

PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement

RedEye International Ltd

Period of Achievement: 01/01/2022 – 31/12/2022

Period of Commitment: 01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023

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Introduction

This document forms the Qualifying Explanatory Statement (QES) demonstrating that RedEye International Ltd has achieved carbon neutrality in accordance with PAS 2060:2014, for the period commencing 1st January 2022 and ending 31st of December 2022.

This has been achieved primarily via:

- Measuring and reducing emissions through relocation to new office space following our transition to remote first working and reducing electrical consumption in our data centres.
- Offsetting remaining emissions via the purchase of CERs (Certified Emission Reductions aka, certified carbon credits) from the United Nations Carbon Offset Platform.
- Seeking third party verification of GHG emissions against the PAS 2060 standard.

Openness and Clarity

This QES contains information pertaining to the subject's carbon neutrality. All information contained in this document is believed to be correct at the time of publishing. Should any information emerge that affects the integrity of this report it will be updated to accurately reflect the status of any carbon-neutral statement made by RedEye International Ltd.

Any measurements or estimations and reductions in emissions are the result of repeatable techniques, and any changes in approach each year, will be clarified and retrospectively applied to previous years for consistency unless unfeasible, in which case a statement will be made as to why.

This document, and the associated GHG Inventories referenced within it are readily available to any industry party online via the RedEye Website.

RedEye International Ltds' achievement of carbon neutrality and commitment for the future, have been independently reviewed and verified by the [Centre for Assessment](#) (CfA). The assurance certificate from the Centre for Assessment is provided in Appendix B: PAS 2060 Assurance Certificate from the Centre for Assessment (CfA) as evidence of this declaration.

Declarations

Declaration of commitment to carbon neutrality

PAS 2060 Requirement ¹	Response
1) Identify the individual responsible for the evaluation and provision of data necessary for the substantiation of the declaration including that of preparing, substantiating, communicating and maintaining the declaration.	Nick Snelling, Head of Business Improvement
2) Identify the entity responsible for making the declaration.	Red Eye International Ltd (REGISTERED No. 4035064)
3) Identify the subject of the declaration.	The business operations of Red Eye International Ltd.
4) Explain the rationale for the selection of the subject.	It is an important aspect of RedEye's corporate social responsibility strategy to maintain a responsible approach to the impact of its business operations on the environment, this includes the management and reduction of its emissions. Consequently, the subject of this declaration for the purposes of carbon neutrality, includes all business operations of RedEye. More specifically, measuring, reporting and reducing emissions related to the offices, datacentre equipment and work-related home and travel emissions of employees.
5) Define the boundaries of the subject	<p>Definition of Boundaries</p> <p>The scope and subject of this PAS 2060 declaration includes all emissions based on the operational control principle defined in the 2014 WRI GHG Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. This includes the energy consumption of all offices (including air conditioning where used²) and datacentre equipment, for which RedEye International Ltd has control, privately owned vehicles used for commuting and business travel, accommodation, air & rail travel, and employee homeworking consumption.</p> <p>Sites included since the baseline period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building 1, Oak House, Crewe Hall Farm, Crewe (legacy site as of 29/03/22) • Building 2, Hayloft, Crewe Hall Farm, Crewe (legacy site as of 24/03/21) • Building 3, Dovecote, Crewe Hall Farm, Crewe (legacy site as of 12/04/21) • Data Centre Location 1, Wakefield (Cabinets Only) • Data Centre Location 2, Northampton (Cabinets Only) • Corspace, Electra House, Crewe (Leased rooms only, new site as of 01/03/2022)
6) Identify all characteristics (purposes, objectives or functionality) inherent to that subject.	RedEye International Ltd provide online multi-channel marketing services inclusive of; marketing automation, customer data platform and AI driven analytics to corporate or commercial organisations worldwide.

¹ Requirements as stipulated in Annex B.1 of the PAS 2060 standard.

² No leakage, power is covered in electricity usage and aircon is under scope 1 fuels for refrigerant.

	As an SME IT services company, our operations are largely carried out remotely, with certain activities completed at our office(s), data centre and client sites.
7) Identify and take into consideration all activities material to the fulfilment, achievement or delivery of the purposes, objectives or functionality of the subject.	<p>RedEye have identified the core activities material to the fulfilment of our services, consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Datacentre Energy-use (third-party hosted) • Office operation including electricity, heating (fuels), waste, water consumption and material use. • Staff Commuting and Home Office Operation • Business Transportation, including business travel by air land and sea for purposes other than commuting. • Business Accommodation • Food, consumed during business travel and supplied in our offices.
8) Select which of the 3 options within PAS 2060 you intend to follow.	Independent Third-Party Certification
9) Identify the date by which the entity plans to achieve the status of "carbon neutrality" of the subject and specify the period for which the entity intends to maintain that status.	<p>RedEye initially planned to achieve carbon neutral status by 2030, however, following completion of our GHG inventory in 2020, 2021 and 2022, carbon neutrality has been achieved far earlier than anticipated for all emissions generated since the baseline period of 2020. This was achieved via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third party verification of our GHG inventories for each period since the baseline period (2020) against the PAS 2060 standard. • Purchasing of Kyoto-compliant Clean Development Mechanism (Certified Emission Reductions) via the UNFCCC Carbon Offset Platform. • Achieving reductions in line with the requirements of PAS 2060.
10) Select an appropriate standard and methodology for defining the subject, the GHG emissions associated with that subject and the calculation of the carbon footprint for the defined subject.	The subject and associated emissions have been defined in accordance with the 2014 WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition)
11) Provide justification for the selection of the methodology chosen. (The methodology employed shall minimize uncertainty and yield accurate, consistent and reproducible results.	<p>The operational control principle, as set out in the WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, ensures RedEye account for 100% of GHG emissions over which RedEye has operational control. This is an appropriate choice of methodology as RedEye are able to clearly identify all of the operations for which it has full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies.</p> <p>Application of this methodology and any specific calculations or factors used in forming RedEye's GHG Inventory, have been applied consistently, and reference appropriate local (UK) conversion factors relevant to the period in question, to improve accuracy and minimise uncertainty where possible.</p>
12) Confirm that the selected methodology was applied in accordance with its provisions and the principles set out in PAS 2060.	The selected methodology has been applied in accordance with its provisions and the principles set out in PAS 2060. Any adjustments to the method based on feedback or identified improvements will be communicated in subsequent reporting.

13) Describe the actual types of GHG emissions, classification of emissions (Scope 1, 2 or 3) and size of carbon footprint of the subject exclusive of any purchases of carbon offsets.

RedEye are declaring full scope 1,2 and 3 emissions in their GHG inventory (footprint), with any exclusions being down to negligible emissions levels or inability to measure and quantify. Where possible, in the latter case of emissions being difficult to measure and quantify, estimates made based on incomplete or inaccurate data have been made in a manner that precludes underestimation, and efforts are then undertaken to improve data accuracy in future reporting periods where possible. It is understood that the calculated footprint accounts for at least 95% of the company's remaining total emissions after our data centre electricity use has been removed, as this is greater than 50% of our total emissions.

In 2022 RedEye's total carbon footprint equates to **101.28 tCO₂e**. For previous annual GHG Inventories see Appendix E: GHG Inventories.

The types of emissions in 2022 and size of their corresponding footprint can be seen summarised in the below table. Further detail on the type of emissions can be seen in Appendix C: Tables of Emissions by Scope (Detailed).

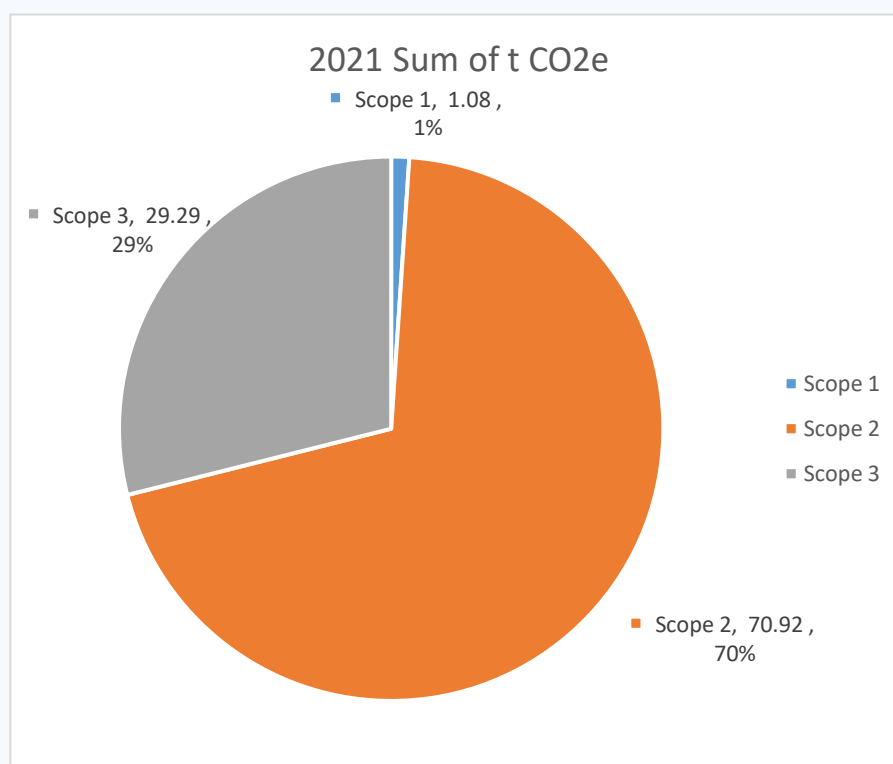


Figure 1: Pie chart of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions for 2022 reporting period

14) Where the subject is an organization / company or part thereof, ensure that:

- Boundaries are a true and fair representation of the organization's GHG emissions.
- Either the equity share or control approach has been used to define which GHG emissions are included.

See above definition regarding boundaries and the use of the operational control approach.

15) Identify if the subject is part of an organization or a specific site or location, and treat as a discrete operation with its own purpose, objectives and functionality.

RedEye are a limited company based in the UK and are not part of a wider organisation.

16) Where the subject is a product or service, include all Scope 3 emissions.

17) Describe the actual methods used to quantify GHG emissions (e.g. use of primary or secondary data), the measurement unit(s) applied, the period of application and the size of the resulting carbon footprint.

All Scope 3 emissions have been taken into consideration.

Methods of Quantifying GHG Emissions

A structured assessment of relevant possible emissions sources was undertaken to identify all sources of emissions contributing to RedEye's GHG inventory. Data is subsequently collated from invoices, usage and consumption reports, surveys, and conservative estimations or averages based on known parameters where exact data is unavailable. The resulting inventory covers, based on key assumptions and defined scopes, no less than 95% of all GHG emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3) for the reporting period. Meeting the requirements of the PAS 2060 standard.

Office electricity consumption

Office electricity use is calculated based on electricity invoices where available. Where specific readings were not available, as in the case of the Dovecote where the electricity was managed by the landlord and billed as a service charge without meter readings, we have calculated the usage based on average kWh/m² from the Hayloft, a building on the same site with similar characteristics and footprint. Emissions in t CO₂e were calculated using the UK Average Electricity Grid Emission factor from the [UK Government GHG Conversion factors 2021: condensed set \(for most users\)](#).

It's worth noting that no air conditioning was in place for the buildings at Crewe Hall Farm: Oak House, Hayloft or Dovecote.

Data centre electricity consumption

Data centre electricity consumption is considered one of RedEye's primary emission sources and although our facility is owned and operated by a third-party, RedEye hold several cabinets at two sites but do not operate the building so have limited access to data or control over the operating environment. Data centre electricity consumption is therefore calculated using an average sustained power draw in amps of IT equipment in the period (no power factor used in the calculation as these readings are actual power draw figures rather than equipment ratings). Formula: Average amps * average voltage of 230v / 1000 to get kW then multiplied by the number of hours in a year (24*365). The emissions were calculated using the UK Average Electricity Grid Emission factor from the [UK Government GHG Conversion factors 2022: condensed set \(for most users\)](#). As the data center is owned and operated by a third party, other operational emissions (such as cooling) from the datacentre are omitted as they are outside of RedEye's operational control (See the operational control principle, as set out in the [WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard](#))

Fuels

Gas for buildings in Crewe Hall Farm was supplied as LPG (Bulk Propane measured in litres). As annual LPG readings were provided for dates within each calendar year (approx. the financial year start/end), annual usage has been established by dividing the total consumption between each reading date by the number of days between reading dates and multiplying by the number of overlapping days within each calendar year. Emissions in t

CO₂e were calculated using the [UK Government GHG Conversion factors 2022: full set \(for advanced users\)](#).

Refrigerants

The RedEye data center was the only location using refrigeration / cooling in the period as the RedEye offices did not use air conditioning. Any emissions relating to data centre refrigerants have been omitted from the inventory as they are outside of our operational control. However, regardless of this, the data centre reported no leakage of refrigerant R410a or R407c (the two refrigerants used in their glycol/water free-cooling chillers) in the period.

Employee commuting & homeworking

Employee commuting & homeworking emissions are calculated from an annual Emissions survey collecting information on distances travelled and size and type of transportation used, and % time spent working from home. This captured information from approximately 65% of our workforce. Where responses weren't submitted, we have used an average figure per employee for those who responded and extrapolated up in the absence of actual data. This seemed the most appropriate approach and, although it could lead to an overestimation or an underestimation, any error would be negligible in the sense of overall emissions (significantly less than 1% of overall emissions).

We have used Workstation & Lighting Averages energy consumption factor of 0.15kWh/hour (excluding heating) from [EcoAct Homeworking emissions whitepaper 2020](#) in the absence of specific internal, or UK government data on average home working electricity consumption. The estimate in this report was slightly larger than an assessment of a typical workstation setup at RedEye (including 1-2 LCD screens and a laptop at ~0.1kWh/hour) and would result in a comfortable overestimation of emissions in this area. Heating and cooling for each employee's home office working environment has been excluded as it considered outside of RedEye's operational control due to being difficult to accurately measure and control within reasonable expectations of our available resources. In this case the EcoAct report suggests that baseline consideration should at least include estimations for workstation and lighting consumption. The UNFCCC Harmonised Default Grid Emissions factors 2021 v3.2 were used to establish the grid emissions factor for each country housing RedEye employees.

The [UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting](#) (DEFRA factors) factors were used to convert distance travelled and time working from home to relative emissions.

Waste disposal

COVID-19 and a shift to remote first working has resulted in a significant decrease in waste collected from our office in the reporting period. Weekly refuse collection weight estimates are based on conversion factors from the Environmental Protection Agency's "Guidance for estimating quantity of waste generated on-site" and subsequent [UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting](#) (DEFRA factors) for landfill. Weekly refuse collections alone account for less than 1% of our total annual emissions in the current reporting period so the

effect of any error in estimations is considered negligible on overall accounting.

Business travel (Land and Sea)

Distance for UK Train journeys are estimated using point to point distance calculation (in miles) between locations on the Great Britain railway network and multiplied by 1.6 to convert to km and subsequently converted to kg CO₂e emissions using [UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting](#) (DEFRA factors). Any journeys with no identifiable origin or destination for a similar price are assumed to be Crewe to Manchester or Crewe to London return. Business travel by train alone accounts for less than 1% of our total annual emissions in the current reporting period so the effect of any error in these estimations is considered negligible on overall accounting.

Distance travelled by Taxi based on an assumed £3 minimum fare then £1.5 per km as a conservative estimate of cost per mile. The distribution between black and regular cabs is split according to those trips where the origin was likely London (and more likely to be using a black CAB) and those elsewhere. This is a conservative approximation in the absence of any actual cab type data and/or government transport statistics for the proportion of black cab journeys and makes up a negligible proportion of our overall emissions.

Business travel (Air)

Although not applicable to the 2022 period as there were no flights in the period, emissions from flights are calculated using the [ICAO aviation carbon emissions calculator](#).

Food

Food calculations are derived from estimated portion sizes and meal types for expensed food and office snacks. Breakfast servings assume a portion size of 45g per serving. The factors used are taken from the [Carbon Footprint Methodology for the Olympic Games: Appendix 3 - Default data and emissions factors](#). As it was not practical to locate and transpose each line item from historical office food receipts, these have been estimated based on a typical office food order in the period. Expensed food and breakfasts accounts for 1% of our total annual emissions in the current reporting period so the effect of any error in these estimations is considered negligible on overall accounting.

Accommodation

Hotel accommodation for employees is deduced from expenses and the factors used to calculate emissions from hotel accommodation are taken from the [2020 Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking Index – Hotel Carbon Footprint Per Occupied Room](#).

Material use

Emissions due to the purchase and use of materials are estimated based on weight of items purchased in the period and use the [UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting](#) (DEFRA factors) to calculate emissions from the relevant item types (Electrical Items, Batteries etc).

	<p>Waste</p> <p>Waste is estimated based on the amount of regular rubbish collections during the period and any ad hoc refuse collections in the period (skips etc). UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (DEFRA factors) were then used to convert the corresponding types of waste to t CO₂e.</p> <p>Water consumption / Treatment</p> <p>Meter readings in m³ (estimated where actual are unavailable) are used to determine the amount of water consumed in the period and the consumption figures are also used to calculate the treatment emissions using the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (DEFRA factors) for the appropriate year.</p> <p>Negligible (and subsequently excluded) emissions</p> <p>In the 2022 reporting period, RedEye had negligible operational emissions in the following emissions categories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bioenergy • Refrigerants • District Heat and Steam • District Cooling • Owned Vehicles • Flights • Freight Goods <p>See Appendix A: Inclusion/Exclusion of Scope 3 Emissions for more information.</p>
18) Provide details of, and explanation for, the exclusion of any Scope 3 emissions.	<p>Exclusion of Scope 3 Emissions</p> <p>We are currently unable to accurately account for any Scope 3 emissions attributed to cloud services used such as Microsoft 365, however initial estimations via Microsoft's built in emissions reporting tool suggest they are considerably less than 1% of our overall emissions at 0.312 tCO₂e.</p>
19) Document all assumptions and calculations made in quantifying GHG emissions and in the selection or development of greenhouse gas emission factors.	<p>See above method for the description of any assumptions and calculations made in determining RedEye's footprint, along with the source of factors used.</p>
20) Document your assessments of uncertainty and variability associated with defining boundaries and quantifying GHG emissions including the positive tolerances adopted in association with emission estimates.	<p>Uncertainty and Variability</p> <p>Assessing uncertainty and variability in RedEye's carbon footprint is based around the requirement to account for at least 95% of likely greenhouse gas emissions and the methods used in calculating the footprint are a best estimate based on reasonable costs of evaluation and available data. Due to limited resources, quantitative statistical analysis of uncertainty is outside reasonable financial and technical means. Therefore, where unclear, we have overestimated our footprint for estimated data points to allow for an element of uncertainty in our data.</p>
21) Document carbon footprint management plan: a) Make a statement of commitment to carbon neutrality for the defined subject.	<p>Statement of Commitment to Carbon Neutrality</p> <p>RedEye International Ltd commits to maintain carbon neutrality for all operations in accordance with PAS 2060 for each period since the baseline period (2020) including the achievement period commencing 1st</p>

- b) Set timescales for achieving carbon neutrality for the defined subject.
- c) Specify targets for GHG reduction for the defined subject appropriate to the timescale for achieving carbon neutrality including the baseline date, the first qualification date and the first application period.
- d) Document the planned means of achieving and maintaining GHG emissions reductions including assumptions made and any justification of the techniques and measures to be employed to reduce GHG emissions.
- e) Specify the offset strategy including an estimate of the quantity of GHG emissions to be offset, the nature of the offsets and the likely number and type of credits.

Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022 and for the next commitment year until 31st Dec 2023.

This supports and exceeds RedEye's UNFCCC Climate Neutral Now Pledge to become Net Zero by 2030.

Targets and Intensity Measures

RedEye are basing targets for GHG reductions on a normalised intensity measure of carbon emissions per employee. In 2022 RedEye successfully achieved a reduction relative to the baseline year of **25.90%** or **0.37 t CO₂e** per employee. This equates to an annual average reduction relative to the base year of **12.95%**. Exceeding RedEye's primary target of **5% average annual reduction in carbon emissions per employee, relative to the baseline period**.

The nature of this target allows for consistent planned reductions over subsequent periods without discouraging significant early reductions where they are possible.

Planning to achieve and maintain GHG emissions

RedEye maintain an annual plan which is reviewed bi-annually to ensure forecasting of reductions and maintenance of existing emissions sources is on track. This includes:

- Identifying key reduction initiatives required for subsequent commitment periods.
- Forecasting reduction potential for identified initiatives.
- Measuring progress of reduction initiatives.
- Measuring outcome of reduction initiatives against the forecast.

Forecasting is based on the results of similar reduction initiatives where available and perceived potential opportunity.

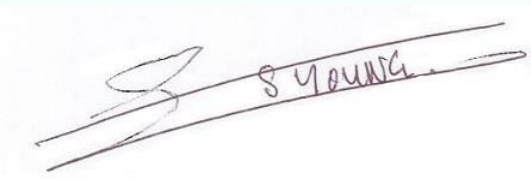
See point 4 (the means by which reductions have been achieved) in the declaration of achievement for the planned initiatives completed in the current achievement period, including the forecasted and achieved reductions.

Offsetting Strategy

Red Eye International Ltd have invested in a carbon offsetting strategy that aims to achieve the following goals:

- Full offsetting of all scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions generated since our baseline period.
- Use of verified Carbon Credits from a reputable source that have other non-mitigation benefits such as environmental, social and economic benefits.

For this reason, RedEye have opted to purchase Certified Emissions Reduction units (CERs) from the [UN carbon offset platform](#). These CERs are issued from trustworthy climate friendly projects called Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects which have other environmental, social and economic benefits in the region that they are deployed. This compliments RedEye's corporate social responsibility strategy.

22) Implement a process for undertaking periodic assessments of performance against the Plan and for implementing corrective action to ensure targets are achieved. The frequency of assessing performance against the Plan should be commensurate with the timescale for achieving carbon neutrality.	Progress against RedEye's reduction targets are assessed annually as part of our annual assessment of our GHG emissions.
23) Where the subject is a non-recurring event such as weddings or concert, identify ways of reducing GHG emissions to the maximum extent commensurate with enabling the event to meet its intended objectives before the event takes place and include post event review to determine whether or not the expected minimisation in emissions has been achieved.	Emissions from ad hoc events, where not accounted for by other existing mechanisms, will be assessed and added to the appropriate categories in RedEye's GHG inventory.
24) For any reductions in the GHG emissions from the defined subject delivered in the period immediately prior to the baseline date and not otherwise taken into account in any GHG emissions quantification (historic reductions), confirm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the period from which these reductions are to be included; • that the required data is available and that calculations have been undertaken using the same methodology throughout; • that assessment of historic reduction has been made in accordance with this PAS, reporting the quantity of historic reductions claimed in parallel with the report of total reduction. 	No deliberate historical GHG emissions reductions were delivered immediately prior to the baseline date of 2020.
25) Record the number of times that the declaration of commitment has been renewed without declaration of achievement.	This is the second year of RedEye achieving PAS 2060 certification and includes both a declaration of commitment and achievement.
26) Specify the type of conformity assessment	RedEye have chosen independent third-party certification against the PAS 2060 standard, via the Centre for Assessment, as the basis of our PAS 2060 carbon neutrality declaration and conformity assessment.
27) Include statements of validation where declarations of commitment to carbon neutrality are validated by a third party certifier or second party organizations.	See Appendix B: PAS 2060 Assurance Certificate from the Centre for Assessment (CfA).
28) Date the QES and have it signed by the senior representative of the entity concerned.	<p><i>Signed: Scott Young (Director of Corporate Operations)</i></p>  <p><i>Date: 02/05/2023</i></p>

29) Make QES publicly available and provide a reference to any freely accessible information upon which substantiation depends.	This QES and associated GHG Inventories since the baseline period are available via the RedEye website. This includes each emission type, conversion factors used, description of the data source and quantity of emissions in each of the areas identified in the QES.
30) Update the QES to reflect changes and actions that could affect the validity of the declaration of commitment to carbon neutrality.	<p>Any changes to scope and methodology or actions which may affect the validity of the declaration of commitment to carbon neutrality will be reflected in an updated Qualifying Explanatory Statement.</p> <p>Adjustments made since the previous reporting period (2021) An adjustment was made since the previous period (2021) whilst calculating GHG emissions for 2022. The adjustment was included in this updated QES and the overall carbon accounting summary.</p> <p>A summary of the adjustment is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Datacentre electricity consumption figures from third-party operational activities (such as data centre cooling) were previously included incorrectly, as these emissions are outside of RedEye's operational control. These emissions have now been excluded in line with the guidance under the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. This has been backdated to our baseline year and previous inventories recalculated. (See the operational control principle, as set out in the WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard) <p>The result of this adjustment since our baseline period resulted in a total exclusion of 77.35 t CO₂e from previous figures. This isn't insignificant, however, after carefully considering our operational boundaries and the control RedEye has over measuring and reducing these emissions, it was concluded they are outside of our operational boundary, and the affected categories should be adjusted accordingly.</p>

Declaration of achievement of carbon neutrality

PAS 2060 Requirement ³	Response
1) Define standard and methodology use to determine its GHG emissions reduction.	The operational control principle as stipulated in the WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition) has been used to determine GHG emissions reduction.
2) Confirm that the methodology used was applied in accordance with its provisions and the principles set out in PAS 2060 were met.	RedEye have determined any reductions in accordance with the provisions of the above standard and the principles set out in the PAS 2060 standard.
3) Provide justification for the selection of the methodologies chosen to quantify reductions in the carbon footprint, including all assumptions and calculations made and any assessments of uncertainty.	<p>Justification for Selection of Methodologies</p> <p>The operational control principle, suitable for service led businesses, ensures RedEye account for 100% of GHG emissions over which is has operational control. Application of this methodology and any specific calculations or factors used in forming RedEye's GHG Inventory, have been applied consistently, and reference appropriate local (UK) conversion factors relevant to the period in question, to improve accuracy and minimise uncertainty where possible.</p> <p>The absolute reduction in emissions is calculated from the carbon footprint for each year since the baseline year, relative to the baseline year and also relative to the preceding year. This supports an understanding of overall reductions since the baseline period and annual progress.</p> <p>RedEye's primary target is to achieve a 5% average annual reduction in carbon emissions per employee, relative to the baseline period. This encourages significant reductions to be made early in the journey to carbon neutrality. See "Targets and Intensity Measures" in point 21 of the declaration of commitment for more information.</p>
4) Describe the means by which reductions have been achieved and any applicable assumptions or justifications.	<p>Means of Achievement</p> <p>Summary of Previous Action Taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A transition to remote first working, impacting Business Travel, Travel Food, Commuting (decrease), Homeworking Environment (increase), forecasted to reduce gross emissions by 20 tCO₂e resulted in a reduction of 20.72 tCO₂e. Approximately 12% of gross annual emissions. A reduction in office space, impacting Office Electricity, Office Fuels, Office Waste, Office Water Consumption (decrease), forecasted to reduce gross emissions by 10 tCO₂e resulted in a reduction of 17.58 tCO₂e. Approximately 11% of gross annual emissions. Benefits from remote first transition encouraged us to go further in our reduction of office space requirements. This impacted emissions produced by Office Electricity, Office Fuels, Office Waste, Office Water Consumption (decrease) resulting in a reduction of 10.39 tCO₂e. Approximately 8.52% of gross annual emissions.

³ Requirements as stipulated in Annex B.2 of the PAS 2060 standard.

- Review of data centre efficiency, impacting data centre electricity consumption resulted in a reduction of **15.37 tCO₂e**. Approximately **12.61% of gross annual emissions**.

Summary of Actions for Next Commitment Period

With travel increasing following the restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic we may see an increase in emissions from business travel related emissions.

5) Ensure that there has been no change to the definition of the subject.

There have been no changes in the definition of the subject since the baseline period.

6) Describe the actual reductions achieved in absolute and intensity terms and as a percentage of the original carbon footprint.

Reductions Achieved

Relative to the baseline period (2020), RedEye achieved a reduction in absolute emissions of 64.98 tCO₂e (39.08% reduction). This equates to a 0.37 reduction in intensity (tCO₂e / employee) or 25.90%.

Relative to the previous period (2021), RedEye achieved an absolute reduction of 20.64 tCO₂e (16.92% reduction). This equates to a 0.26 reduction in intensity (tCO₂e / employee) or 19.49%.

Emissions	Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Total GHG emissions (t CO ₂ e)	166.26	121.92	101.28
Total GHG emissions YoY Delta (%)	0.00%	-26.67%	-16.92%
Total GHG emissions Delta Relative to Base Year (%)	0.00%	-26.67%	-39.08%

Intensity Measures			
Average Employee Count	118	94	97
Emissions per employee (t CO ₂ e/employee)	1.41	1.30	1.04
Emissions per employee YoY Delta (%)	0.00	-7.95%	-19.49%
Emissions per employee Delta Relative to Base Year (%)	0.00	-7.95	-25.90%

Table 1: Emissions and relative employee emissions intensity since the baseline year.

7) State the baseline/qualification date.

The baseline date for recorded emissions was 31/12/2020. The qualification date for achieving net zero was 17/10/2022 following initial PAS 2060 verification of our emissions.

The first application period included:

- 1) Period of Achievement: 01/01/2021 – 31/12/2021
- 2) Period of Commitment: 01/01/2022 – 31/12/2022

8) Record the percentage economic growth rate for the given application period used as a threshold for recognising reductions in intensity terms.

The percentage economic growth (% increase in revenue) of RedEye since the baseline period is -8.23%.

However, RedEye are primarily using emissions per employee as an intensity measure for emissions and targets as this is more indicative of RedEye's service led business and allows for business growth in line with its people.

9) Provide an explanation for circumstances where a GHG reduction in intensity terms is accompanied by an increase in absolute terms for the determined subject.

Not applicable in the current period as an absolute reduction was recorded along with a reduction in intensity.

10) Select and document the standard and methodology used to achieve carbon offset.

Offset Methodology

RedEye have opted to purchase Kyoto-compliant Certified Emissions Reduction units (CERs)⁴ from the [UN carbon offset platform](#).

11) Confirm that:

a) Offsets generated or allowance credits surrendered represent genuine, additional GHG emission reductions elsewhere.

b) Projects involved in delivering offsets meet the criteria of additionality, permanence, leakage and double counting. (See the WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol for definitions of additionality, permanence, leakage and double counting).

c) Carbon offsets are verified by an independent third-party verifier.

d) Credits from Carbon offset projects are only issued after the emission reduction has taken place.

e) Credits from Carbon offset projects are retired within 12 months from the date of the declaration of achievement.

f) Provision for event related option of 36 months to be added here.

g) Credits from Carbon offset projects are supported by publicly available project documentation on a registry which shall provide information about the offset project, quantification methodology and validation and verification procedures.

h) Credits from Carbon offset projects are stored and retired in an independent and credible registry.

CERs are issued from trustworthy climate friendly projects called Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects which, in addition to reducing emissions, have other environmental, social and economic benefits in the region that they are deployed. This compliments RedEye's corporate social responsibility strategy.

The CERs purchased are verified by the Centre for Assessment as part of RedEye's PAS 2060 certification.

All offsets purchased to-date have been purchased after the emission reduction for each period has taken place.

Credits are retired within 12 months from the date of the declaration of achievement.

Credits are publicly available to view. See Appendix D: Carbon Offsetting Credits

Credits from the above referenced offset projects are stored and retired in the [United Nations Carbon offset platform](#).

12) Document the quantity of GHG emissions credits and the type and nature of credits actually purchased including the number and type of credits used and the time period over which credits were generated including:

a) Which GHG emissions have been offset.

b) The actual amount of carbon offset.

c) The type of credits and projects involved.

d) The number and type of carbon credits used and the time period over which the credits have been generated.

e) For events, a rationale to support any retirement of credits in excess of 12 months including details of any legacy emission savings, taken into account.

Offsets required to achieve Net Zero

The resulting carbon credits required for offsetting all operational emissions since our baseline period (2020) and to satisfy net zero requirements in 2022 must equal or exceed **389.46 tCO₂e**. RedEye have consequently purchased **432 tCO₂e** equivalent worth of retired CERs over 4 projects from the UN carbon offset platform, meeting the requirements for net zero 7 years ahead of schedule relative to RedEye's UNFCCC Carbon Neutral Now Pledge to achieve net zero by 2030.

⁴ This is in line with the PAS 2060 offset schemes stipulated in Table C2 of the PAS 2060:2014 standard.

f) Information regarding the retirement/cancellation of carbon credits to prevent their use by others including a link to the registry or equivalent publicly available record, where the credit has been retired.

Emissions	Year			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1	6.29	3.18	1.08	N/A
Scope 2	110.83	92.93	70.92	N/A
Scope 3	49.14	25.80	29.29	N/A
Total GHG emissions (t CO2e)	166.26	121.92	101.28	N/A

Offsets				
Carbon Credits (CERs) purchased in period	-	-	196	50
	-	-	88	-
	-	-	98	-
Total Offsets (t CO2e)	0.00	0.00	382.00	50
Offsets Required for Net Zero	166.26	288.18	389.46	-
Residual Emissions from Baseline (after offsets)	166.26	288.18	7.46	-

Table 2: Summary of emissions and offsets purchased since the baseline period.

For more information relating to the specific credits purchased see Appendix D: Carbon Offsetting Credits.

13) Specify the type of conformity assessment:

- a) independent third party certification;
- b) other party validation;
- c) self-validation.

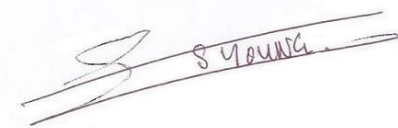
RedEye have chosen independent third-party certification against the PAS 2060 standard, via the Centre for Assessment, as the basis of our PAS 2060 carbon neutrality declaration and conformity assessment.

14) Include statements of validation where declarations of achievement of carbon neutrality are validated by a third-party certifier or second party organizations.

See Appendix B: PAS 2060 Assurance Certificate from the Centre for Assessment (CfA)

15) Date the QES and have it signed by the senior representative of the entity concerned (e.g. CEO of a corporation; Divisional Director, where the subject is a division of a larger entity; the Chairman of a town council or the head of the household for a family group).

Signed: Scott Young (Director of Corporate Operations)



Date: 02/05/2023

16) Make QES publicly available and provide a reference to any freely accessible information upon which substantiation depends (e.g. via websites).

This QES and associated GHG Inventories since the baseline period are available via the RedEye website. This includes each emission type, conversion factors used, description of the data source and quantity of emissions in each of the areas identified in the QES.

Appendix

Appendix A: Inclusion/Exclusion of Scope 3 Emissions

Source	Description	Inclusion/Exclusion
1. Purchased goods and services	Extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year, not otherwise included in Categories 2 – 8	Relevant, included and calculated.
2. Capital goods	Extraction, production, and transportation of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year	Relevant, included and calculated.
3. Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	<p>Extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year, not already accounted for in scope 1 or scope 2, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Upstream emissions of purchased fuels (extraction, production, and transportation of fuels consumed by the reporting company) b) Upstream emissions of purchased electricity (extraction, production, and transportation of fuels consumed in the generation of electricity, steam, heating, and cooling consumed by the reporting company) c) Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses (generation of electricity, steam, heating and cooling that is consumed (i.e., lost) in a T&D system) – reported by end user d) Generation of purchased electricity that is sold to end users (generation of electricity, steam, heating, and cooling that is purchased by the reporting company and sold to end users) – 	Relevant, included and calculated.

	reported by utility company or energy retailer only	
4. Upstream transportation and distribution	<p>Transportation and distribution of products purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company)</p> <p>Transportation and distribution services purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year, including inbound logistics, outbound logistics (e.g., of sold products), and transportation and distribution between a company's own facilities (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company)</p>	Not relevant, not calculated.
5. Waste generated in operations	Disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's operations in the reporting year (in facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company)	Relevant, included and calculated.
6. Business travel	Transportation of employees for business-related activities during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company)	Relevant, included and calculated.
7. Employee commuting	Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company)	Relevant, included and calculated.
8. Upstream leased assets	Operation of assets leased by the reporting company (lessee) in the reporting year and not included in scope 1 and scope 2 – reported by lessee	Not relevant, not calculated.
9. Downstream transportation and distribution	Transportation and distribution of products sold by the reporting company in the reporting year between the reporting company's operations and the end consumer (if not paid for by the reporting	Not relevant, not calculated.

	company), including retail and storage (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company)	
10. Processing of sold products	Processing of intermediate products sold in the reporting year by downstream companies (e.g., manufacturers)	Not relevant, not calculated.
11. Use of sold products	End use of goods and services sold by the reporting company in the reporting year	Not relevant, not calculated.
12. End-of-life treatment of sold products	Waste disposal and treatment of products sold by the reporting company (in the reporting year) at the end of their life	Not relevant, not calculated.
13. Downstream leased assets	Operation of assets owned by the reporting company (lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year, not included in scope 1 and scope 2 – reported by lessor	Not relevant, not calculated.
14. Franchises	Operation of franchises in the reporting year, not included in scope 1 and scope 2 – reported by franchisor	Not relevant, not calculated.
15. Investments / Other	Operation of investments (including equity and debt investments and project finance) in the reporting year, not included in scope 1 or scope 2	Not relevant, not calculated.

Description of scope 3 emissions categories sourced from GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Accounting Reporting Standard.

Appendix B: PAS 2060 Assurance Certificate from the Centre for Assessment (CfA)


CfA
Centre for Assessment

Certificate of Declaration

Following the completion of our assessment of this Qualifying Explanatory Statement and the data and information supporting its content, Centre for Assessment is able to make the following declaration in accordance with the requirements of PAS 2060:2014 Specification for the demonstration of carbon neutrality:

Carbon neutrality of facilities at all premises and datacentre achieved by RedEye International Ltd in accordance with PAS 2060 at 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022 with commitment to maintain to 31st December 2023 for the period commencing 1st January 2023, Centre for Assessment Ltd certified.

Lead Assessor: Dave Harrison

Certification Decision: Helen Taft

Signed: 

Date of Declaration: 29th August 2023

Certificate Number: 22/2996

Notes:
This Declaration is issued on the understanding that evidence will be provided by the Entity to demonstrate that the QES has been made publicly available. If the entity identifies, following the issuing of this Declaration, any material issues associated with this QES or the data and information that supports it, the Entity shall immediately contact Centre for Assessment to determine the need for re-issue of this QES, and for the possible re-assessment of the information within it.

Rev1

Appendix C: Tables of Emissions by Scope

(Detailed)

Row Labels	Sum of t CO2e	Pct Total t CO2e2
Scope 1	1.08	1.07%
Direct emissions arising from owned or controlled stationary sources that use fossil fuels and/or em	1.08	1.07%
Direct emissions from owned or controlled mobile sources	-	0.00%
Scope 2	70.92	70.02%
Location-based emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling	70.92	70.02%
Scope 3	29.29	28.91%
Business travel	3.60	3.56%
Employees commuting	4.97	4.91%
Food	1.09	1.08%
Fuel- and energy-related activities	6.64	6.56%
Home office	5.42	5.35%
Purchased goods	3.39	3.35%
Upstream transportation and distribution	-	0.00%
Waste generated in operations	4.17	4.11%
Grand Total	101.28	100.00%

Figure 2: Detail of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions for 2022 reporting period

Row Labels	Sum of t CO2e	Pct Total t CO2e2
Scope 1	3.18	2.61%
Direct emissions arising from owned or controlled stationary sources that use fossil fuels and/or emit	3.18	2.61%
Direct emissions from owned or controlled mobile sources	-	0.00%
Scope 2	92.93	76.23%
Location-based emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling	92.93	76.23%
Scope 3	25.80	21.16%
Business travel	1.25	1.03%
Employees commuting	2.73	2.24%
Food	0.46	0.37%
Fuel- and energy-related activities	8.60	7.05%
Home office	5.35	4.39%
Purchased goods	4.18	3.43%
Upstream transportation and distribution	-	0.00%
Waste generated in operations	3.24	2.65%
Grand Total	121.92	100.00%

Figure 3: Detail of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions for 2021 reporting period

Row Labels	Sum of t CO2e	Pct Total t CO2e2
Scope 1	6.29	3.79%
Direct emissions arising from owned or controlled stationary sources that use fossil fuels and/or emit	6.29	3.79%
Direct emissions from owned or controlled mobile sources	-	0.00%
Scope 2	110.83	66.66%
Location-based emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling	110.83	66.66%
Scope 3	49.14	29.56%
Business travel	8.02	4.82%
Employees commuting	15.28	9.19%
Food	2.62	1.57%
Fuel- and energy-related activities	10.30	6.20%
Home office	7.21	4.34%
Purchased goods	0.20	0.12%
Upstream transportation and distribution	-	0.00%
Waste generated in operations	5.51	3.32%
Grand Total	166.26	100.00%

Figure 4: Detail of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions for the baseline 2020 reporting period

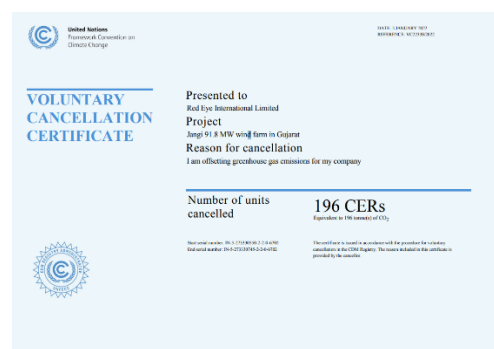
Appendix D: Carbon Offsetting Credits

Contributions

RedEye have made contributions to the following projects to date:

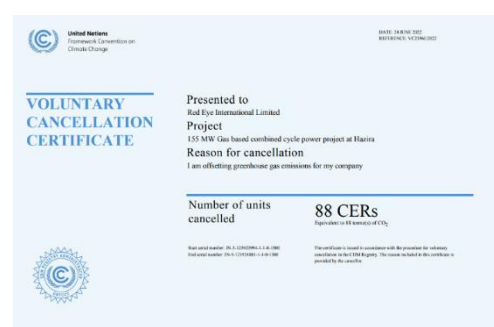
- [196 CERs](#) (equivalent to 196 tonnes of CO₂) towards a [Jangi 91.8 MW wind farm in Gujarat \(climateneutralnow.org\)](#)

Cancellation Date: 5 JANUARY 2022



- [88 CERs](#) (equivalent to 88 tonnes of CO₂) towards a [155 MW Gas based combined cycle power project at Hazira \(climateneutralnow.org\)](#)

Cancellation Date: 24 JUNE 2022



- [98 CERs](#) (equivalent to 98 tonnes of CO₂) towards a [Ratchaburi Farms Biogas Project at SPM Farm \(climateneutralnow.org\)](#)

Cancellation Date: 2 SEPTEMBER 2022



- [50 CERs](#) (equivalent to 50 tonnes of CO₂) towards a [Ningxia Shapotou Hydropower Project of Yellow River \(climateneutralnow.org\)](#)

Cancellation Date: 25 APRIL 2023



Appendix E: GHG Inventories

All historical Tailored GHG inventories since the baseline period are available for public consumption and can be viewed via the links in the table below:

Source	Description	Link
RedEye Website	Tailored GHG inventory for 2020 (the baseline period 2020)	RedEye 2020 Tailored GHG Inventory Final
RedEye Website	Tailored GHG inventory for 2021	RedEye 2021 Tailored GHG Inventory Final
RedEye Website	Tailored GHG inventory for 2022	RedEye 2022 Tailored GHG Inventory Final