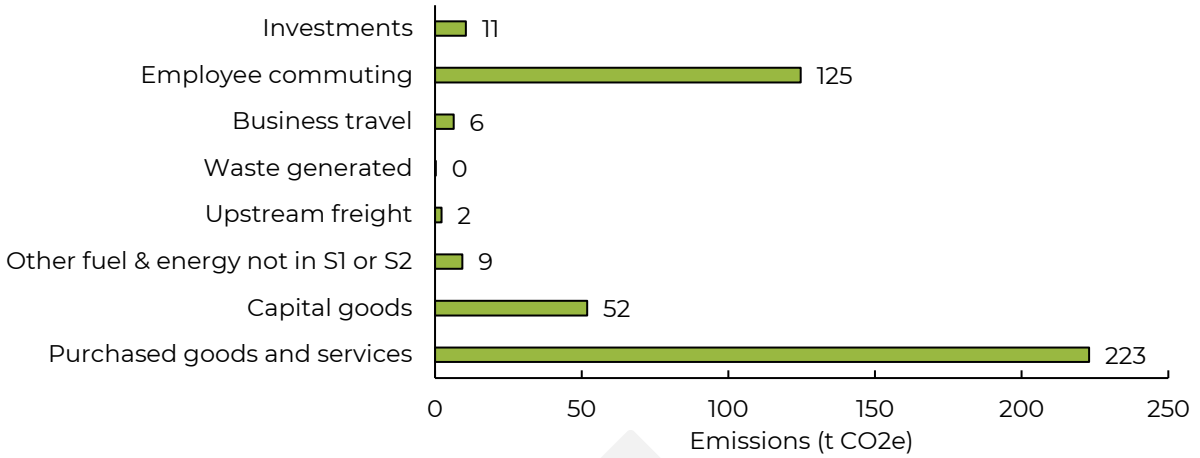

Figure 4. Graphical representation for the quantified emission categories (GHG Protocol) for Crown Gas and Power from 1st August 2023 and 31st July 2024.

Scope 1 Emissions

The direct GHG emissions produced and release by Crown Gas and Power Ltd include three major subcategories within Scope 1.

The first is stationary combustion of fuels within Crown Gas and Power Ltd facilities, for example burning natural gas in boilers to provide heating. Crown Gas and Power Ltd do not have any stationary combustion activities within the operational boundary. Additionally mobile combustion is another category within Scope 1 that has zero sources from Crown Gas and Power Ltd. The final category of emissions within Scope 1 arises from refrigerant leakages. Crown Gas and Power Ltd operate air conditioning units that contain 21.94 kg of R410a and 7.05 kg of R32 refrigerants. If these refrigerants were to leak entirely within a year, it could result in emissions equivalent to 42 t CO_2e. Thus, it is crucial for Crown Gas and Power Ltd to uphold stringent protocols for cleaning and maintaining their air conditioning units to prevent leaks. Maintenance reports from the current reporting year reveal that no air conditioning units have required refrigerant top-ups, indicating effective management and maintenance practices.

Note that emissions have been reduced from 3.6 t CO_2e in the baseline year by removing gas heating in the office. This initiative demonstrates Crown Gas and Power Ltd's commitment to reducing their carbon footprint and enhancing sustainability within their operations.

Scope 2 Emissions

Scope 2 emissions are caused by the indirect release of GHG emissions that are released to the atmosphere from the generation of electricity and purchased heat, steam, and cooling. Crown Gas and Power Ltd's Scope 2 emissions in the reporting year are zero emissions. This is a significant reduction that has been saved from implementing a change to Ofgem-certified eco tariff's with REGO certifications (Figure 6).

In this GHG report, the emissions have been calculated according to market-based methods, considering the specific emissions factors associated with the electricity supplier tariffs as they are reported. Following the recommended standards, both market-based and location-based results are provided for a comprehensive view of Crown Gas and Power Ltd's emissions profile. While the market-based calculation incorporates supplier-specific data, offering insights into the emissions linked with the purchased electricity, the location-based approach yields a broader perspective. For instance, Crown Gas and Power's

emissions from purchased electricity, as per the location-based calculation, amount to 28 t CO_2e, reflecting the emissions based on average grid factors. The market-based emission factor for electricity usage was compared to the location based whilst also showing the energy use across the three years in Figure 5.

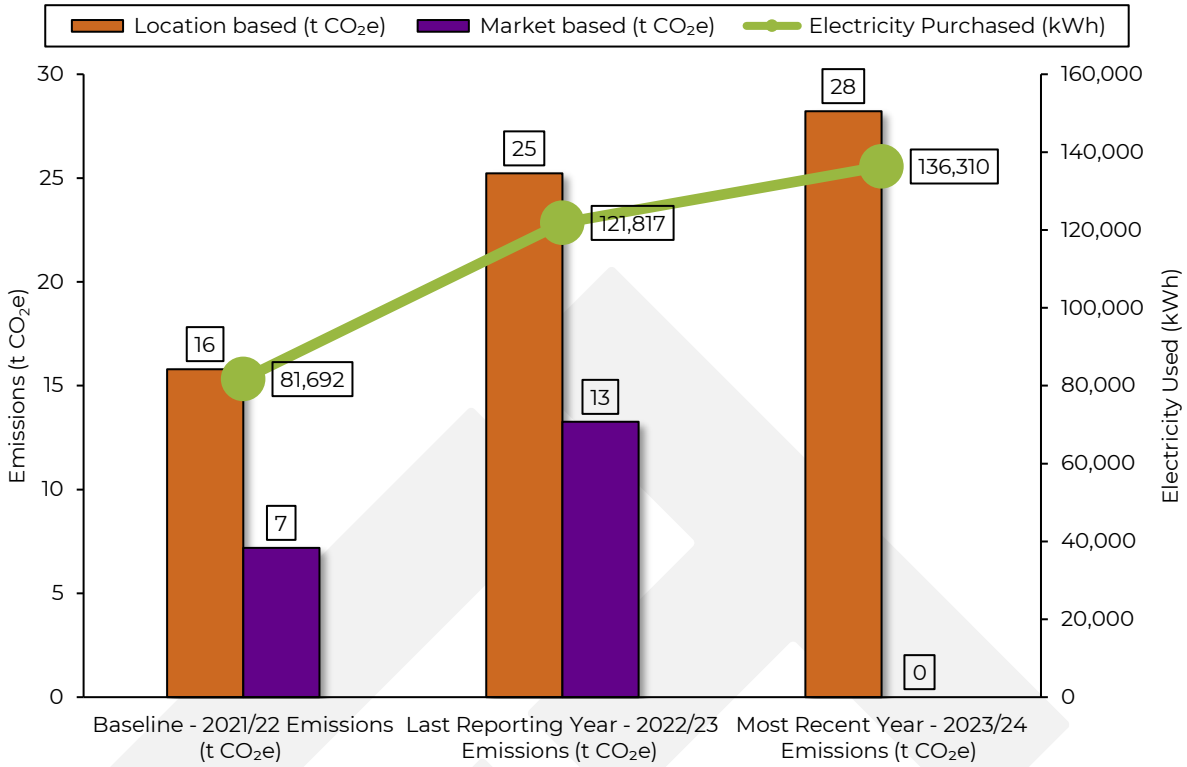

Figure 5. Location based vs Market based Scope 2 emissions in reporting year compared to baseline.

SSE GREEN ELECTRICITY CERTIFICATE

SSE Energy Solutions hereby certifies that

AMA FIC Ltd

has purchased electricity generated by wind and hydro assets matched annually
to Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) enabling zero emission reporting*

Aled Humphreys
Director of Business Energy

WE'RE POWERED BY
SSE GREEN
ELECTRICITY

13 October 2023
Date

01/10/2023 - 30/09/2024 Period of validity
2454199 Tender ID

Renewable Electricity assured by

sse Energy Solutions | For a better world of energy

*GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, Scope 2 reporting to market based methodology.

SSE Energy Solutions is a trading name of SSE Energy Supply Limited, registered in England and Wales number 03757502, which is a member of the SSE Group. The registered office of SSE Energy Supply Limited is No. 1 Forbury Place, 43 Forbury Road, Reading, RG1 3JH.

* All our renewable electricity is sourced from wind and hydro assets wholly or partly owned by SSE Renewables, our sister company in the SSE Group. With SSE renewable electricity, you'll continue to get your electricity through the national grid as normal, and we'll match your consumption annually to REGOs from the SSE Group's generating assets.

Figure 6. The Ofgem certified eco-tariff for Crown Gas and Powers market based Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 Emissions

The GHG emissions produced indirectly produced from Crown Gas and Power Ltd (excluding Scope 2) are their Scope 3 emissions. This includes all business activities from both upstream and downstream business activities as per the GHG Protocol. In total, Scope 3 emissions are responsible for 100% (428 t CO_2e p.a.) of Crown Gas and Power Ltd's carbon footprint, with a significant proportion being from purchased goods and services and employee commuting. A breakdown of the emissions per category are shown in Figure 7. The changes in each Scope sub-category from the last reporting year (2022/23) to the current reporting year (2023/24) are displayed in Figure 8.

Emissions from employee commuting have been readjusted in previous reporting years due to an error in the calculations. Initially, the commuting journeys were counted only one way and did not include the return journey. This oversight has led to an increase in emissions for both 2021/22 and 2022/23 by an additional 32 t CO_2e each year. Furthermore, the significant increase in emissions for the reporting year 2023/24 is primarily attributed to the rise in Working From Home (WFH) practices. In prior years, WFH was more of an ad hoc activity; however, over the past year, the IT team has transitioned to formally working from home up to three days a week due to office capacity constraints. In addition, the number of FTE's in the company has grown from the additional of employees in the IT department. This shift has necessitated an increase in WFH emissions without reducing the amount employees commuting, reflecting the altered work patterns and their impact on the overall carbon footprint.

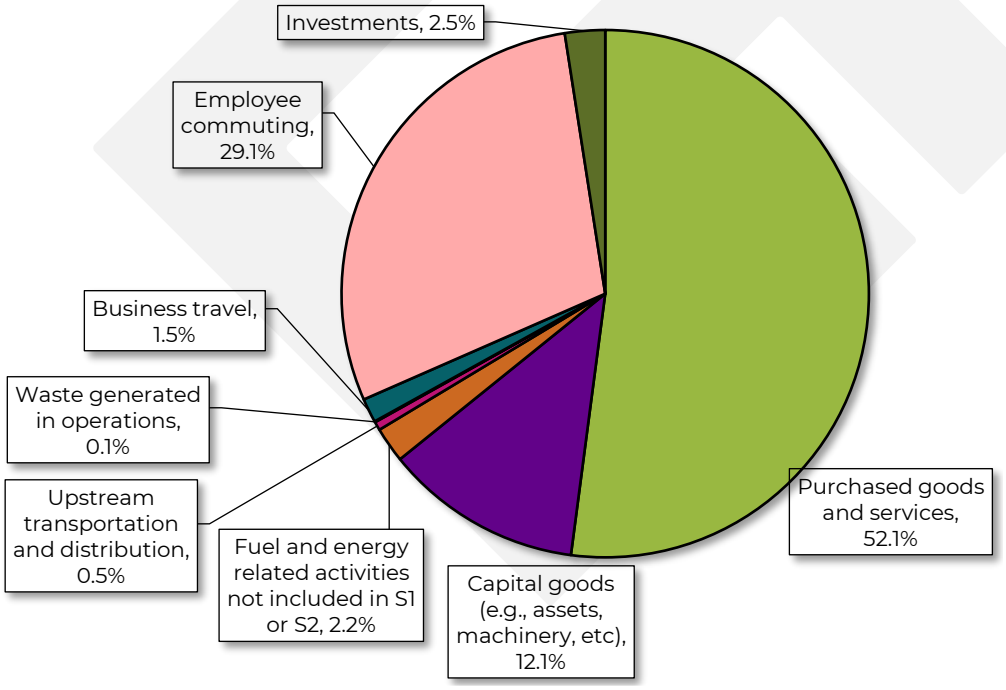

Figure 7. A breakdown of the Scope 3 emission categories from the 2023/24 reporting year.

Figure 8: Graphical representation for the quantified change in emission categories (GHG Protocol) for Crown Gas and Power from the last reporting year (2022/23) to the current reporting year (2023/24).

Out of Scopes

Crown Gas and Power Ltd understand the impact that the products they sell have on the environment. Thus, the impact that the life cycle of their products has on global warming is still measured and actively reduced via increased marketing of biofuels. In the financial years 2022/23 and 2023/24, the use of products sold via Crown Gas and Power released 595,728 t CO_2e and 544,781 t CO_2e, respectively. This demonstrates a reduction in emissions across both categories over the course of the year. For transparency in carbon footprint reporting, it is important to understand that if the life cycle phases of the sold products were to be included then they would make up greater than 99% of Crown Gas and Power Ltd's reporting years footprint.

Carbon Offsetting

For the purposes of achieving “Carbon Neutral” to ISO14068-1 in the financial year 2023/24, Crown Gas and Power Ltd was required to purchase 428 t CO_2e. Additionally, Crown Gas and Power Ltd needs to purchase an extra 64 t CO_2e for amendments related to employee commuting in previous years, bringing the total required to 491 t CO_2e.

Crown Gas and Power Ltd has achieved carbon neutrality by purchasing verified carbon credits, adhering to the stringent criteria outlined in Chapter 11 of the BS ISO 14068-1:2023 standard. These carbon credits were sourced from the Kinik Wind Power Plant, a verified project that ensure real, additional, measurable, and permanent GHG emission reductions or removal enhancements. The credits were retired in a public registry to avoid double counting, ensuring transparency and accountability.

Carbon Credits Purchased:

VERRA

Verified Carbon Standard

Certificate of Verified Carbon Unit (VCU) Retirement

Verra, in its capacity as administrator of the Verra Registry, does hereby certify that on 24 Apr 2025, 492 Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) were retired on behalf of:

Crown Gas & Power

Project Name

Kinik Wind Power Plant

VCU Serial Number

11444-330848681-330849172-VCS-VCU-279-VER-TR-1-1732-01012021-30042021-0

Additional Certifications

Powered by APX

ISO 14068-1 – Carbon Neutral VOS

The British Standard Institute (BSI) has developed an internationally applicable specification for demonstrating carbon neutrality. Verification to this standard substantiates claims that a business is carbon neutral.

Conformity with this specification can be achieved in three ways:

1) 3rd party certification
2) Other party validation
3) Self-validation

Crown Gas and Power have chosen 3rd party certification through the BSI. This provided Crown Gas and Power with the support, documentation and protection required from external criticism, ensuring high confidence in the carbon neutrality statement.

Table 1 provides the declaration of achievement for the ISO 14068 carbon neutrality claim.

Table 3: Declaration of achievement of carbon neutrality.

ISO14068-1 Requirement	Response
Entity making declaration	Crown Gas and Power Ltd.
Subject of ISO14068-1 declaration	All offices, commercial premises, vehicles, goods and services for which Crown Gas and Power Ltd has operational control.
Description of subject	Crown Gas and Power is a is a business energy supplier to the commercial sector, supplying gas to UK businesses.
Rationale for selection of the subject	The subject was selected given it represents the operational control boundary of Crown Gas and Power following the WRI GHG Protocol methodology. The boundary is summarised as follows: • Scope 1 emissions: Combustion of gas, Combustion of fuel (stationary & mobile), Refrigerant leakage • Scope 2 emissions: Purchased electricity & heat (location based) • Scope 3 emissions: Purchased Goods & services, Capital goods, Well-to-tank & Transmission & distribution losses, Upstream transportation & distribution, Business travel, employee commuting, excluded Scope 3 emissions are those associated with: o Use of sold products, processing and end-of-life treatment of sold products.
Type of conformity assessment	Third Party Verification from Tunley
Baseline date for ISO14068-1 programme	1st August 2021 and the 31st July 2022
Period during which the entity is demonstrating carbon neutrality of the subject has been achieved	1st August 2023 and the 31st July 2024

Recorded carbon footprint of the subject during the period stated above	428 tonnes CO_2e p.a.
Which ISO14068-1 recognised methodology has been followed to achieve carbon neutrality?	WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate accounting and Reporting standard (revised edition, March 2004)
How have the reductions in GHG emissions during the period been achieved?	Reductions in emissions for stationary combustion achieved by replacing gas heating with electric. Reductions in scope 2 reductions from procuring renewable energy tariff.
Has there been material changes to the subject?	No, the scope and boundary of the assessment is the same as the baseline FY2021/22.
Actual reduction in GHG emissions	-70 tCO_2e p.a.
Carbon Offset standard and methodology	Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) (see 'Carbon Offsetting' report section)
UK economic growth rate over the application period	2023: 0.3% https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG
Other-party validation statement	Tunley Environmental declare that the information presented in this statement in support ISO 14068-1 is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge, ability and experience.
Name of Senior Representative	
Signature	
Statement from Senior Representative	

Tunley Environmental Report Emission Statement

Tunley Environmental GHG emissions from completing this assessment were 0.42 kg CO_2e.

Appendix – A

Materiality Assessment & Data Categories

Below we provide all of the greenhouse gas emissions scope categories alongside data improvement recommendations (Table A1). These are related to data source and emission factor point based allocation discussed below.

Table A1. Materiality assessment for from the 1st August 2023 and the 31st July 2024 reporting year at Crown Gas and Power.

Category	In Scope?	Justification if out of scope	Data Score Average	Data Improvement Recommendations
Stationary combustion	In		1	
Mobile combustion	In		1	
Refrigerants	In		1	
Purchased heat	In		1	
Purchased electricity	In		1	
Purchased goods and services	In		6	Supply chain engagement
Capital goods	In		6	Supply chain engagement
Fuel and energy related activities not included in S1 or S2	In		1	
Upstream transportation and distribution	In		3	Supplier specific data instead of estimated last mile assumptions.
Waste generated in operations	In		1	
Business travel	In		2	
Employee commuting	In		2	
Upstream leased assets	In		1	
Downstream transportation and distribution	In		1	
Processing of sold products	Out	Little to no downstream processing of sold products, no control	N/A	
Use of sold products	Out	Minimal stake compared to product value (<5%), and limited control	N/A	
End of life treatment of sold products	Out	Minimal stake compared to product value (<5%), and limited control	N/A	
Downstream leased assets	In		1	
Franchises	In		1	
Investments	In		2	

Data Accuracy and Uncertainty Assessment

All the raw data provided to Tunley Environmental were broken down into accuracy levels reflective of the data sources provided (Table A2 & Table A3). This allows for inaccuracy and uncertainty to be accounted for in this assessment. Both activity data (*e.g.*, quantities of material, usage of electricity, *etc*) and emission factors are scored using the same band-based system, with 1-6 corresponding to the highest & lowest levels of accuracy, respectively.

Emission factors are to be evaluated using the following five indicators:

1) Technological relevance.
2) Temporal coverage.
3) Geographical coverage.
4) Completeness.
5) Reliability (e.g., peer-reviewed source, reproducible, low uncertainty in the information provided).

Table A2. Accuracy bands assigned to data, description of data assignment, adjustment factor provided increase to CO_2 emission calculations.

Accuracy Score	Description
1	Activity data accurately measured, fully accounted for and/or reported. Emission factor satisfies all five indicators.
2	Activity data provided directly by company/organisation; some generalisations made. Emission factor satisfies four indicators.
3	Activity data produced based on information provided by company/organisation. Emission factor satisfies three indicators.
4	Activity data assumption based on similar product/event reports by the same company/organisation. Emission factor satisfies two indicators.
5	Activity data assumption based on product/event reports by a similar company/organisation. Emission factor satisfies one indicator.
6	Activity data assumption made based only on publicly available information. Emission factor is estimated using the data available for a broader data category to which the emission source belongs, the estimated emission factor does not meet the indicators' requirements.

Table A3. Overall error score matrix for accuracy assessment.

Error Score	Action
1 - 2	Use the data, no further action required.
3 - 4	Can use the data, **recommended** to **improve data** quality by e.g., i) checking raw data with client (assessing recollection need) and ii) sourcing different emission factors or averaging several data points, required to declare this in the report.
5 - 10	**Strive** to **improve data** as a **priority** and only use the data when no further improvements can be made (see above)
12 - 25	**Required** to **improve data** quality (see above).
30 - 36	**Do not use the data**, discuss with the client and the carbon team to improve data quality and/or to assess whether the data can be used and the approach to report this.

Table A4. Actions to improve data quality and reduce uncertainty.

Error Score		Emission Factor					
		Five indicators	Four indicators	Three indicators	Two indicators	One indicator	No indicators
Data	Excellent	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Very good	2	4	6	8	10	12
	Good	3	6	9	12	15	18
	Relevant	4	8	12	16	20	24
	Acceptable	5	10	15	20	25	30
	Poor	6	12	18	24	30	36

Appendix – B

Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions

The following is specified in ISO14064-1 "The organization shall quantify direct GHG emissions separately for CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, NF_3, SF_6 and other appropriate GHG groups (HFCs, PFCs, etc.) in tonnes of CO_2e.". Therefore, where possible Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are separated into known greenhouse gas emissions. Crown Gas and Power did not emit GHG in Scope 1 and Scope 2 in the reporting year, therefore reporting individual gases are not required.

Emission Data Report to ISO 14064-1

To encourage completeness, consistency, and readability ISO 14064-1 recommends that the GHG quantification should be reported using the full descriptive categories provided. Therefore, this is fully displayed and categorised in Table A5.

Table A5. Complete ISO14064-1 data categorisation table.

Category	Description	Emissions (t CO_2e)
1	**Direct GHG emissions & removals in t CO_2e**	**0.00**
1.1	Direct emissions from stationary combustion	-
1.2	Direct emissions from mobile combustion	-
1.3	Direct process emissions and removals arising from industrial processes	-
1.4	Direct fugitive emissions arising from release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems	-
1.5	Direct emissions and removals from land use, land use change, and forestry	-
2	**Indirect emissions in t CO_2e**	**0**
2.1	Indirect emissions from imported electricity	-
2.2	Indirect emissions from imported energy	-
3	**Indirect GHG emissions from transportation**	**133**
3.1	Emissions from upstream transportation and distribution	2.2
3.2	Emissions from downstream transportation and distribution	-
3.3	Emissions from employee commuting & teleworking	124.6
3.4	Emissions from client and visitor transport	-
3.5	Emissions from business travel	6.3
4	**Indirect GHG emissions from products used by the organisation**	**275**
4.1	Emissions from purchased goods	225.7
4.2	Emissions from capital goods	49.1
4.3	Emissions from the disposal of solid and liquid wate	0.2
4.4	Emissions from the use of assets	-
4.5	Emissions from the use of services that are not described in the above subcategories	-
5	**Indirect GHG emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation**	**10.5**
5.1	Emissions or removals from the use stage of the product	-

5.2	Emissions from downstream leased assets	-
5.3	Emissions from end-of-life stage of product	-
5.4	Emissions from investments	10.5
6	**Indirect GHG emissions from other sources not specified**	**9.3**

Approval

Author:	Dr Aaron Yeardley, MEng, AMIChemE
Position:	Science Team Co-Lead
Written Date:	15th April 2025
Peer-reviewed by:	Dr Luan Ho, MIEnvSc, BEng
Position:	Science Team Co-Lead
Reviewed Date:	16th April 2025
QA approved by:	Dr Gareth Davies, PhD, MChem, AMIEnvSc
Position:	Senior Scientist and Carbon Co-Lead
Approval date:	16th April 2025
Reference:	CGP-BCA_24-2
Revision:	A

Revision History:	Change Description:	Changed by:	Date:	Approved by:	Date:
B	Inclusion of carbon credits purchased	AY	7th May 2025	AH	8th May2025
C					
D					
E					
F					

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

Tunley Environmental Ltd has prepared this report and any attachments, based on an agreed scope of work, and acts as an advisor to the named Client and exercises all reasonable skill and care in the provision of its professional services, in a manner consistent with the level of care and expertise exercised by consultants in a similar environment.

Reports are commissioned by and prepared for the exclusive use of the named Client. They are subject to and issued in accordance with the agreed terms between the Client and Tunley Environmental Ltd. Tunley Environmental Ltd is not responsible and will not be liable to any other person or organisation for, or in relation to any matter dealt within this Report, or for any loss or damage suffered by any other person or organisation arising from matters dealt with or conclusions expressed in this report (including without limitation), matters arising from any negligent act or omission of Tunley Environmental Ltd, or for any loss or damage suffered by any other party relying upon the matters dealt with or conclusions expressed in this Report.

This report is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the practices of the named recipient nor the viability of its products or services. It is the responsibility of the named recipient to ensure that all its products or services adhere to and are compliant with all applicable laws, regulations and other generally accepted standards of quality and performance. Tunley Environmental Ltd accepts no liability for any failure of the products or services to meet any such standards or for any loss or other damages, (including death or personal injury) caused as a result of any such failure.

When taking any action, Recipients should not rely solely upon the report or the accuracy or completeness of any conclusions and should make their own inquiries and if they are unsure, should obtain independent advice in relation to such matters.

Except where expressly stated, Tunley Environmental Ltd has not verified the validity, accuracy or comprehensiveness of any information supplied to it, used as the background information for the writing of this report. It is assumed that the information provided to Tunley Environmental Ltd was both complete and accurate.

Information contained in the Report is current as at the date of the Report, and may not reflect any event or circumstances which occur after the date of the Report. Tunley Environmental Ltd makes no representation or guarantee that their services or this report will result in any enhancement of the Company.