Annual Carbon Footprint Report
Reporting Year 2023

Period of Analysis
01/01/2023 - 31/12/2023

core five

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.

Scope	Carbon Emissions (tCO2e)	Emissions per Employee (tCO2e)	Percentage (%)
Scope 1	25.16	0.16	12.88
Scope 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scope 3	170.21	1.05	87.12
Total	195.38	1.21	100.00

Scope Categories

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

Scope 2 Purchased Electricity and heat (Location and Market based)

Scope 3 All emissions relating to business operations:

- Water use
- IT Equipment
- Food and Drink
- Company Events
- Purchased goods (including electronics and material goods)
- T&D Losses
- Hotel stays
- Commutes
- Produced Goods
- Cloud Computing
- Waste Generated
- Business Travel and Working from Home
- Courier & Postage

Excluded Emissions

No emissions have been knowingly excluded. We will continually re-evaluate our operations and will strive to encompass all emissions under the operational boundary defined.

Offsets

To offset our 2023 emissions, we have supported the following carbon offset projects:

300 MW Solar PV Plant at Bhadla, Rajasthan

The project activity is a 300 MW solar power project, promoted by Clean Solar Power (Bhadla) Pvt. Ltd. at Bhadla, Rajasthan, India.

The project will replace anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG's) estimated to be approximately 492,382 tCO2e per annum, thereon displacing 525,600 MWh/year amount of electricity from the generation-mix of power plants connected to the Indian electricity grid, which is mainly dominated by thermal/fossil fuel based power plant.

Gold Standard
Climate Security & Sustainable Development

M'tetezi Improved cook-stoves Balaka District, Malawi

Chinansi aims to make efficient cook stoves affordable and available to low income rural households across Balaka District in the Republic of Malawi. The M'tetezi improved cook stoves uses less fuelwood (non-renewable biomass) compared to the traditional stove thus reducing carbon emissions. The primary objective of the project activity is to locally manufacture and distribute over 40,000 M'tetezi improved cook stoves between 2015 and 2026 that has been established through laboratory and household cooking test to save up to 59%1 of fuel wood in comparison to traditional stoves to cook the same amount of food.

Gold Standard
Climate Security & Sustainable Development