Annual Carbon Footprint Report Reporting Year 2020



Period of Analysis 01/01/2020 - 31/12/2020

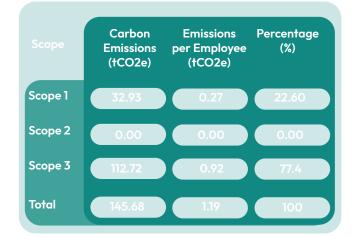


Organisational Boundaries

We have used the operational control approach to establish the organisational boundary of carbon reporting. As defined by the GHG Protocol, this includes operations where we have the full authority to introduce and implement operating policies. Under this approach, 100% of GHG emissions from all owned and leased facilities over which Core Five has direct operational control are included.

Operational boundaries

All GHG emissions associated within the organisational boundary operations are included and categorised as Scope 1 (direct), Scope 2 (required indirect), and Scope 3 (optional indirect) emissions.



Direct Fuel Combustion from boilers and company Scope 1 vehicles, and fugitive emissions from refrigerants







Scope 2 Purchased Electricity (Location and Market based)



Scope 3 All emissions relating to business operations:

- Transmission and Distribution losses from electricity
- · Water-use and wastewater
- Business travel (all transportation by air. public transport, rented vehicles, business mileage, and taxi), and hotel stays
- Employee Commute
- Purchased goods (including electronics and material goods)
- Paper use
- Transportation and Distribution of goods
- Office Waste Generated
- Food and Drink and Company Events
- **Cloud Computing**









Offsets

To offset our 2020 emissions, we have supported the following carbon offset projects:

22.5 MW Wind Power Project in Rajasthan, India

This 22.5 MW wind power project uses renewable energy to generate clean electricity. Based in the Indian state of Raiasthan and promoted by Orange DND Wind Power Private Limited, this project has played an important role in reducing CO2 emissions by generating 45 GWh of clean electricity annually – the equivalent of powering 10,500 households every year.

Co-benefits:

- · Enhancing the quality of education
- Supporting the "Clean India" initiative of the Government of India by investing in sanitary infrastructure in schools and community centres
- · Augmenting medical and health care facilities
- · Potable water supply infrastructure
- Employment generation
- · Women empowerment
- · Safeguarding environment











