



One Carbon World Carbon Footprint Report

Presented to:

One Carbon World
2024

Issued April 2025

Disclaimer:

All reasonable measures have been taken to ensure the accuracy of this report and any errors in data used for footprint calculations are the responsibility of the grant recipient named in this report.

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Think of the environment - print this report only if it is essential.

Introduction

One Carbon World have been awarded the One Carbon World Carbon Neutral International Standard grant.

This report details the carbon footprint of One Carbon World and provides recommendations to reduce and off-set its footprint.

The activities included in the carbon footprint measurement were agreed in consultation between One Carbon World and One Carbon World. The calculation of the footprint was undertaken by One Carbon World after a desk-top review of data provided by One Carbon World.

This report meets the reporting requirements of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard and is compatible with international standards ISO 14064 and PAS 2060. One Carbon World have taken all reasonable measures to ensure the accuracy of this report. Any omissions or errors in data are the responsibility of the grant recipient named in this report.



Carbon Footprint Summary

Name: One Carbon World

Address: B3 Kingfisher House, Kingsway, Team Valley Trading Estate, Gateshead, England, NE11 0JQ, UK

Description: Management consultancy activities other than financial management

Footprint Boundary

All activities under operational control, covered under Scopes 1, 2 and 3 of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard as detailed within this report.

Footprint Period

01/01/2024 — 31/12/2024

Emission Categories Included in Footprint

Business Travel, Hotel Stay, Purchased Goods & Services

Emissions Summary

Total carbon footprint of activities measured = 38.80 tonnes CO₂e

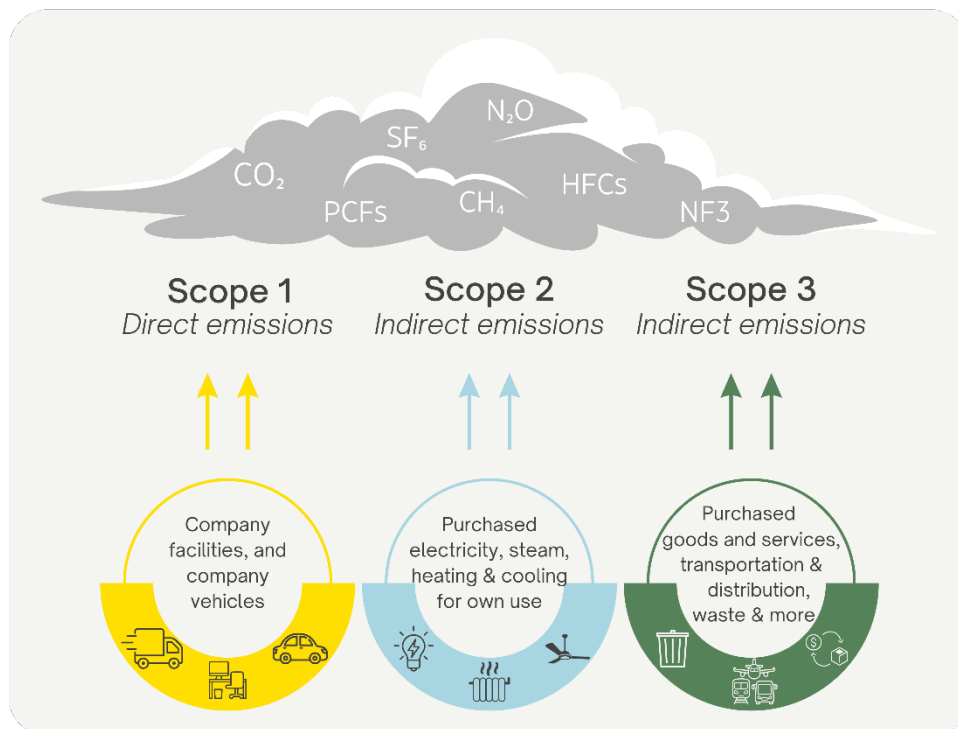
Scope 1 emissions = 0.00 tonnes CO₂e

Scope 2 emissions = 0.00 tonnes CO₂e

Scope 3 emissions = 38.80 tonnes CO₂e

Scope of Emissions

The GHG Protocol categorises GHG emissions into three ‘scopes’. This enables organisations to distinguish between direct emissions from its own operations and indirect emissions from its value chain (upstream and downstream). The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard requires reporting a minimum of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions.



Scope 1 - Direct GHG Emissions

Scope 1 (direct emissions) emissions are those from activities owned or controlled by an organisation. Direct emissions are principally the result of the following types of activities:

- Stationary combustion: emissions from the combustion of fuels in stationary sources, that the reporting organisation owns or controls. For example, the combustion of natural gas in boilers.

- Mobile combustion: emissions from the combustion of fuels in vehicles that the reporting organisation owns or controls. For example, the combustion of petrol in owned vehicles.
- Fugitive emissions: these emissions result from intentional or unintentional releases, e.g., equipment leaks from joints, seals, packing, and gaskets; methane emissions from coal mines and venting; hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) emissions during the use of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment; and methane leakages from gas transport
- Physical or chemical processing: most of these emissions result from manufacture or processing of chemicals and materials, e.g. cement, aluminium, and waste processing

Scope 1 Emissions data supplied and included in footprint

- Not relevant for OCW

Scope 2 - Indirect GHG Emissions

Scope 2 (indirect) emissions are those from the generation of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These indirect emissions are a consequence of an organisation's energy use but occur at sources that are not owned or controlled.

Scope 2 Emissions data supplied and included in footprint

- Not relevant for OCW

Scope 3 - Indirect GHG Emissions

Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the reporting organisations value chain, including both upstream and downstream emissions. Examples of Scope 3 emissions include business travel (by means not owned or controlled by an organisation), waste disposal, and purchased goods and services. Deciding if

emissions from a vehicle, office or factory are Scope 1 or Scope 3 may depend on how operational boundaries are defined.

Scope 3 Emissions data supplied and included in footprint

- Total Material use : Products : All Products CO₂e Values
- Total WTT- business travel (land) : WTT- rail : National rail passenger.km :
- Total WTT- business travel (land) : WTT- rail : London Underground passenger.km :
- Total WTT- business travel (land) : WTT- cars (by size) : Average car km : Unknown
- Total WTT- business travel (air) : WTT- flights : International, to/from non-UK passenger.km : Economy classWith RF
- Total WTT- business travel (air) : WTT- flights : International, to/from non-UK passenger.km : Business classWith RF
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Telecommunications services : Telecommunications service costs :
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Sports services and amusement and recreation services : Sports services and amusement and recreation service costs :
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Services of head offices; management consulting services : Consulting service costs :
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Services furnished by membership organisations : Services furnished by membership organisation costs :
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Scientific research and development services : Scientific R&D service costs :
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Road Transport : Road Transport costs :
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Postal and courier services : Postal and courier service costs :
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Legal services : Legal service costs :
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding services, except compulsory social security & Pensions : Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding service costs, except compulsory social security & Pensions :
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Information services : Information service costs :
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Food and beverage serving services : Food and beverage serving service costs :
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Employment services : Employment service costs :
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Computer, electronic and optical products : Computer, electronic and optical product costs :
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Computer programming, consultancy and related services : IT related service costs :
- Total Money Value to CO₂e : Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services; tax consulting services : Financial consulting service costs :

- Total Hotel stay : Hotel stay : Turkey Room per night :
- Total Homeworking : Homeworking (office equipment + heating) : per FTE Working Hour :
- Total Business travel- land : Rail : National rail passenger.km :
- Total Business travel- land : Rail : London Underground passenger.km :
- Total Business travel- land : Cars (by size) : Average car km : Unknown
- Total Business travel- air : Flights : International, to/from non-UK passenger.km : Economy classWith RF
- Total Business travel- air : Flights : International, to/from non-UK passenger.km : Business classWith RF

Methodology and Assumptions

Footprint Calculation Method

The most common approach for calculating GHG emissions is through the application of documented and approved GHG emissions conversion factors. These factors are calculated ratios that relate GHG emissions to a proxy measure of activity at an emissions source.

Further detail on emissions factors and the methodology behind them can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting>

The activity data or amount of ‘resources’ used are multiplied by the relevant emissions factors to calculate total Greenhouse Gas equivalent (CO₂e) emissions.

$$\text{GHG emissions} = \text{activity data} \times \text{emission conversion factor}$$

There are seven main GHGs that contribute to climate change, as covered by the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). Different activities emit different gases, and an organisation should report on the Kyoto Protocol GHG gases produced by its activities.

CO₂e is the universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of GHGs, expressed in terms of the GWP of one unit of CO₂. The GWPs used in the calculation of CO₂e are based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) over a 100-year period (this is a requirement for inventory/national reporting purposes). All conversion factors used in this report are in units of kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent (kg CO₂e).

Assumptions and Omissions

- Website — emissions estimated using <https://www.websitecarbon.com> (+/-10,000 views).
- Hotel Stays - Hotel in Azerbaijan allocated to Turkey due to lack of availability of a bespoke emissions factor (de-minimus impact).
- Emissions relating to the technical supplier (carbon footprint support) have been calculated based on the known working from home hours. The other upstream emissions have not been included however these are not expected to have a significant impact on the overall results and will be captured in future years.
- Well to Tank Scope 3 emissions associated with extraction, refining and transportation of raw fuels and Transmission and distribution (T&D) Scope 3 emissions associated with grid losses (the energy loss that occurs in getting the electricity from the power plant to the organisations that purchase it), are included in the footprint calculations.

Carbon Footprint

Location Based

The Total Carbon Footprint of the activities measured = **38.8 tonnes CO₂e**.

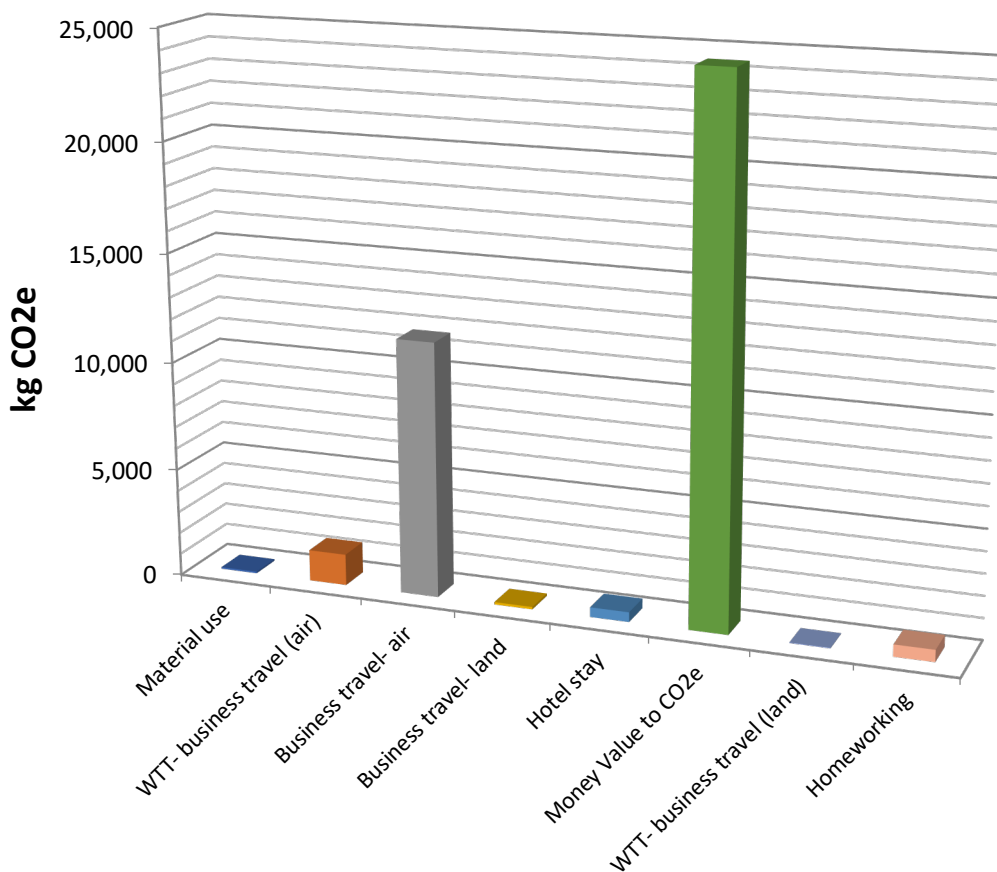
This method reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs. All graphs the results in this report reflect the location based approach.

Market Based

The Total Carbon Footprint of the activities measured = **38.8 tonnes CO₂e**.

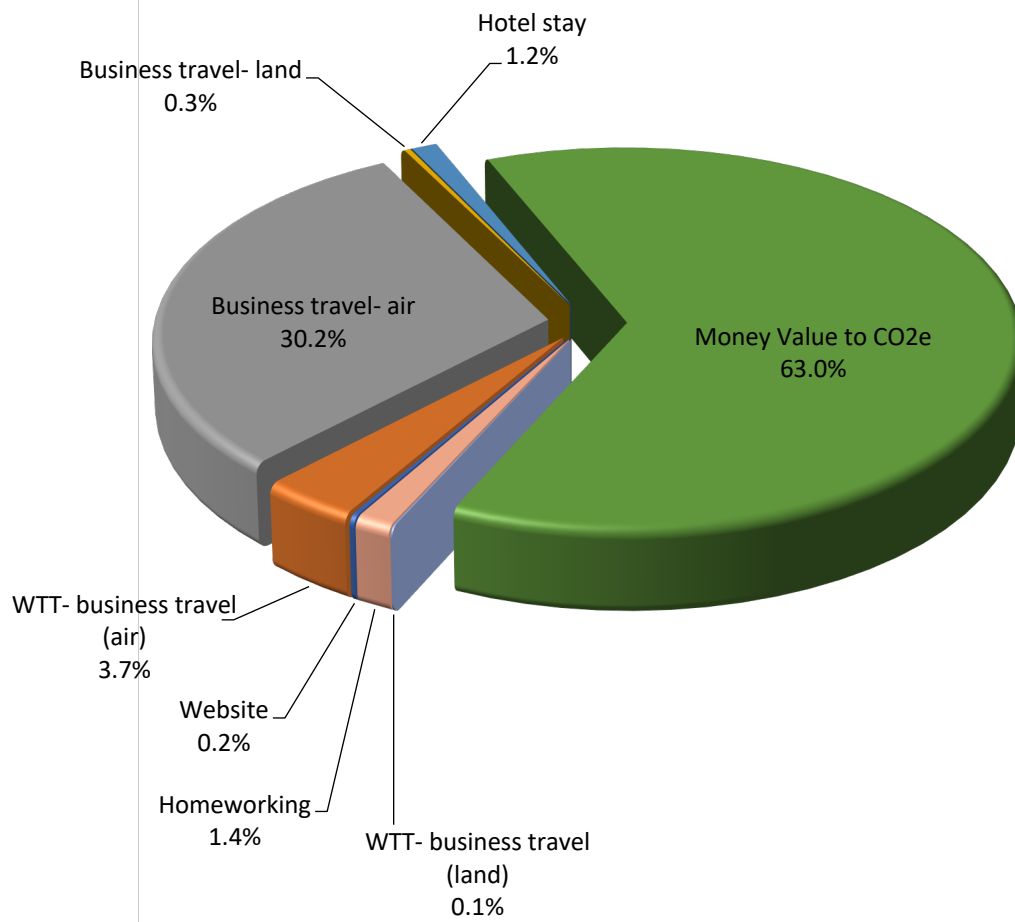
This method reflects emissions from electricity that has purposefully been chosen (or the lack of choice). There are no Scope 2 emissions and therefore the location and market based results are the same.

Sources of CO₂e by emission activity

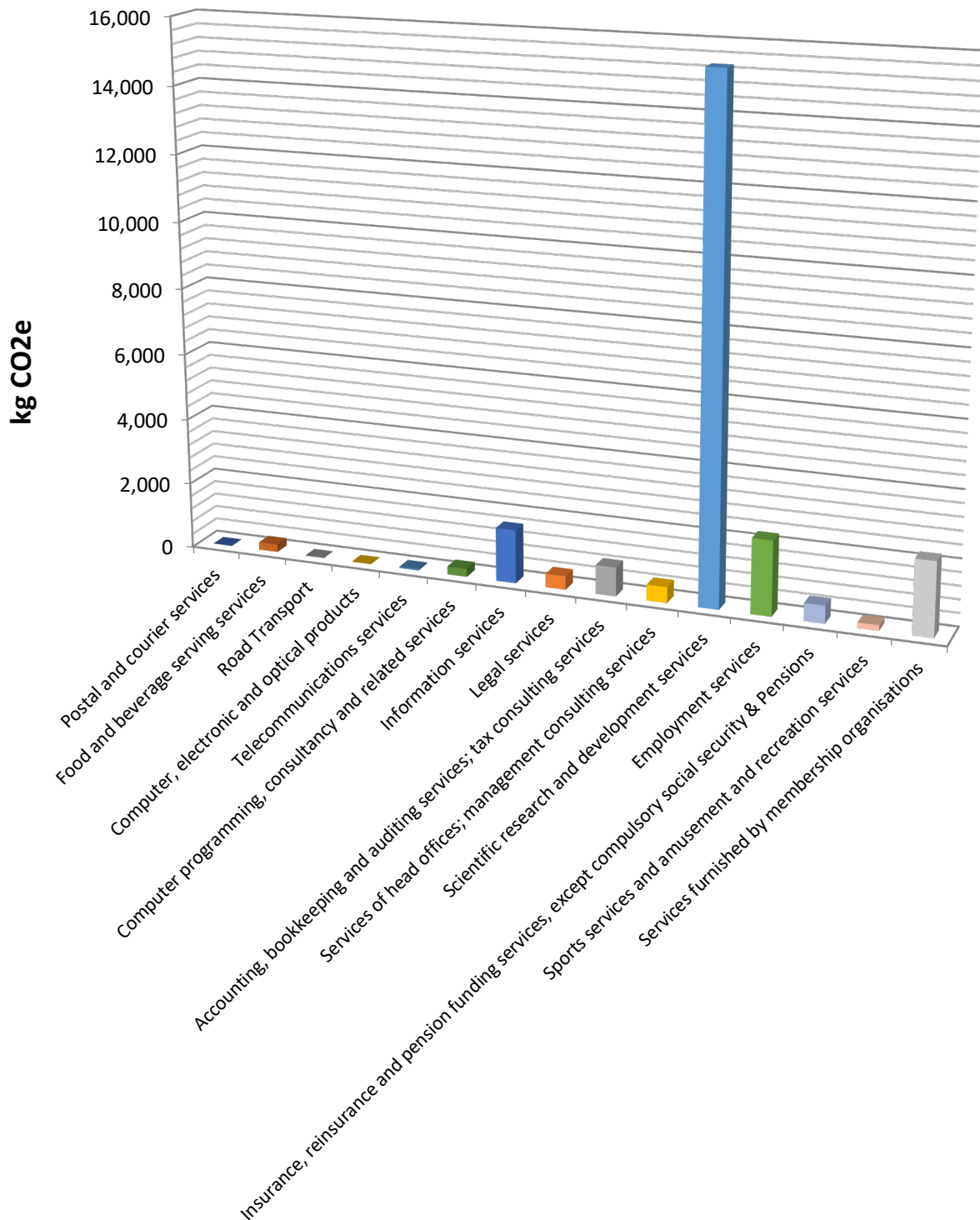


'Homeworking' relates to the emissions associated with the supplier delivery of the purchased technical services (carbon footprint support) provided to OCW and therefore contributes to the OCW 'purchased goods and services' category. Homeworking of OCW employees is not included as this is an optional emissions source as defined by the GHG Protocol.

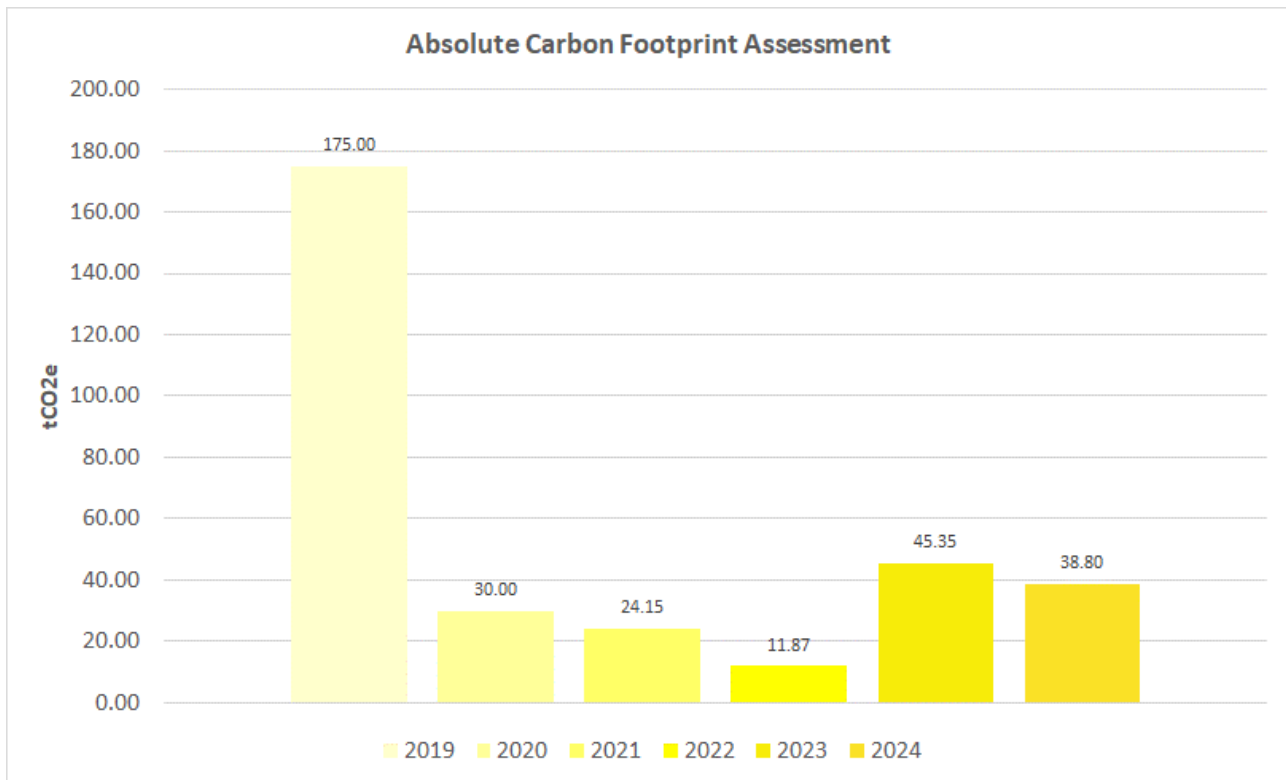
Sources of CO₂e by Indirect Emissions (Scope 3)



Sources of CO₂e from expenditure data provided (Scope 3)

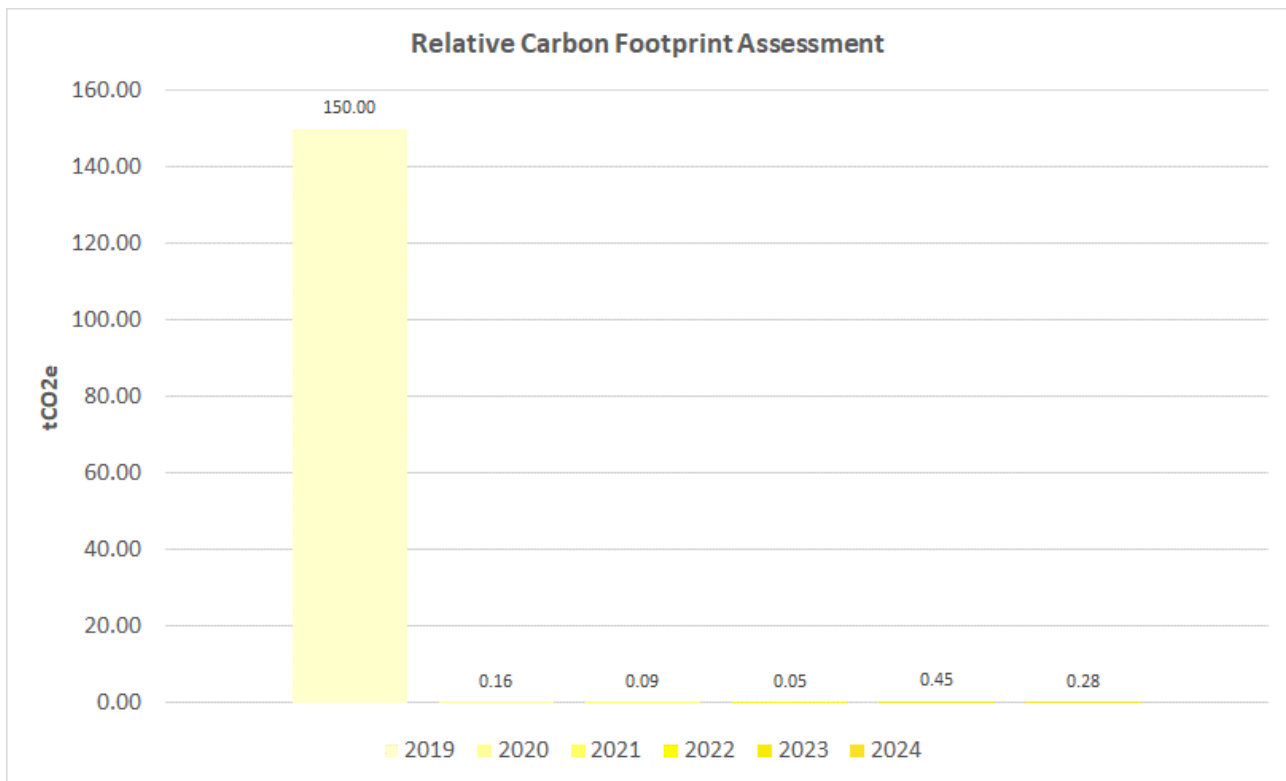


Carbon Footprint Year on Year Comparison



One Carbon World Absolute Carbon Footprint Comparison Assessment

On an absolute basis, the total aggregated emissions in 2024 were stated as 38.80 tCO₂e (0.14%) compared with 45.35 tCO₂e in 2023.



One Carbon World Relative Carbon Footprint Comparison Assessment

On a relative basis, using the performance indicator for One Carbon World the relative total emissions in 2024 were stated as 0.28 tCO₂e per employee (0.39) compared with 0.45 tCO₂e in 2023.

High Impact Areas and Emissions Tracking

The most significant sources of CO₂e emissions identified are:

- Emissions arising from business travel — flights (including WTT) — 34%
- Emissions arising from purchased scientific research and development services — 40%

The One Carbon World carbon footprint is very robust in terms of methodologies and data applied. To build on this One Carbon World could discuss with their core suppliers if carbon footprint data specific to their products is available. This could start with suppliers of products with the highest carbon footprint/revenue (scientific research and development service provider), such requirements could be built into contract specifications. Through further engagement with these suppliers One Carbon World can articulate their sustainability and efficiency objectives that their providers are expected to support through contract specifications and contract management.

Part 1 — Carbon Footprint Reduction Recommendations

OCW operate a carbon management strategy to which they annually updated and maintain in line with the UN recommended guidelines to align their targets with global goals of limiting temperature increases to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels:

- Net Zero target by 2050 or earlier.
- Interim reduction targets aligning with the science - reduce emissions by 50% of the OCW baseline by 2030 (5% per year target in place).
- Strategy to develop and to achieve short — mid- and long-term targets.
- On-going review of emissions against targets to track progress and ensure continued alignment with the climate science.
- It is accepted that reduction targets can be demonstrated against the relative emissions e.g., tonnes CO₂e/serviced client or completed report.

A continued implementation of the OCW no / low travel policy is recommended. In addition, the prioritisation of economy class flights vs. business class flights can achieve around a 66% reduction in emissions so should always be considered.

Purchasing of Goods and Services

Procurement of products used in the operation is an important support mechanism in delivering the One Carbon World decarbonisation objectives. This can be achieved through further engagement with key stakeholders as early as possible to identify the outcome required and determining, in conjunction with the market, the best way of delivering this. This may involve challenging the norm and capturing and embracing innovative solutions. Agreed sustainability objectives and requirements can then be embedded through the procurement processes (specification, tender, evaluation criteria & contract management).

One Carbon World should prioritise the services providers which represent the highest balance of, empirically assessed, categories according to spend or carbon impact as relevant to One Carbon World. The outcome of this exercise can then ensure effort is focused where needed and prioritises market engagement requirements as well as who internally needs to be engaged and aware of key issues. This then helps the prioritisation of expenditure on sustainability resource, which in turn informs the focus on priority suppliers and categories and internal stakeholders.

Support, tools and other resources will be required over the coming years to help organisations such as One Carbon World drive change across their supply chain including from UK Government. Some sustainable procurement tools and guidance already in place:

- <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sustainable-procurement-tools>

These are written for the public sector, but principles can be applied by any organisation and reviewed so that useful specifications can be identified and applied for One Carbon World. The most important stage within the procurement process is always to undertake a review of the need for procurement in the first instance and to question if alternative procurement routes should be considered.

These recommendations are non-exhaustive and are designed to provide guidance only.

Part 2 — Contributions

What is Carbon Neutrality and Why is it Important?

Carbon neutrality refers to achieving a balance between greenhouse gas emissions produced and emissions removed from the atmosphere, with an emphasis on reducing emissions at their source before offsetting residual emissions through carbon removal techniques. This is important as it allows global balancing of emissions while emissions reduction strategies are being implemented. To avoid the worst effects of climate change, we need to take responsibility for our impact and act now to limit global temperature increases to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. As outlined in the Paris Agreement, compensatory measures play a significant role in swiftly implementing environmental solutions, particularly where economically feasible, thereby facilitating global emission balancing while emission reduction strategies are being pursued.

Carbon credits included in the grant fund

We are pleased to confirm that One Carbon World has been awarded the One Carbon World Carbon Neutral International Standard grant which includes the retirement of up to 100 tonnes equivalent of carbon credits. The 100 carbon credits that will be retired in the name of One Carbon World come from both verified international projects and from United Nations clean development mechanism projects. With the retirement of these credits from 2024 the Carbon Footprint from One Carbon World will be offset to a total of 0 **tonnes**.

Congratulations! By offsetting the balance of its 01/01/2024-31/12/2024 Carbon Footprint, One Carbon World have achieved carbon neutrality status and can communicate to all stakeholders that they have measured and off-set all emissions arising from their Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 activities. OCW will also issue you a Statement of Carbon Neutrality in support of your achievement covering the period 01/01/2024-31/12/2024.



Scope kg CO₂e Summary Table

Activity	Total kg CO ₂ e	Total Tons CO ₂ e
Scope 1	0.00	0.00
Scope 2	0.00	0.00
Scope 3	38,800.26	38.80
Total	38,800.26	38.80

Activity Type kg CO₂e Summary Table

Activity Type	Total kg CO ₂ e	Total Tons CO ₂ e
OCW - Website	75.93	0.08
WTT- business travel (air)	1,439.96	1.44
Business travel- air	11,708.08	11.71
Business travel- land	109.90	0.11
Hotel stay	449.40	0.45
Purchased Goods and Services — Money Value	24,437.92	24.44
WTT- business travel (land)	28.33	0.03
Purchased Goods and Services — Supplier Specific	550.74	0.55
Total	38,800.26	38.80

Type kg CO₂e Summary Table

Type	Total kg CO ₂ e	Total Tons CO ₂ e
Postal and courier services - Money Value	6.51	0.01
Food and beverage serving services - Money Value	230.42	0.23
Road Transport - Money Value	2.85	0.00
Computer, electronic and optical products - Money Value	4.99	0.00
Telecommunications services - Money Value	39.59	0.04
Computer programming, consultancy and related services - Money Value	244.15	0.24
Information services - Money Value	1,615.72	1.62
Legal services - Money Value	410.19	0.41
Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services; tax consulting services - Money Value	872.57	0.87
Services of head offices; management consulting services - Money Value	477.80	0.48
Scientific research and development services - Money Value	15,343.91	15.34
Employment services - Money Value	2,257.01	2.26
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding services, except compulsory social security & Pensions - Money Value	535.47	0.54
Sports services and amusement and recreation services - Money Value	166.54	0.17
Services furnished by membership organisations - Money Value	2,230.21	2.23
OCW - Website	75.93	0.08
Cars (by size)	47.07	0.05
WTT- flights	1,439.96	1.44
WTT- cars (by size)	12.41	0.01
WTT- rail	15.93	0.02
Flights	11,708.08	11.71
Rail	62.83	0.06
Homeworking (office equipment + heating)	550.74	0.55
Hotel stay	449.40	0.45
Total	38,800.26	38.80

Class & UOM kg CO₂e Summary Table

Class & UOM	Total kg CO ₂ e	Total Tons CO ₂ e
OCW - Website	75.93	0.08
Postal and courier service costs - Money Value	6.51	0.01
Road Transport costs - Money Value	2.85	0.00
Food and beverage serving service costs - Money Value	230.42	0.23
Computer, electronic and optical product costs - Money Value	4.99	0.00
Telecommunications service costs - Money Value	39.59	0.04
IT related service costs - Money Value	244.15	0.24
Information service costs - Money Value	1,615.72	1.62
Legal service costs - Money Value	410.19	0.41
Financial consulting service costs - Money Value	872.57	0.87
Consulting service costs - Money Value	477.80	0.48
Scientific R&D service costs - Money Value	15,343.91	15.34
Employment service costs - Money Value	2,257.01	2.26
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding service costs, except compulsory social security & Pensions - Money Value	535.47	0.54
Sports services and amusement and recreation service costs - Money Value	166.54	0.17
Services furnished by membership organisation costs - Money Value	2,230.21	2.23
Average car km	59.47	0.06
International, to/from non-UK passenger.km	13,148.04	13.15
National rail passenger.km	73.84	0.07
London Underground passenger.km	4.91	0.00
Turkey Room per night	449.40	0.45
per FTE Working Hour	550.74	0.55
Total	38,800.26	38.80

Client Reference kg CO₂e Summary Table

Scope	Reference	Total kg CO ₂ e	Total Tons CO ₂ e
Scope 1	OCW - Website	75.93	0.08
Scope 3	Business Travel	13,735.67	13.74
Scope 3	Purchased Goods & Services	24,988.66	24.99
Total		38,800.26	38.80

Emissions Factors Used in Footprint Calculation

Activity Type	Emissions Factor	Source
WTT- business travel (land)	Total WTT- business travel (land) : WTT- cars (by size) : Average car km : Unknown	DEFRA Conversion Factors Full Set for Advanced Users 2024
WTT- business travel (land)	Total WTT- business travel (land) : WTT- rail : National rail passenger.km :	DEFRA Conversion Factors Full Set for Advanced Users 2024
WTT- business travel (land)	Total WTT- business travel (land) : WTT- rail : London Underground passenger.km :	DEFRA Conversion Factors Full Set for Advanced Users 2024
WTT- business travel (air)	Total WTT- business travel (air) : WTT- flights : International, to/from non-UK passenger.km : Economy classWith RF	DEFRA Conversion Factors Full Set for Advanced Users 2024
WTT- business travel (air)	Total WTT- business travel (air) : WTT- flights : International, to/from non-UK passenger.km : Business classWith RF	DEFRA Conversion Factors Full Set for Advanced Users 2024
Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Computer, electronic and optical products : Computer, electronic and optical product costs :	Defra / OCW
Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Road Transport : Road Transport costs :	Defra / OCW
Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Postal and courier services : Postal and courier service costs :	Defra / OCW
Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Food and beverage serving services : Food and beverage serving service costs :	Defra / OCW
Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Telecommunications services : Telecommunications service costs :	Defra / OCW
Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Computer programming, consultancy and related services : IT related service costs :	Defra / OCW
Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Information services : Information service costs :	Defra / OCW
Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding services, except compulsory social security & Pensions : Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding service costs, except compulsory social security & Pensions :	Defra / OCW
Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Legal services : Legal service costs :	Defra / OCW
Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services; tax consulting services : Financial consulting service costs :	Defra / OCW
Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Services of head offices; management consulting services : Consulting service costs :	Defra / OCW

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Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Scientific research and development services : Scientific R&D service costs :	Defra / OCW
Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Employment services : Employment service costs :	Defra / OCW
Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Sports services and amusement and recreation services : Sports services and amusement and recreation service costs :	Defra / OCW
Money Value to CO ₂ e	Total Money Value to CO ₂ e : Services furnished by membership organisations : Services furnished by membership organisation costs :	Defra / OCW
Material use	Total Material use : Products : All Products CO ₂ e Values :	Website Carbon Calculator 2025
Hotel stay	Total Hotel stay : Hotel stay : Turkey Room per night :	DESNZ / DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024
Homeworking	Total Homeworking : Homeworking (office equipment + heating) : per FTE Working Hour :	DEFRA Conversion Factors Full Set for Advanced Users 2024
Business travel- land	Total Business travel- land : Cars (by size) : Average car km : Unknown	DEFRA Conversion Factors Full Set for Advanced Users 2024
Business travel- land	Total Business travel- land : Rail : National rail passenger.km :	DEFRA Conversion Factors Full Set for Advanced Users 2024
Business travel- land	Total Business travel- land : Rail : London Underground passenger.km :	DEFRA Conversion Factors Full Set for Advanced Users 2024
Business travel- air	Total Business travel- air : Flights : International, to/from non-UK passenger.km : Economy classWith RF	DEFRA Conversion Factors Full Set for Advanced Users 2024
Business travel- air	Total Business travel- air : Flights : International, to/from non-UK passenger.km : Business classWith RF	DEFRA Conversion Factors Full Set for Advanced Users 2024