

# FSP Carbon Report

# About the Report

This report provides an overview of FSP's carbon footprint, covering emissions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3. This is broken down into the scopes across the report, as well as the specific activities that contribute to the overall carbon footprint.

FSP captures this data on a quarterly basis using the Futureproof Emission Manager, a tool aligned with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol to ensure accuracy and consistency in reporting. This approach not only facilitates internal tracking and performance assessment but also supports strategic decision-making aimed at reducing the company's environmental impact.

For a deeper understanding of the methodology used in this assessment, please refer to page 7, where we outline the data collection process, emission factors, and calculation methods employed in this report.

## Key Information



Reporting period: 1st January 2024 - 31st December 2024

This is the second year FSP have utilised the Futureproof Emission Manager

## A note from Futureproof

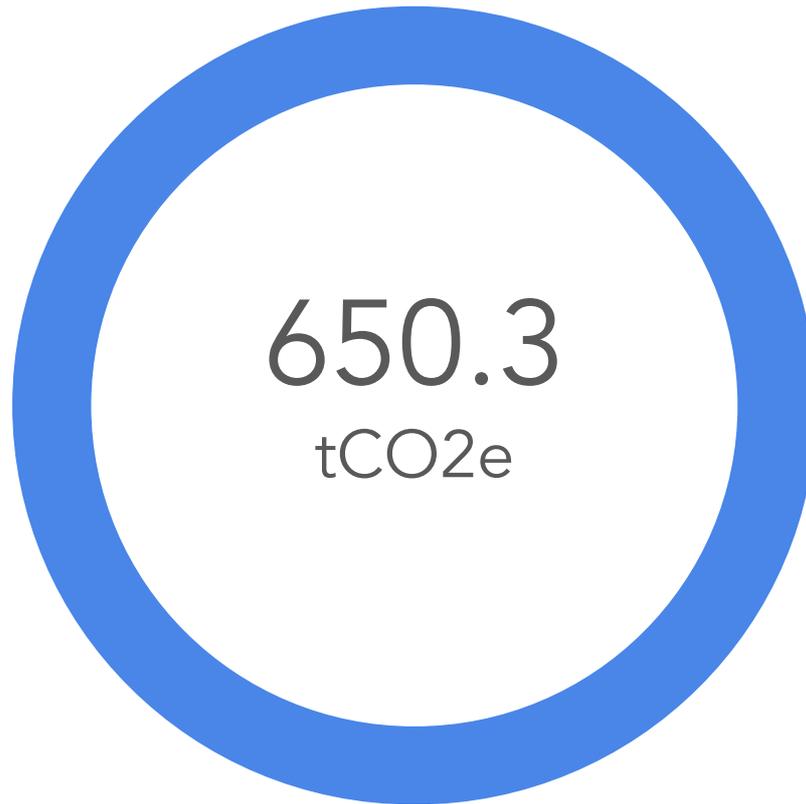
At Futureproof, we are proud to support you in advancing your climate strategy.

This report presents a detailed analysis of your greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions assessment, offering insights to identify key areas for improving your overall impact and setting a clear path for reduction.

Achieving these goals requires activating a range of internal strategies and engaging your entire ecosystem, including employees, suppliers, and customers.

We're here to guide you every step of the way, and we thank you for your commitment to a more sustainable future.

# Top Line Results

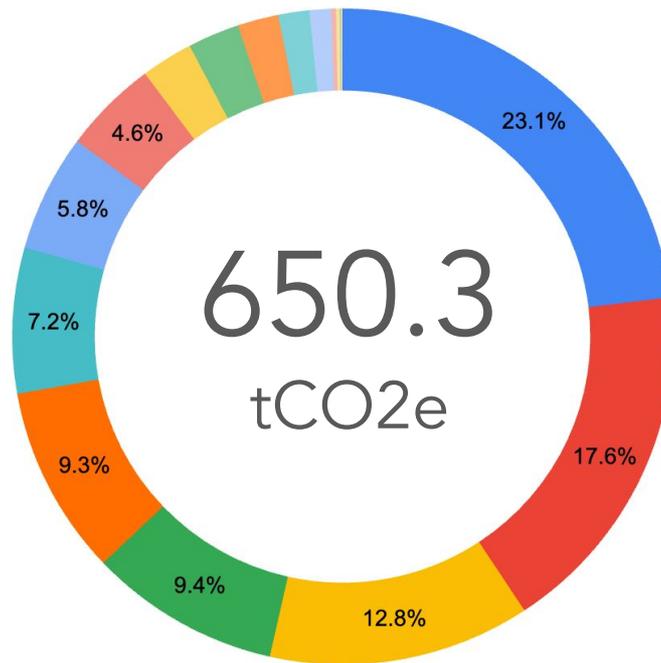


Scope 1	0 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	N/A
Scope 2	0 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	N/A
Scope 3	650.3 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	2.43 t/employee <sup>1</sup>
Total	650.3 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	2.43 t/employee <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> based on the average employee headcount for the reporting period of 268

# Total Breakdown by Activity

- WFH
- Commute (Car)
- Insurance and pension funding
- Other equipment
- Business Travel (Flight)
- Computers and office machinery
- Building (Energy & Water)
- IT related activities
- Hotel stay
- Legal, accounting and consultancy services
- Business Travel (Public Transport)
- Business Travel (Car)
- Commute (Public Transport)
- Azure
- Business Travel (Taxi)
- Phones, TV and communication equipment
- Building (Waste)



650.3  
tCO2e

The top 5 activities for FSP contribute to 72.2% of the companies overall carbon footprint:

WFH	150.12 tCO2e	0.56 t/employee <sup>1</sup>
Commute (Car)	114.63 tCO2e	0.43 t/employee <sup>1</sup>
Insurance and pension funding	83.37 tCO2e	0.31 t/employee <sup>1</sup>
Other equipment	60.81 tCO2e	0.23 t/employee <sup>1</sup>
Business Travel (Flight)	60.63 tCO2e	0.23 t/employee <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> based on the average employee headcount for the reporting period of 268

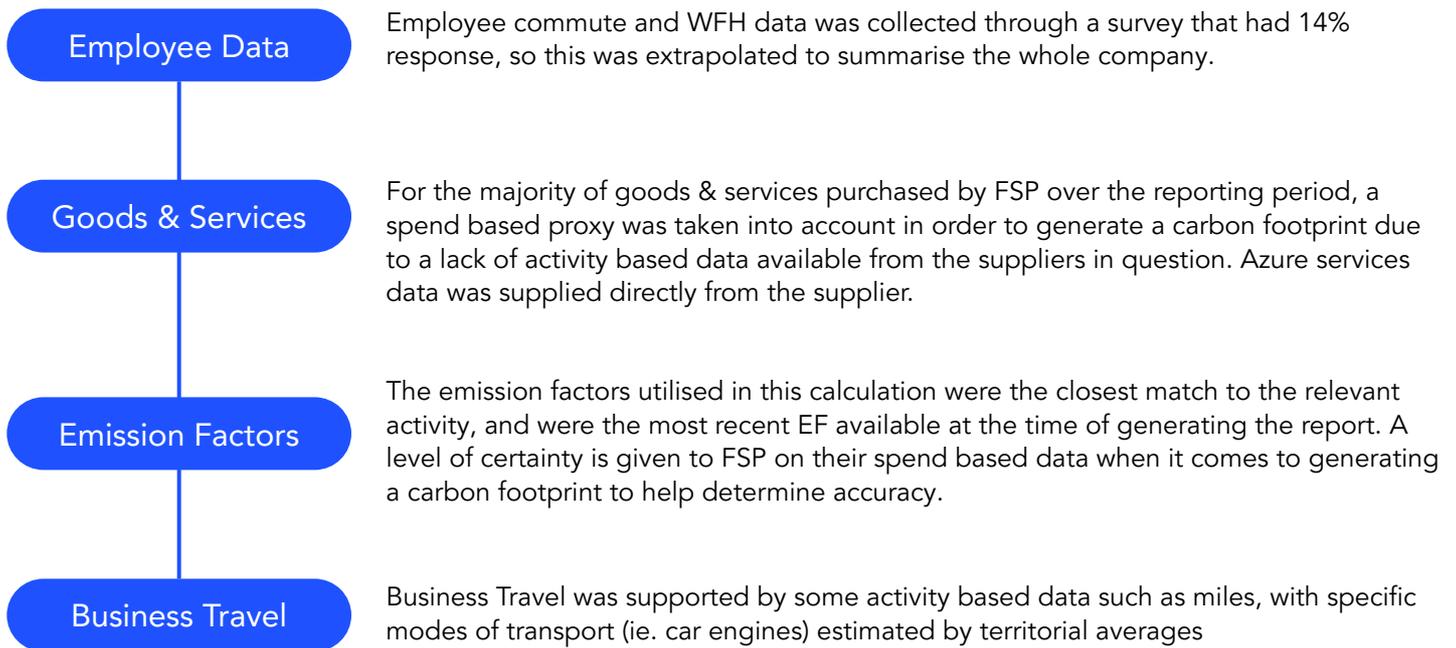
# Full GHG Inventory Report

Below is an inventory across the GHG scoping categories, to showcase which categories are considered in the footprint, with associated comments against each to showcase what has been captured. As FSP continue to progress in this space we imagine more categories will be captured in future reports.

Emission data	2024 tCO2	% of footprint	Comments
Scope 1	-	N/A	FSP do not own or have control over the energy of their leased building.
Scope 2 (location based)	-	N/A	FSP do not own or have control over the energy of their leased building.
Scope 3 - Purchased goods and services (1)	131.581	20.23%	The majority of this is coming from pension contributions from FSP as well as purchased IT related services
Scope 3 - Capital goods (2)	108.059	16.62%	This involves equipments, in particular computers and office machinery.
Scope 3 - Fuel and energy related activities (3)	-	N/A	This is category isn't relevant for FSP.
Scope 3 - Upstream Transportation and Distribution (4)	-	N/A	This is category isn't relevant for FSP.
Scope 3 - Waste generated in operations (5)	0.851	0.13%	General waste and a variety of dry mixed recycling were captured
Scope 3 - Business travel (6)	101.084	15.54%	Business travel focused on flights, train trips and hotels
Scope 3 - Employee commuting (7)	271.644	41.77%	This includes the commute and also for employees contributions from WFH.
Scope 3 - Upstream Leased Assets (8)	37.060	5.70%	FSP leases their buildings across the UK, India and Spain
Scope 3 - Downstream Transportation and Distribution (9)	-	N/A	This is category isn't relevant for FSP.
Scope 3 - Processing of Sold Products (10)	-	N/A	This is category isn't relevant for FSP.
Scope 3 - Use of Sold Products (11)	-	N/A	This is category isn't relevant for FSP.
Scope 3 - End-of-life Treatment of Sold Products (12)	-	N/A	This is category isn't relevant for FSP.
Scope 3 - Downstream leased assets (13)	-	N/A	FSP does not lease any assets out to third parties.
Scope 3 - Franchises (14)	-	N/A	FSP does not operate a franchise model
Scope 3 - Investments (15)	-	N/A	FSP does not have any financial investments outside of its core operations
<b>Total</b>	<b>650.279</b>		

# Assumptions made

The preferred approach for any carbon measurement is activity based metrics from a first party source. This isn't always the case - so outlined below are the assumptions made throughout FSP's carbon footprint for the reporting period.



# Futureproof's Carbon Accounting Methodology

FSP utilised Futureproof's Emission Management software. The tool used follows the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, the widely-used international protocol for carbon accounting.

The engine uses science-based emissions data and a combination of spend-based and activity-based methods to calculate your company's greenhouse gas emissions.

Each business activity that is input into Futureproof is paired with a corresponding emissions factor, which generates the calculation of its total carbon footprint:  $\sum (\text{Business activity} \times \text{Emission factor}) = \text{Company Carbon Footprint}$ . This data is input into Futureproof directly by FSP, either manually, or via automated surveys from the end user of that survey (all survey data is checked by FSP before it goes into the tool), or API links with other software utilised by FSP.

The emission factors that are used are the most relevant for the activity that has been inputted, and these are paired in the Emission Management software via AI, utilising Climaq's Emission Factor database of 74,000+ data points. FSP also has the ability to include their own emission factors if they can source this to ensure the calculations remain as accurate as possible to represent the truest form of FSP's footprint.

Note: Emission factors are updated on a regular basis with the most relevant datapoint (ie. the UK Government Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) releases annual emission factors in Q3 of the reporting year) so there may be updates of previous reporting periods dependent on when the report was released.

Below is an example set of information that can be captured under each scope.

## Scope Categories

Scope 1 (direct emissions) - direct emissions from company-owned and controlled resources. In other words, emissions are released into the atmosphere as a direct result of a set of activities, at a firm level. This could include data such as:

- km distance travelled (to measure company owned vehicles)
- kWh recorded (to measure company owned and controlled fuels or heating sources)

Scope 2 (indirect emissions - owned) - the generation of purchased energy, from a utility provider. In other words, all GHG emissions released in the atmosphere, from the consumption of purchased electricity, steam, heat and cooling. This could include data such as:

- kWh recorded (to measure purchased energy from a utility provider)

Scope 3 (indirect emissions - not owned) - typically from the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. In other words, emissions are linked to the company's operations. There are 15 categories of scope 3 emissions, as published by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. This could include data such as:

- kWh recorded (to measure employee work from home energy usage)
- kg recorded (to measure company waste produced)
- km distance travelled (to measure employee commuting)
- km distance travelled (to measure company business travel)
- £ spent on expenses (to measure to upstream emissions)