



Sedex Information Exchange Ltd.

Streamlined Energy & Carbon Report 2024

QUALITY REVIEW & APPROVAL RECORD

Carbon Architecture is committed to delivering the highest possible standard of service. As part of this process, this deliverable has been checked and authorised for issue, as evidenced by the approval record below.



Role	Name	Signature	Date
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Executive Summary

Sedex Information Exchange Ltd. is steadfast in its commitment to minimise its environmental footprint by actively integrating sustainable practices across its operations. Through continuous efforts to reduce its carbon footprint and environmental impact, Sedex aims to foster a sustainable future for its local communities, customers, and employees.

For the financial year from 1st of January 2024 to 31st December 2024 Sedex Information Exchange Ltd. has prepared a Streamlined Energy and Carbon Report (SECR) in accordance with the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018. By disclosing annual energy consumption and monitoring environmental performance, the organisation can analyse trends and implement actions to reduce energy use and associated carbon emissions. Furthermore, reporting also enhances Sedex's understanding of its environmental impact, enabling the informed development of its decarbonisation strategy.

For the 2024 financial year:

- Total energy consumption was: 223,318 kWh
- Location-based carbon emissions were: 45.9 tCO₂e

These figures account exclusively for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from UK-based operations, as no other emission sources were applicable.

Electricity emerged as the primary contributor, accounting for 94.0% of total energy consumption and 94.6% of location-based emissions.

Using a market-based approach, the total carbon emissions for the financial year amounted to 21.2 tCO₂e, representing a 53.8% reduction from location-based emissions.

To contextualise the organisation's environmental impact and enable year-on-year comparisons in future reporting, carbon intensity has been normalised relative to office floorspace and revenue to enable more accurate benchmarking, performance tracking, and identification of efficiency improvements over time, as these metrics account for variations in business scale and operational output.

Companies House Report

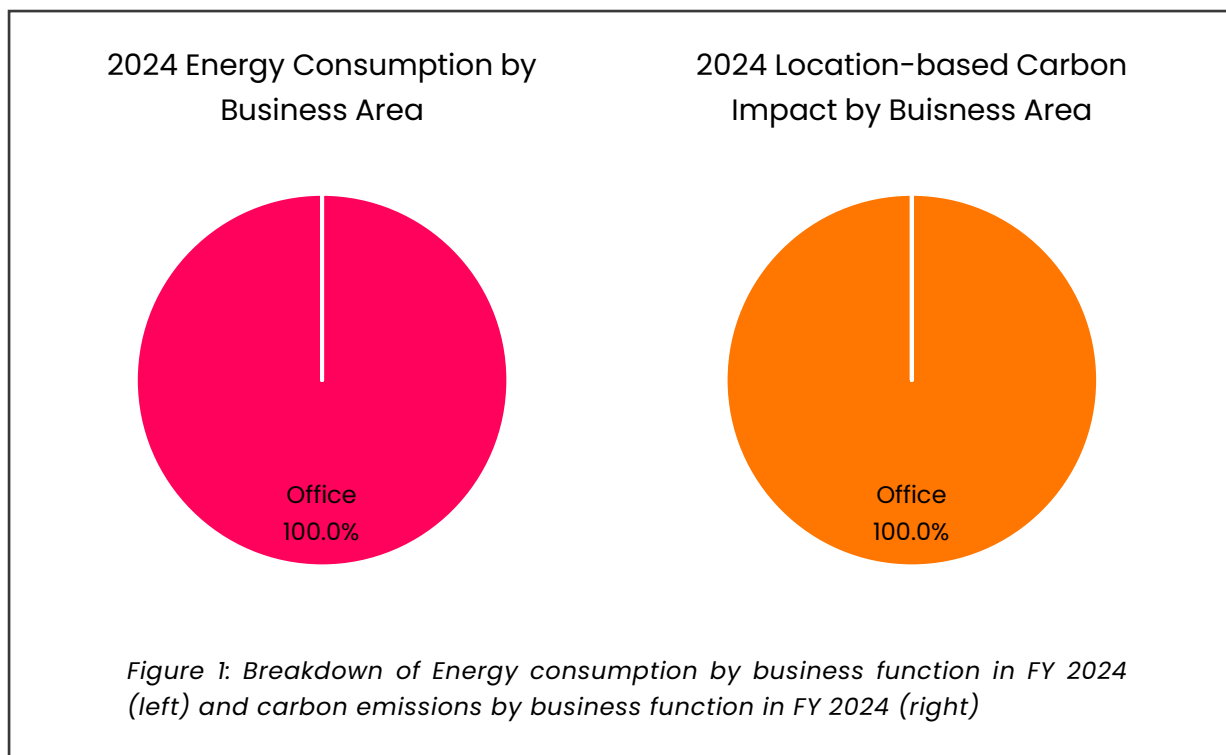
Parameter	Units	Reporting year
		1/1/24 - 12/31/24
Electricity consumed (UK-based)	kWh	209,821
Combustion of fuel (UK-based)	kWh	13,497
Scope 1 Transport Fuels consumed (UK-based)	kWh	-
Scope 3 Transport Fuels consumed (UK-based)	kWh	-
Total energy consumption used to calculate emissions (UK-based)	kWh	223,318
Location Based Emissions (tCO₂e)		
Emissions from combustion of fuel (Scope 1, UK-based)	tCO ₂ e	2.5
Emissions from refrigerant gases (Scope 1, UK-based)	tCO ₂ e	-
Emissions from company-owned transportation (Scope 1, UK-based)	tCO ₂ e	-
Emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2, UK-based)	tCO ₂ e	43.4
Emissions from business travel in vehicles owned or operated by 3rd parties (Scope 3, UK-based)	tCO ₂ e	-
Total Location-Based Carbon Emissions (UK-based)	tCO₂e	45.9
Intensity Ratio: Total Location-Based Emissions per m² Floorspace (UK-based)	tCO₂e / m²	0.044
Intensity Ratio: Total Location-Based Emissions per £m Revenue (UK-based)	tCO₂e / £m	1.128
Market Based Emissions (tCO₂e)		
Emissions from combustion of fuel (Scope 1, UK-based)	tCO ₂ e	2.5
Emissions from refrigerant gases (Scope 1, UK-based)	tCO ₂ e	-
Emissions from company-owned transportation (Scope 1, UK-based)	tCO ₂ e	-

Emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2, UK-based)	tCO ₂ e	18.7
Emissions from business travel in vehicles owned or operated by 3rd parties (Scope 3, UK-based)	tCO ₂ e	-
Total Market Based Carbon Emissions (UK-based)	tCO₂e	21.2
Intensity Ratio: Total Market-Based Emissions per m² Floorspace (UK-based)	tCO₂e / m²	0.020
Intensity Ratio: Total Market-Based Emissions per £m Revenue (UK-based)	tCO₂e / £m	0.521
Methodology	<p>This report has been prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and adheres to the guidance outlined in the Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Guidance.</p> <p>Energy consumption data has been sourced from utility tracking documents. These documents consolidate energy usage across relevant UK-based sites.</p> <p>The conversion of energy consumption to greenhouse gas emissions was carried out using the relevant emissions factors from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, specific to the reporting year.</p>	
Energy Efficiency Actions	<p>During the reporting period, the company allocated resources to several key initiatives aimed at achieving energy and carbon savings, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a tracker for all utilities used at all Sedex sites, allowing for more structured data gathering. • Set lasting relationships with office providers/building managers, allowing for faster and easier data provision • Signing up to a carbon accounting platform to really understand our emissions and their sources with the objective of developing our decarbonisation strategy in 2025. • Launching a “Sustainable Behaviour at Sedex” module as part of our employee onboarding training programme, where we strongly encourage employees to adopt an energy-saving behaviour at the office and at home. • Setting up a Employee Resource Group to educate and share knowledge around environmental management, including energy saving tips, environment-friendly behaviour, etc. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised awareness through digital communication, physical signage and company-wide activity on the importance of avoiding plastic packaging and of sorting out and recycling waste <p>These initiatives reflect the company's ongoing commitment to energy efficiency and carbon reduction, supporting its broader sustainability objectives.</p>
<p>Prepared in line with guidance from:</p>	<p><i>Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance H M Government</i></p>

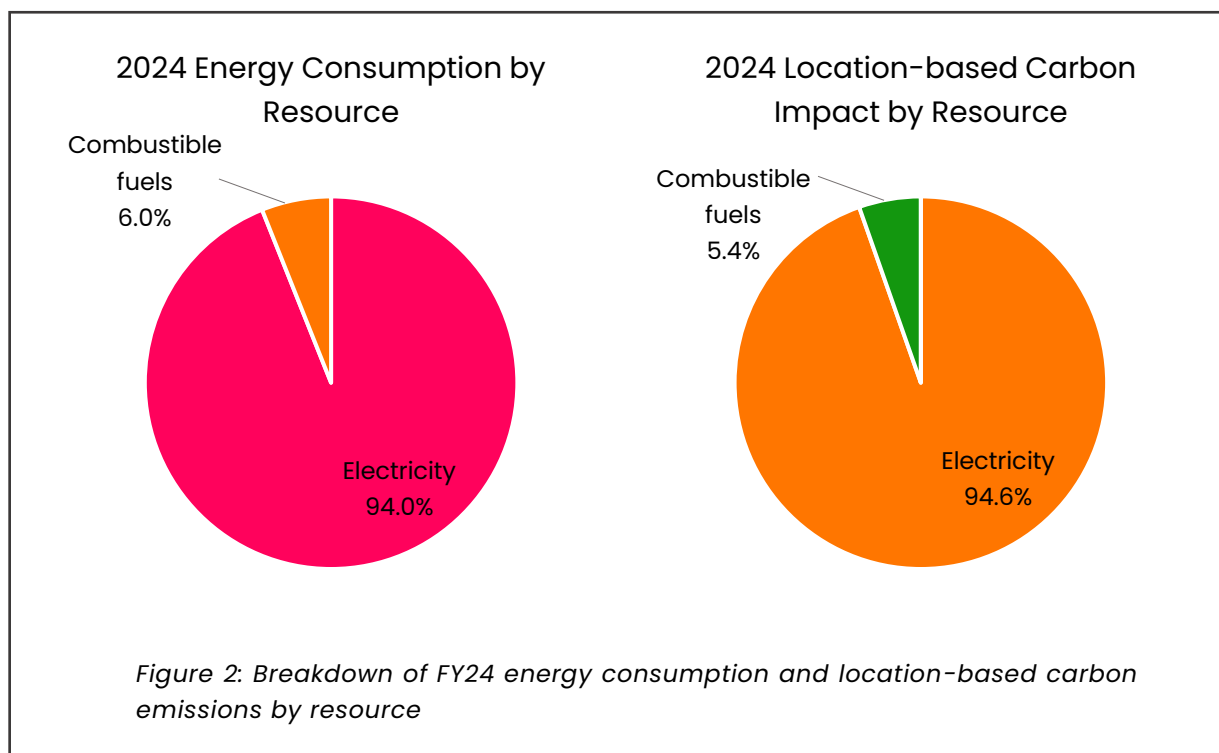
Energy & Carbon Breakdown & Analysis

In the 2024 financial year, the total UK-based energy consumption of Sedex was 223,318 kWh, which equates to a total location-based carbon emissions of 45.9 tCO₂e. **Figure 1**, below, shows the energy consumption and carbon impact of each business function within Sedex. All energy which is within scope of the SECR was consumed by the London office. As a result, all location-based carbon emissions can be attributed solely to that location.



The breakdown of energy consumption, and the associated location-based carbon impact for each fuel source is illustrated in **Figure 2** below. The figure shows that electricity is the preferred source of energy. At 94.0% of the share, Sedex consumed 223,318 kWh of UK-based electricity during the 2024 financial year. This is equivalent to a location-based carbon impact of 43.4 tCO₂e, approximately 94.6% of total location-based carbon emissions. Electricity is primarily used for lighting, powering office equipment such as computers and printers, running servers, and operating communication systems like telephones and conferencing tools.

Natural gas is the other significant source of energy consumption, accounting for 6.0% of total consumption, equivalent to 2.5 tCO₂e or 5.4% of the total location-based emissions. Natural gas is used in the office for space and water heating.

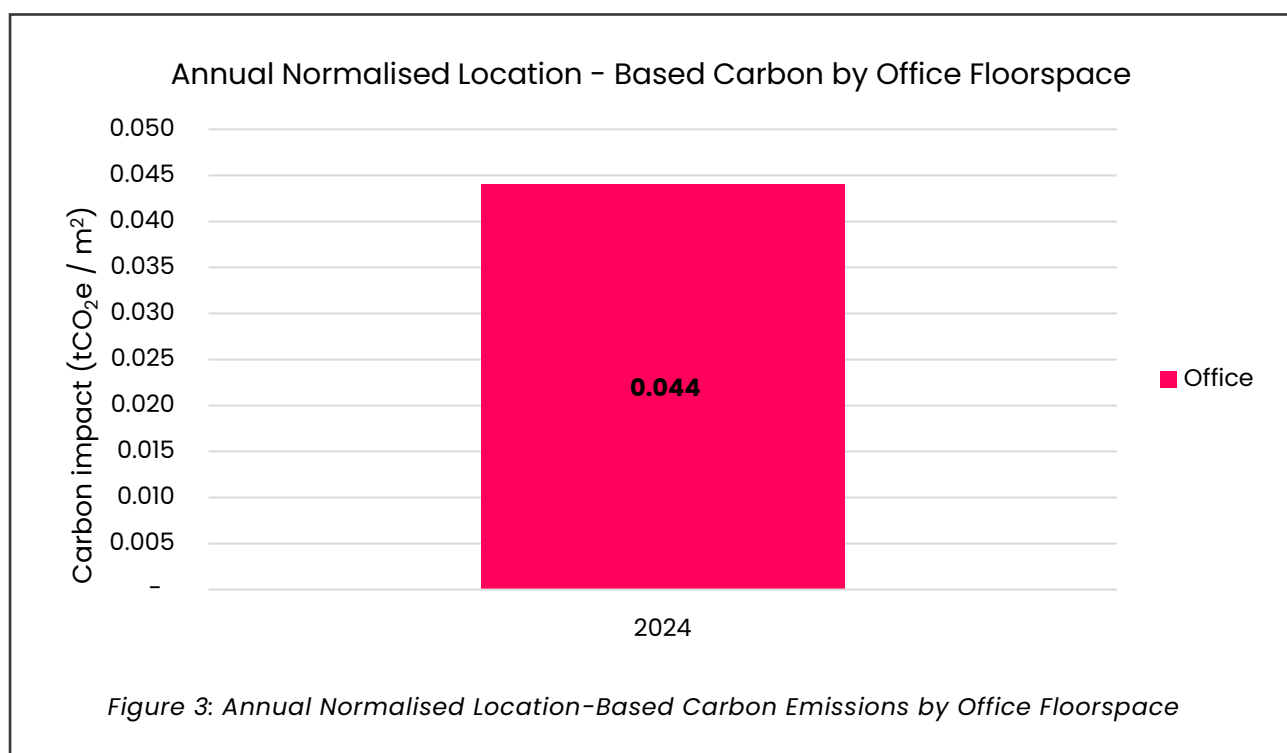


Energy Consumption and Location-based Carbon Impact Analysis

This section examines the organisation’s annual energy consumption and location-based carbon impact with these measures normalised against the office floorspace and annual revenue respectively. It should be noted that in 2023, Sedex did not meet the requirements for SECR meaning reporting was not mandatory and therefore this reporting year serves as a baseline for future reporting.

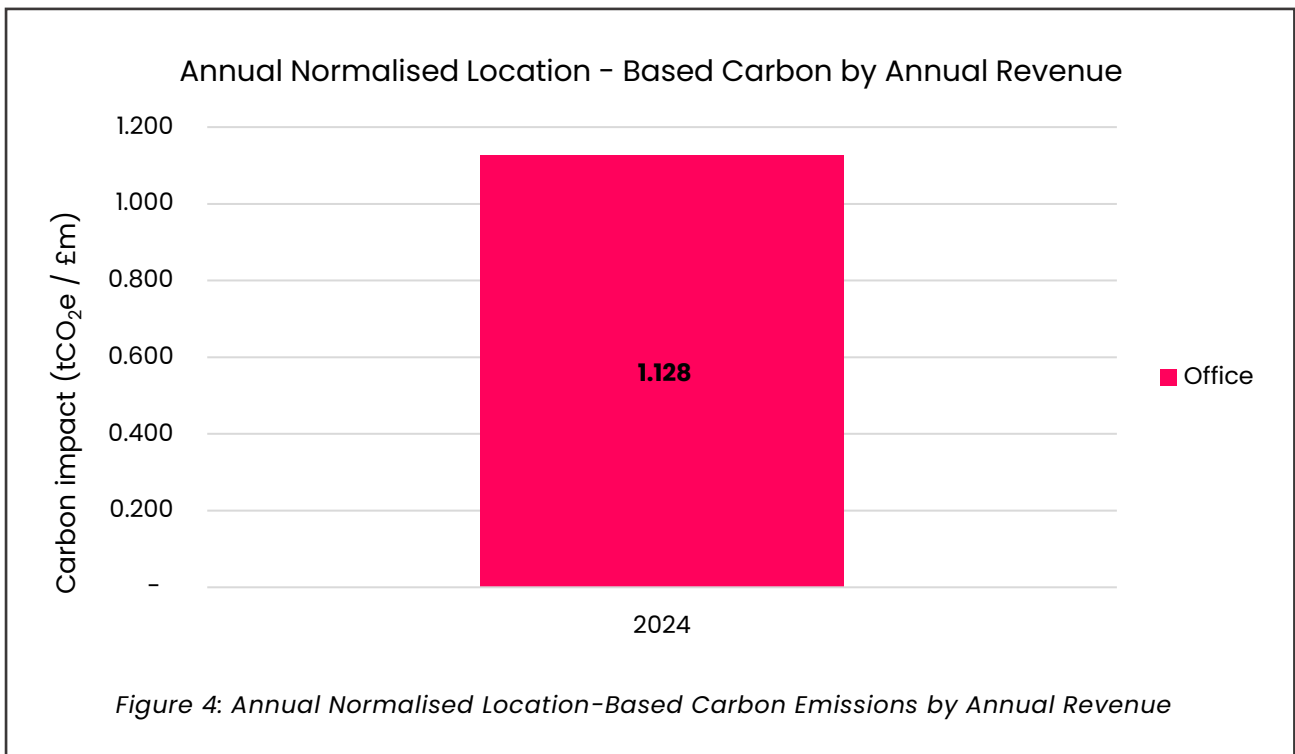
Figure 3, below, illustrates the normalised location-based carbon impact measured against the office floorspace for the current financial year.

Using floorspace as a normalisation metric provides a stable basis for comparison over time, reflecting the physical scale of operations. This helps track improvements in energy efficiency regardless of changes in revenue or business activity, as energy consumption is more closely tied to the physical footprint rather than financial performance in a software-based business.



The businesses' total location-based carbon emissions normalised against the annual revenue is outlined in **Figure 4**.

Using revenue as a metric helps account for the scale of economic activity, allowing carbon efficiency to be assessed in relation to business output. This supports clearer comparisons over time, especially as revenue fluctuates.



Carbon Accounting Comparison

Distinguishing between location-based and market-based carbon accounting is essential to fully comprehend environmental impact. Sedex leveraged Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) across the portfolio within scope from the beginning of October to the end of the reporting year. This environmental commitment is not reflected in location-based carbon accounting but is incorporated using a market-based approach. **Figure 5** below, highlights the differences between these two approaches to measuring carbon impact. The use of REGOs and a market-based conversion factor eliminates accounted emissions from purchased electricity from 43.4 tCO₂e to 18.7 tCO₂e. This demonstrates the significant effect of energy certifications on Sedex’s UK-based carbon footprint, underscoring the importance of these initiatives in achieving sustainability goals.

