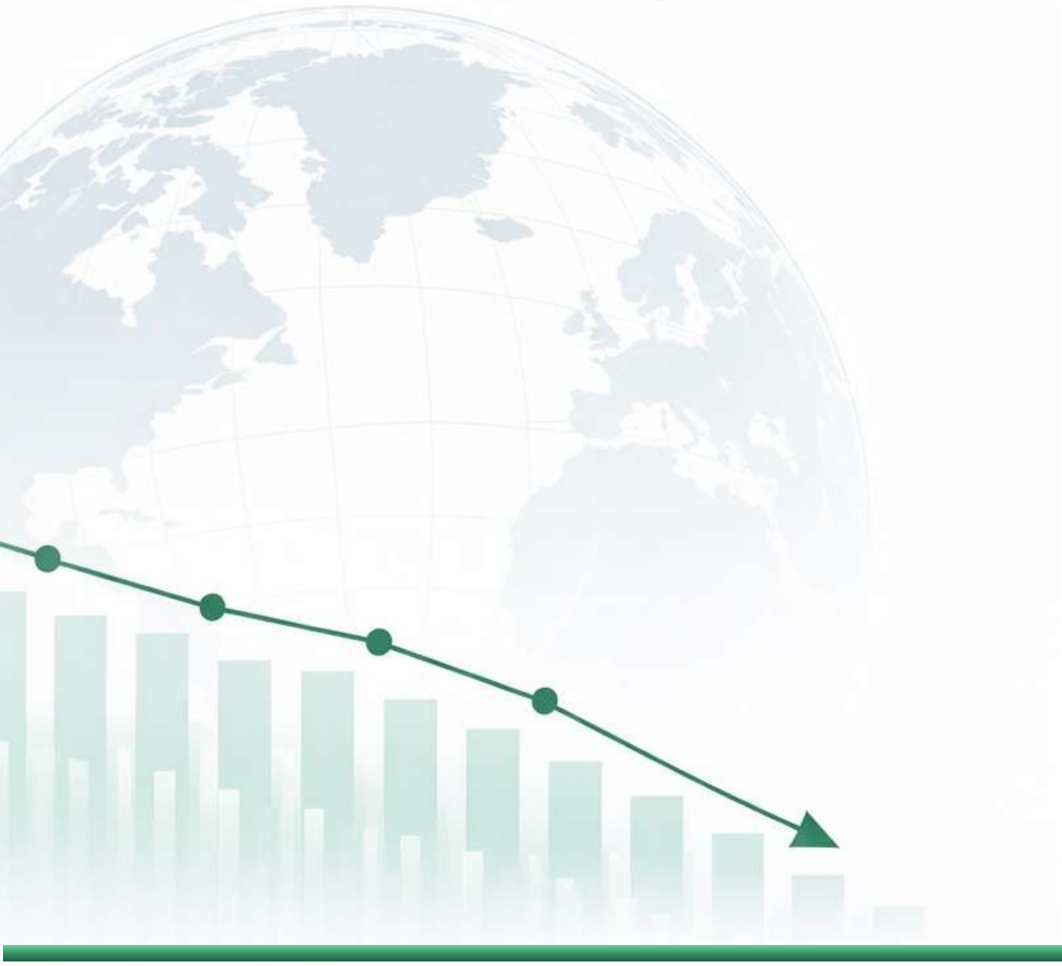
Carbon Reduction Plan

Summary Report

Spaceflux



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1. Introduction

Spaceflux is a UK-based, European optical Space Domain Awareness company comprising a team of scientists and engineers who provide a range of services, including data tracking and analysis, the provision and installation of hardware internationally, and development projects.

Within the last few years, Spaceflux has grown significantly from a small group of founders to a team of 35, with increasingly complex operations.

2. Organisational Boundary

The group includes 2 entities. The main entity is UK-based, with the 100% owned subsidiary residing in Italy: both are included in the carbon footprint.

Using the Operational Control approach, this report accounts for emissions from operations where the company has full authority to introduce and implement policies.

3. Baseline year and reporting period

Spaceflux has chosen the 2023-2024 financial year as the baseline year against which progress will be completed. The financial year runs from 1st May - 30th April.

4. Reporting Standards and Frameworks

The carbon footprint and CRP have been prepared in accordance with the following:

- GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard
- PPN 06/21

5. Emissions Scope

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol breaks down emissions sources into three categories or ‘Scopes’:

Scope 1 emissions are direct greenhouse gas emissions occurring from sources that are controlled or owned by the reporting organisation, e.g. emissions associated with fuel combustion in boilers, furnaces, vehicles.

Scope 2 emissions are indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat, or cooling, and are a result of the organisation’s energy use.

Scope 3 emissions include all sources not within scope 1 and 2 boundary and often represent majority of total greenhouse gas emissions.

Scope 3 emissions occur along the supply chain and fall within 15 categories. When completing a CRP under PPN06/21, organisations should include emissions for Scope 1 and Scope 2, along with a subset of five specified Scope 3 emissions categories:

- Business travel
- Employee commuting
- Waste generated in operations
- Upstream transportation and distribution
- Downstream transportation and distribution.

In addition to the required Scope 3 categories, Spaceflux has also optionally included emissions from Purchased Goods & Services (Scope 3.1) as it represents the largest proportion of emissions.

Due to the lack of fossil fuel heating or operational control of the heating and cooling on sites, and absence of fleet vehicles, there are no Scope 1 emissions accounted for.

6. Net Zero targets

Spaceflux has set the target to reduce Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 100% by 2035. And all emissions to be net zero by 2050; meaning at least 90% reduction of absolute emissions (not intensity), and the remaining <10% emissions can be offset, only after deep reduction activities have been performed.

Spaceflux will review all targets and plans every 5 years.

7. Re-baselining policy

To ensure the carbon footprint can be compared year on year, Spaceflux will re-baseline in the event of a 5% change in the baseline footprint from any of the following sources:

- Acquisition or disposal of legal entities
- A change in calculation methodology
- A calculation error

A 5% threshold is in line with the most recent SBTi requirements.

8. Methodology

Specific methodology per category can be found within “Emissions & Net Zero Targets_Spaceflux” document.

Overall, for activity data, 2023 emissions factors used for FY23-24 as majority of the months fall in 2023, similarly 2024 factors were applied to data from FY24-25.

For spend data, EFs were sourced from UK DESNZ to the appropriate year for UK-based activities. Non-UK based spend used Open CEDA factors. Where required, spend was adjusted for inflation and average exchange rates used.

9. Carbon Footprint summary

Table 1. Summary of market-based emissions from scopes 1,2 and 3 from FY23-24 and FY24-25.

Scope & Breakdown	Tonnes CO2e			
	Baseline year (2023-2024)		2024-2025	
	Location Based	Market Based	Location Based	Market Based
Scope 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scope 2	0.41	0.41	0.67	0.67
Scope 3	385.87	385.87	579.12	579.12
Total Footprint	**386.28**	**386.28**	**579.79**	**579.79**

The location-based footprint reflects average grid emissions for a given region and does not account for renewable electricity procurement. The market-based footprint captures these procurement choices using supplier specific factors, often resulting in lower reported Scope 2 emissions. Under the GHG Protocol, if market-based is reported, both methods should be present. In this case however, there is no difference between the two methods.

Further detail of scope contribution can be found in "Emissions & Net Zero Targets_Spaceflux" document.

Hotspot areas included:

Purchased goods and services

- 75% of the baseline year emissions
- Within this category, the highest emitters were Computer, electronic and optical products (41%), Miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services (35%) and Software & related services (11%).
- These areas remained dominant in similar ratios the following year.

Business Travel

- 19% of the baseline year emissions.
- Flights accounted for 77% of emissions.

Upstream transport and distribution

- 3% of emissions in the baseline year

Remaining categories were 1% or less, totalling 3% of the overall emissions.

10. Recommendations

Energy Use (Scope 2)

- Explore renewable electricity tariffs for UK operations.
- Monitor energy consumption and identify efficiency improvements where possible.

Data Quality Improvements

- Transition from spend-based to activity-based data where feasible.
- Improve categorisation of spend and supplier data to enhance emissions accuracy.
- Establish internal processes for ongoing data collection and reporting.

Purchased Goods and Services (Scope 3.1)

- Engage with key suppliers to improve transparency of emissions data and encourage lower carbon alternatives.
- Review procurement practices to consider carbon impact in purchasing decisions, particularly for hardware and technical services.

Transport and Distribution (Scope 3.3)

- Improve data collection by obtaining more detailed information on shipment origin, destination, and transport methods.
- Engage logistics providers to understand and reduce emissions associated with deliveries.

Business Travel (Scope 3.6)

- Monitor travel spend and associated emissions to identify reduction opportunities.
- Move to platforms that allow more activity data to be accessed and improve data quality
- Encourage lower carbon travel options where practical via an internal Business Travel policy.

Employee Commuting (Scope 3.7)

- Conduct an employee commuting survey to increase data accuracy on commuting and home working behaviours. Improved accuracy will help identify hotpots for reduction.

11. Intensity Metric

In addition to absolute emissions, an emissions intensity metric has been calculated, expressed as tonnes of CO_2e per £ million of revenue. This metric provides an indication of carbon efficiency relative to business activity, allowing for more meaningful comparison over time, particularly during periods of organisational growth.

Between FY23-24 and FY24-25, emissions intensity decreased from 325.15 tCO_2e per £ million revenue to 181.19 tCO_2e per £ million revenue, representing a reduction of approximately 79%.

While absolute emissions reduction remains the primary objective for achieving Net Zero, and the focus of the CRP, the intensity metric provides useful supporting insight into operational efficiency and the carbon impact of growth. This metric will continue to be monitored alongside absolute emissions to track performance over time.

About Xandra Consulting

Xandra Consulting supports businesses within the renewable sector and beyond with sustainability and compliance. Services include carbon footprint accounting and reporting, compliance gap analysis, accreditation support, and process and documentation development.

The focus is on creating practical, scalable systems that improve compliance and support businesses in progressing towards their sustainability goals.

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