

Believ Limited

Carbon (GHG) Emissions Report

2022



Completed by Carbon Neutral Britain Ltd

January 2024

Project No: 03811



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1 - Message from Carbon Neutral Britain™

It has never been more important for businesses to step up and take account of the environmental impact associated with their operations.

"We are delighted to partner with Believ Limited to help identify and offset their environmental impact for 2023 and beyond."

James Poynter
Director - Carbon Neutral Britain

In the UK, businesses account for over 85% of total GHG emissions - making corporate action the number one priority in helping stop climate change.

Looking to do their part for the environment, Believ Limited engaged with Carbon Neutral Britain in August 2023, with the ambition to measure and offset the total organisation emissions - to become Carbon Neutral.

As a electric vehicle charge point operator, it was identified that the main emissions were to occur from staff commuting within the reporting period.



2 - Carbon Emissions Summary

Organisation	Believ Limited
Reporting Period	1st January 2022 - 31st December 2022
Consolidation Approach	Operational Control
Base Year	2022 (first year of calculation)
Total Emissions	103.25 Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

2.1 Emissions Table

Scope 1:

Stationary or Mobile Combustion Source	-	kg CO2e
Mains Gas	1,950.87	kg CO2e
Company Owned/Lease Vehicles	-	kg CO2e
Refridgerant Gas Loss Recharge	-	kg CO2e
Total	1,950.87	kg CO2e
Total (Tonnes)	1.95	t CO2e

Scope 2:

04

Total Organisation Energy Usage on Site	20,770.12	kg CO2e
Total Electric Vehicle Energy Usage	-	kg CO2e
Total	20,770.12	kg CO2e
Total (Tonnes)	20.77	t CO2e

Scope 3:

Total Organisation Energy Usage WFH	6,607.89	kg CO2e	Total
Organisation Waste	168.76	kg CO2e	
Business Travel (not using owned/leased Vehicles)	23,200.43	kg CO2e	
Staff Commuting (not using owned/leased Vehicles)	28,743.97	kg CO2e	
Business Hotel or Event Activities	809.60	kg CO2e	
Inbound Deliveries	403.93	kg CO2e	
Outbound Deliveries	-	kg CO2e	
Organisation Water Usage	135.98	kg CO2e	
Transmission & Distribution Losses	1,900.01	kg CO2e	
Well to Tank	18,560.34	kg CO2e	
Total	80,530.92	kg CO2e	
Total (tonnes)	80.53	t CO2e	

Total Organisation Emissions	103.25	t CO2e
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3 - Context



3.1 The purpose of this report

This Carbon Emission Report will measure and calculate the total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions produced directly and indirectly from the organisations activities. Compulsory for Large Organisations as part of their Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR), HM Government encourages all organisations to take action and measure their emissions on a voluntary basis - as the most effective tool in monitoring and reducing an organisations climate impact.

GHG Emission (also referred to as Carbon Footprint) Calculation, Offsetting and Reducing are now the most popular method for businesses to make an environmental impact as part of their Corporate Social



Responsibility policies due to the accurate and measured methodologies, providing complete transparency about their climate impact and resulting actions. Annual emissions reports are regularly used by organisations to track their progress in achieving emissions reductions across the business over time, and in many cases helps identify areas within the business that produce the most emissions - as an area to focus and improve.

Most importantly of all, carbon emission reports also help identify an organisations total carbon footprint - measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e), a set unit to ensure carbon offsetting is accurate, and will reverse the organisations environmental impact to achieve carbon neutral status - increasingly important for customers, shareholders, employees and other stakeholders.

3.2 The Kyoto Protocol Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

Seven Greenhouse Gases are calculated as part of this emissions report, known as the seven Kyoto Protocol GHGs. These gases occur the most often as a result of business activities, with the highest Global Warming Potential. For the purposes of emissions reporting, these gases are simplified and measured in the unit of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e). The Global Warming Potential (GWP) of these gases are not the same however, which creates the unit equivalence compared to carbon dioxide over a period of 100 years (shown below). The latest AR5 values have been used.

GHG	Formula	GWP (CO ₂ e)
Carbon Dioxide	CO ₂	1
Methane	CH ₄	28
Nitrous Oxide	N ₂ O	265
Hydro fluorocarbons	HFCs	Depends on specific gas
Sulphur hexafluoride	SF ₆	23,500
Perfluorinated compounds	PFCs	Depends on specific gas
Nitrogen trifluoride	NF ₃	16,100

3.3 Calculating Emissions & Emissions Factors

The emissions calculations have been made using client-supplied activity data, with assumed full disclosure of all relevant and necessary information. The data received (such as energy usage in Kwh, or vehicle mileage) are then multiplied by the relevant emissions factors from published and reputable sources. Depending on the needs of the organisation the emissions factors used in some cases are scientific research journals or independent studies, but in most cases are from HM Government publications. Most commonly used - *UK Government Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Year: 2022, Expiry: 08/06/2023, Version 2.0) - DBEIS / DEFRA*). Any assumptions or estimations of relevant data are published within this report.

3.4 Reporting Standards

GHG emissions reports are most widely carried out in accordance with the ISO 14064:1-2018 and GHG Emissions Protocol Accounting and Reporting Standards, whose methodologies have been used in the creation of this report.

The International Organisation of Standardisation (ISO) created the ISO 14064 standard in 2006, updating in 2018 to specify the principles and requirements at the organisational level for the quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals. It includes requirements for the design, development, management, reporting and verification of an organization's GHG inventory.

The "Greenhouse Gas Protocol - Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" (GHG Protocol, 2011) developed in a partnership of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resource Institute (WRI) follow a similar methodology mirroring those of the ISO standard.

Using the two most widely recognised and used emission standards in the world, ensure all measurements, calculations and subsequent offsetting are completed to the most regulated and accurate standards possible.

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3.4 Scopes of Emissions

Using the ISO 14064 and GHG Emissions Protocol Standards, business emissions are identified using three scopes of emissions:

Scope 1 (Direct emissions)

Activities owned or controlled by the organisation that release emissions straight into the atmosphere.

For manufacturing business these would be emissions from equipment and machinery used in production. Businesses that own or lease vehicles are also included within scope 1. For many office-based businesses, scope 1 emissions are usually very small.

Scope 2 (Energy indirect)

Emissions being released into the atmosphere associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These are indirect emissions that are a consequence of the organisation's activities - but occur at sources that the business does not own or control.

These emissions would be the energy usage by the organisation and staff working at sites under the operational control of the business.

Scope 3 (Other indirect)

Emissions that are a consequence of business activity, which occur at sources which are not owned or controlled, which are not classed as scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 emissions can be quite broad, including areas such as waste management, business travel, staff commuting, events, the emissions produced from delivery to and from the organisation (including third party delivery services), transmission and distribution losses associated with electricity usage, and well to tank emissions from combustion fuels.

3.5 Radiative Forcing

Radiative forcing (RF) is a measure of the additional environmental impact of aviation. These include emissions of nitrous oxides and water vapour when emitted at high altitude.

HM Government guidance recommends organisations should include the influence of radiative forcing RF in air travel emissions to capture the maximum climate impact of their travel habits. As such, radiative forcing has been included within the emission factor calculations of air travel within this report and future reports, where applicable.

3.6 Quality and Accuracy

The accuracy of a GHG assessment is directly related to the quality of the activity data provided, and for this assessment and report, 'primary data' (such as electrical usage in Kwh for the reporting period), have been used wherever possible. 'Secondary data' in the form of estimates, extrapolations and/or industry averages has been used when primary data is not available - to provide as accurate estimates of emissions as possible.

In addition, this report has been completed following the WRI GHG Protocol principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.



4 - Methodology



4.1 Business Introduction

Carbon Neutral Britain was engaged by Believ Limited in order to measure and calculate the organisation's total carbon footprint for 2022, with the purpose of offsetting their total organisation emissions - to become Carbon Neutral.

As a electric vehicle charge point operator, it was identified that the main emissions were to occur from staff commuting within the reporting period. Due to hybrid working, staff worked from home, of which the energy usage from home was also calculated.

4.2 Operational Boundary and Data

Using the operational control consolidation approach was determined as the best method for Believ Limited, due to the standard business structure and business practices. As a result, the following scope of data was collected.

Scope 1 - Stationary and Mobile Source Emissions (equipment and quantity combusted), Company Owned and Leased Vehicles (vehicle type and distance travelled), Refrigerant Gas Losses (refrigerant type and new/disposed units) for the organisation only.

Scope 2 - Energy (electricity, imported heat, steam in kwh) from the office and vehicles, using the location based method.

Scope 3 - Homeworking Energy (Days), Water (consumption and waste volume), Waste (landfill, recycled and composted weight), Business Travel (type and distance), Staff Commuting (average distance and type), Hotel Stays (UK, Europe or Worldwide days), Inbound/Outbound delivery (weight/volume, type and source), Transmission and Distribution losses associated with electricity usage (kwh) and Well To Tank emissions from combustion fuels (volume combusted).

4.3 Assumptions and Estimations

Where primary emissions data could not be collected, the following assumptions and estimations were used:

- Vehicle emissions were calculated using Defra vehicle categories and HM Government Emission Factors (2022).
- Throughout the reporting period, some staff worked remotely from home. Due to the unknown primary energy data from staff at home, the energy usage was calculated based on the number of days staff worked, assuming 8 hours per day.
- Scope 3 inbound and outbound delivery emissions were calculated using estimated weight and distance, using UK DEFRA freight emission factors for the predominant delivery type.
- Transmission and distribution losses associated with electricity usage, as well as 'well to tank' emissions from combustion fuels were included in the assessment.
- Any incidental emissions less than 1% from the sources measured were not included within this report.



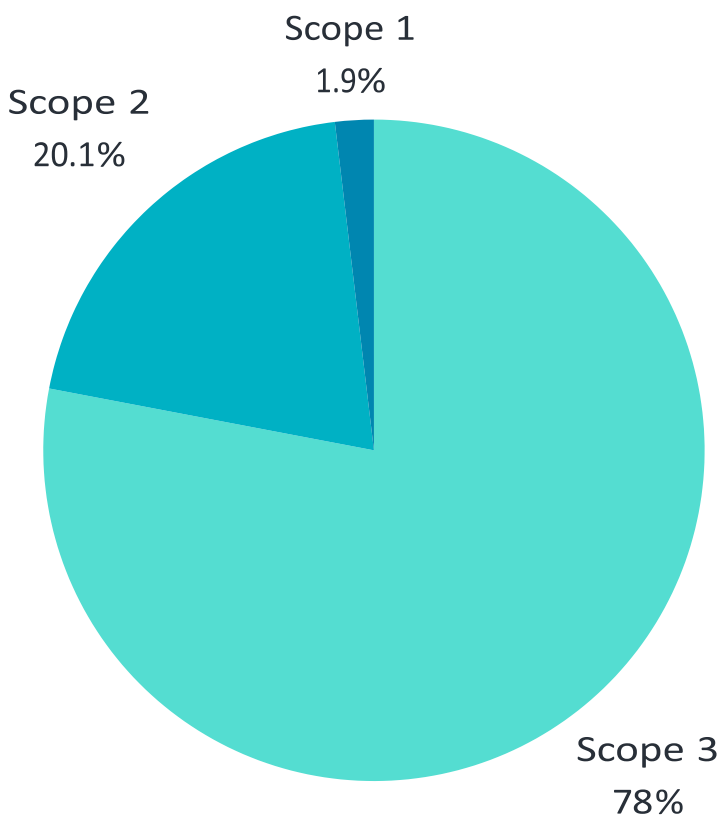
5 - Results

5.1 Summary

Believ Limited

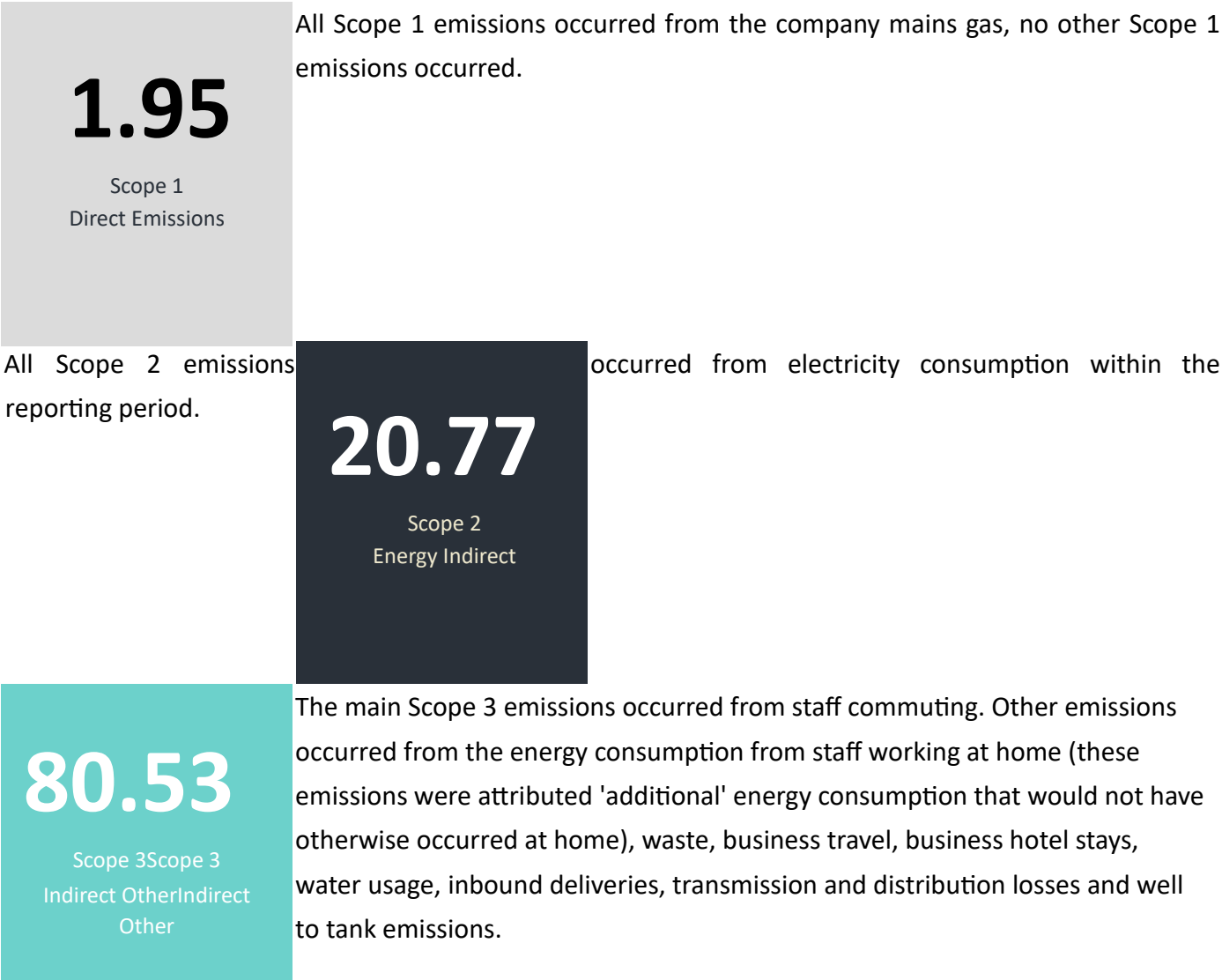
Carbon (GHG) Emissions

Reporting Period - 01/01/22 - 31/12/22



Total Carbon Footprint	GHG Emissions 2022 - 103.25 tCO ₂ e
	GHG Emissions per FTE - 4.49 tCO ₂ e
103.25 tCO ₂ e	Completed January 2024

5.2 Emissions by Scope



6 - Carbon Neutral Certification

6.1 Carbon Neutral Status



In January 2024, Believ Limited offset their carbon footprint to become certified as a Carbon Neutral Business by Carbon Neutral Britain.

As certification awarded by an external organisation, it provides assurance that the carbon neutral claim is robust and credible, following calculation using the ISO 14064 and GHG Protocol Emissions Standard principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

Carbon Neutral Status has been awarded to the organisation for a period of 12 months.

It is recommended the organisation completes an annual calculation of its environmental impact and emissions in 2024, to further monitor and evaluate emissions changes after implementing reduction strategies, in addition to offsetting and maintaining carbon neutral status.



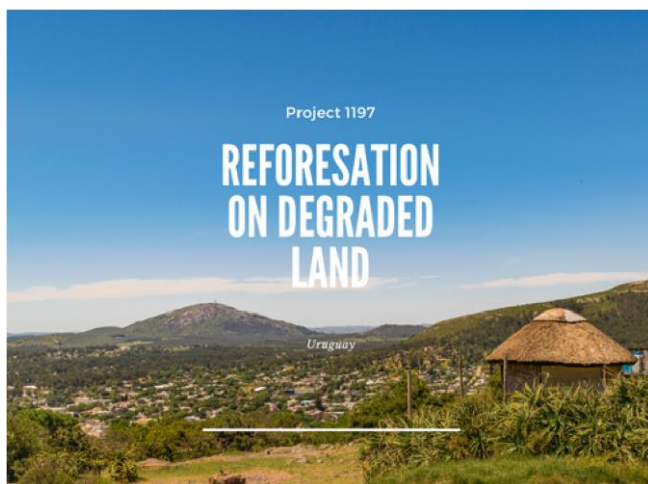
6.2 Carbon Offsetting Projects

Through the Carbon Neutral Britain Woodland Fund™, Believ Limited has offset its total carbon emissions through internationally certified carbon offsetting projects.

Certified via the Verra - Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), the Gold Standard - Voluntary Emission Reductions (VER) or the United Nations - Certified Emission Reductions (CER) programmes, the projects have also been selected based on their direct and indirect impact around the world - not just in offsetting, but also in supporting education, employment and clean water, as well as having net positive impact on the local wildlife and ecology.

As the three largest, and most regulated voluntary offsetting standards used by organisations and even countries in their emissions reductions - all measurements and tonnes of CO₂e offset are accurate, and verified.

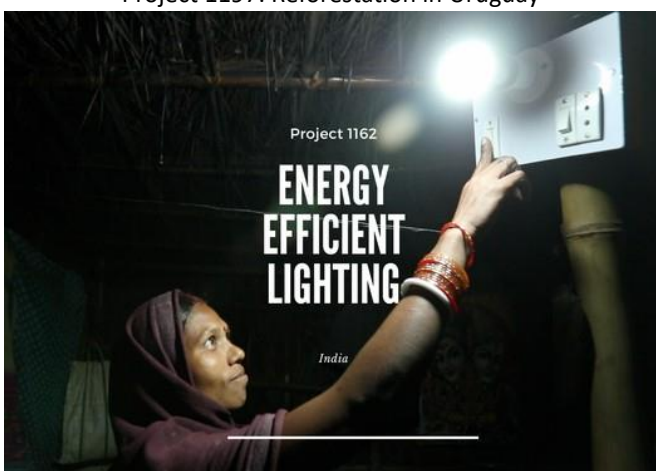
An example of projects supported include:



Project 1197: Reforestation in Uruguay



Project 1006: South West Australia Reforestation



Project 1162: Energy Efficient Lighting in India



Project 1164: Reforestation in Costa Rica

7 - Carbon Reduction Plan (CRP)

7.1 Reduction Overview

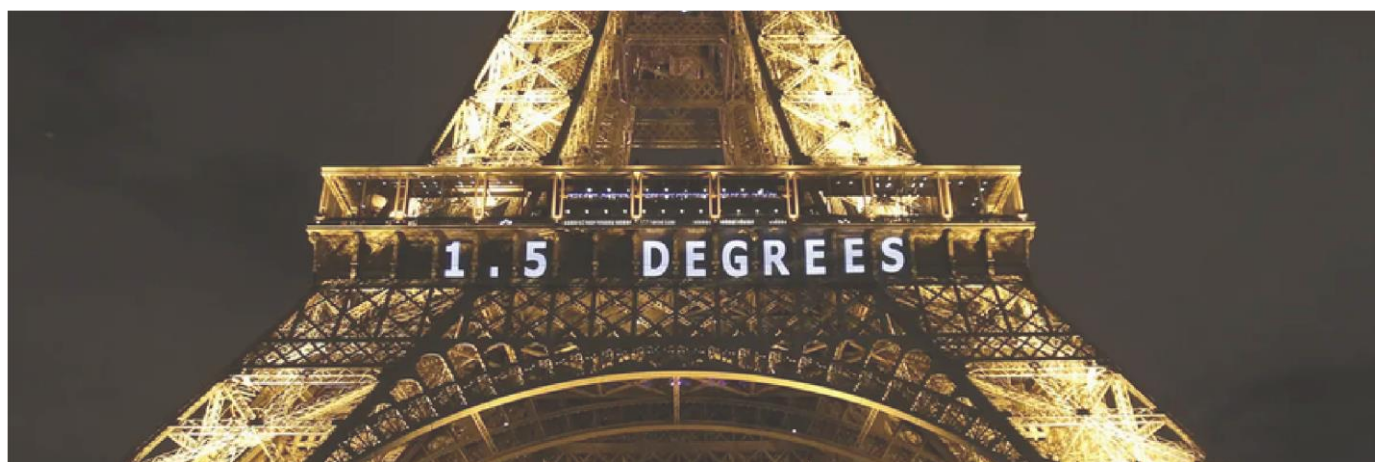
IPCC studies (and COP discussions) have highlighted the importance of businesses making a difference in the next 5 years before changes to the climate are irreversible, and by Carbon Offsetting and becoming Carbon Neutral, Believ Limited is proactively doing its part for the planet now - when it is the most important.

In addition to Carbon Offsetting and Carbon Neutral status - it is recommended that Believ Limited takes further action to reduce its future emissions - as much as practically possible. By reducing all avoidable emissions to zero - the organisation will achieve Net Zero status.

7.2 Science Based Targets

As part of the 2015 Paris Agreement, world governments committed to curbing global temperature rise to well-below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. In 2018, the IPCC warned that global warming must not exceed 1.5°C to avoid the catastrophic impacts of climate change.

It was agreed that to achieve this, GHG emissions must halve by 2030 – and drop to Net Zero by 2050. In order to align with these Science Based Targets – Believ Limited must commit to reducing half of its GHG emissions by 2030, and to achieve Net Zero by 2050.



7.3 Procurement Policy Note 06/21

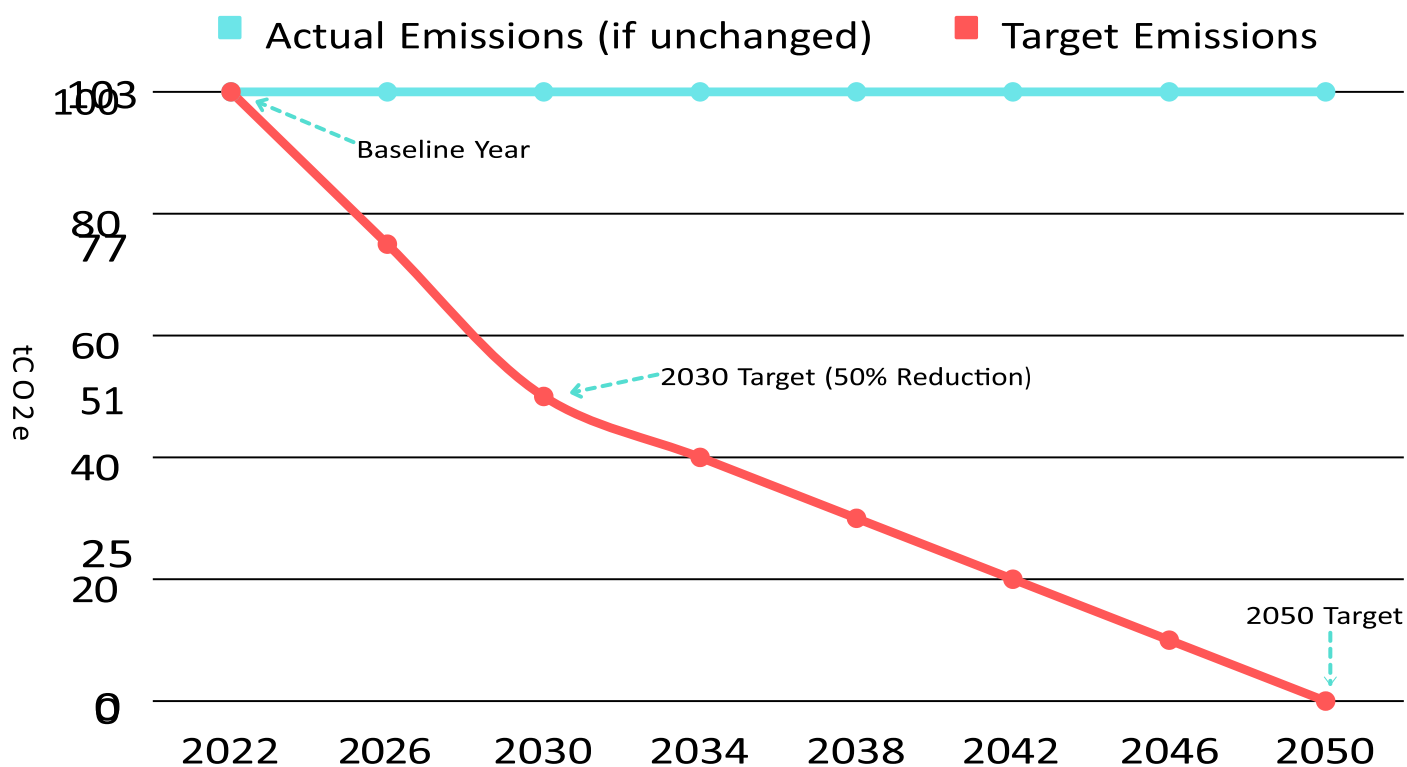
The UK Government amended the Climate Change Act 2008 in 2019 by introducing a target of at least a 100% reduction in the net UK carbon account (i.e. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, compared to 1990 levels) by 2050. This is otherwise known as the 'Net Zero' target.

To aid in this target, UK suppliers to government contracts are required to meet the requirements of Procurement Policy Note (PPN) 06/21, by providing a Net Zero Carbon Reduction Plan.

In addition to calculating Scope 1, 2 and a subset of Scope 3 emissions in tCO₂e for the six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol (as outlined in this report), Believ Limited is required to make a commitment to achieving net zero by 2050, outline its reduction plans, and publish its Carbon Reduction Plan (CRP) on its website.



7.4 Reduction Target Plan



In order to achieve a 50% reduction in emissions by 2030, Believ Limited is required to reduce its emissions by 51.63 tCO₂e over the next 7 years.

This will require a reduction of 7.14% (7.37 tCO₂e) per year from the 'Baseline' (first year) assessment of the organisation. A further reduction of 2.5% (2.58 tCO₂e) each year is then required in order to achieve Net Zero.

Should significant changes to the business size and structure occur in the future - Carbon Neutral Britain will amend the 'baseline' assessment year, as well as look at intensity values (tCO₂e per million turnover, FTE or other metric), to further track and implement reduction strategies.

"By accurately measuring, offsetting and committing to annually reduce emissions 7.14% by 2030, Believ Limited is not only Carbon Neutral, but in alignment with both Science Based and UK Government targets for Carbon Emissions Reductions"

James Poynter
Director - Carbon Neutral Britain

7.5 Reduction Strategies



Although some emission reductions will require technological and third party improvements, it is recommended that Believ Limited targets the three largest avoidable emissions sources of the organisation, in order to make the most impactful, and quickest reduction in emissions possible. The three largest avoidable emission sources are:

Staff Commuting - 28.74 tCO₂e (27% of total emissions)

Business Travel - 23.20 tCO₂e (22% of total emissions)

Total Organisation Energy Usage on Site - 20.77 tCO₂e (20% of total emissions) Recommendations for the organisation are as follows:

Commuting

Although this may not be able to be reduced to zero (until electric vehicles become the predominant mode of transport from 2030 onwards), emissions can be reduced by encouraging ride sharing, walking, and cycling to work wherever possible. Financial incentives - such as ride to work schemes, and electric vehicle allowances are also recommended.

Business Travel

For business travel in vehicles, as with company vehicles - immediate reduction in emissions can occur from improved efficiency in journeys undertaken. If journeys can be avoided (facilitating meetings via video call), routes can be shortened, and ride sharing can occur - small but incremental improvements can be made

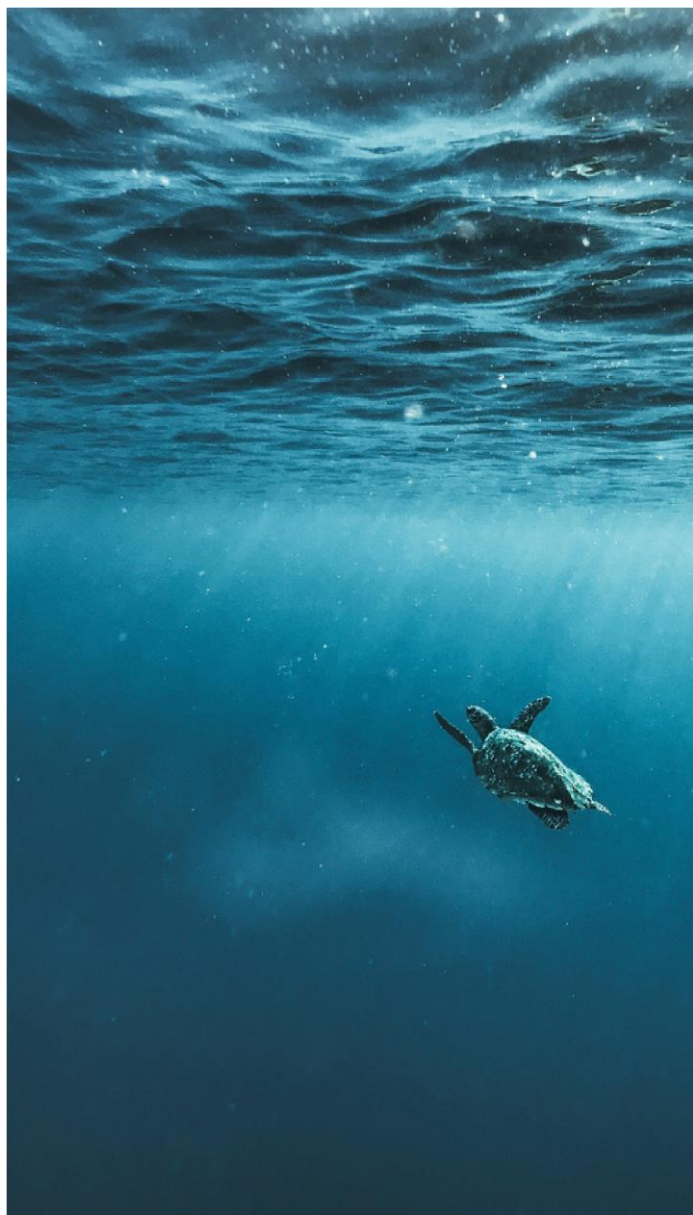
over time. Wherever possible, other travel methods (in particular flights) should be avoided wherever possible.

Electricity Consumption

Reducing usage wherever possible through energy efficient machinery, equipment and lighting is best practice to reduce consumption wherever possible. For leased sites (where infrastructure changes are not possible), moving to a more energy efficient site could also be considered. Where hybrid working is possible - limiting the number of staff within the office, and downsizing (therefore lowering energy requirements) could also have a significant impact on the direct energy consumption of the business (working from home staff produce almost half the energy output of the equivalent usage from an office).



8 - Contact



2024

The Year to Make a Difference

Help Support Climate Action

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Carbon
Neutral
Britain™



Signed:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Chris Barrett", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Position/Job Title: Chief Executive Officer

Date: 08/04/2025



Procurement Policy Note

Taking account of Carbon Reduction Plans in the procurement of major government contracts

Action Note: 006 Previously issued: June 2021 Updated: February 2025

Issue

1. The UK government amended the Climate Change Act 2008¹ in 2019 by introducing a target of at least a 100% reduction in the net UK carbon account (i.e. reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, compared to 1990 levels) by 2050.² This is otherwise known as the net zero target. This Procurement Policy Note (PPN) sets out how to take account of suppliers' Net Zero Carbon Reduction Plans (CRP) in the procurement of major government contracts.

Dissemination and scope

2. This Procurement Policy Notice (PPN) applies to all central government departments, their executive agencies and non-departmental public bodies. Such bodies are referred to as 'in-scope organisations'. Please circulate this PPN within your organisation, drawing it to the attention of those with a commercial and procurement role.
3. In-scope organisations should take action to apply this PPN when awarding public contracts³ for goods and/or services and/or works, other than special regime contracts,³ with an estimated contract value above £5 million per year⁴ (including VAT) under the Procurement Act 2023 save

¹ Climate Change Act 2008: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents

² When the reporting of GHG emissions is measured, it is often done so in carbon dioxide equivalent units (CO₂e). The use of CO₂e allows for more accessible reporting and straightforward tracking and reporting of emissions over time. CO₂e includes all of the greenhouse gases defined within the Kyoto protocol: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride and nitrogen trifluoride. Each of these greenhouse gases have a conversion factor as published by DEFRA: www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2020 When the phrase 'net zero carbon' is used, it is referring to both CO₂ and CO₂e emissions and means net zero GHG rather than net zero CO₂. ³ See [section 3 of the Procurement Act 2023](#)

³ See [section 10\(6\) of the Procurement Act 2023](#)

⁴ Based on advertised contract value, averaged over the life of the contract, e.g. a contract with a four year term with a total contract value of £21 million would be in scope, even if the value in the first year was under £5 million.

where it would not be relevant to the contract or proportionate to its nature, complexity and cost ('relevant contracts').

4. This PPN applies to frameworks and dynamic markets but only where it is estimated that the individual value of any contract to be awarded in accordance with the framework or by reference to a dynamic market is greater than £5 million per year (including VAT).
5. Contracting Authorities may wish to verify that the supplier remains committed to achieving net zero prior to entering into any contract awarded in accordance with a framework or by reference to a dynamic market as part of their contract award processes (for more information, refer to paragraphs 14 – 18 of the guidance on adopting and applying the PPN 006).
6. This PPN has been updated to reflect new terminology introduced by the Procurement Act 2023 and the Procurement Regulations 2024. The Procurement Act 2023 and the Procurement Regulations 2024 apply to procurements commenced on or after 24 February 2025. For more detail on the meaning of 'commenced' please refer to the Procurement Act 2023 [Guidance on Transitional and Savings Arrangements](#).
7. The Procurement Act 2023 does not apply to procurements commenced before 24 February 2025 or to contracts awarded prior to this date (including via framework agreements, dynamic purchasing systems or qualification systems established under the previous legislation). For procurements commenced and contracts awarded before this date, please refer to PPN 06/21.
8. This update does not constitute a change in policy or a new call for action but in-scope organisations should continue to apply any ongoing obligations set out in the provisions of this PPN.

Timing

9. In-scope organisations must apply the provisions of this PPN to relevant procurements advertised on or after 24 February 2025.

Action

10. As part of assessing a supplier's technical ability, in-scope organisations should include, as a condition of participation, a requirement for bidding suppliers to provide a CRP (using the template at Annex A) confirming the supplier's commitment to achieving net zero by 2050 in the UK, and setting out the environmental management measures that they have in place and which will be in effect and utilised during the performance of the contract.⁵ The CRP should be specific to the bidding entity, or, provided certain criteria are met, may cover the bidding entity and its parent organisation. In order to ensure the CRP remains relevant, a CRP covering the bidding entity and its parent organisation is

⁵ 'Bidding supplier' or 'bidding entity' means, for the purpose of this PPN, the organisation with whom the Contracting Authority will enter into a contract if it is successful.

only permissible where the detailed requirements of the CRP are met in full, as set out in the Technical Standard⁶ and Guidance,⁷ and all of the following criteria are met:

- the bidding entity is wholly owned by the parent
- the commitment to achieving net zero by 2050 for UK operations is set out in the CRP for the parent and is supported and adopted by the bidding entity, demonstrated by the inclusion in the CRP of a statement that this will apply to the bidding entity
- the environmental measures set out are stated to be able to be applied by the bidding entity when performing the relevant contract
- the CRP is published on the bidding entity's website

Bidding entities must take steps to ensure they have their own CRP as soon as reasonably practical and should note that the ability to rely on a parent organisation's CRP may only be a temporary measure to satisfy this particular condition of participation.

11. CRPs must meet the required standard as set out by the supporting guidance to this PPN. This includes, but is not limited to:

- confirming the supplier's commitment to achieving net zero by 2050 for their UK operations
- providing the supplier's current emissions for the sources included in Scope 1 and 2 of the GHG Protocol, and a defined subset of Scope 3 emissions
- providing emissions reporting in CO₂e (carbon dioxide equivalent) for the six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol
- setting out the environmental management measures in effect, including certification schemes or specific carbon reduction measures the supplier has adopted, and will be able to apply when performing the contract and that support achieving net zero by 2050
- publication of the CRP on the supplier's website

12. Environmental considerations and carbon reduction will be a factor in most, if not all, contracts and therefore it is expected that in the majority of cases, the application of this PPN will be relevant. This may include, but is not limited to:

- contracts which have a direct impact on the environment in the delivery of the contract
- contracts which require the use of buildings by staff engaged in the delivery of the contract
- contracts which require the transportation of goods or people used in the delivery of the contract

⁶ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67b334c67c070e71525f5818/PPN_006_Technical_standard_for_Completion_of_Carbon_Reduction_Plans.pdf

⁷ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67b716f078dd6cacb71c6a87/2025-02-05_PPN_006_Guidance_on_taking_account_of_carbon_reduction_plans_-_adopting_and_applying_conditions_of_participation.docx.pdf

- contracts which require the use of natural resources in the delivery of the contract
13. In-scope organisations should make their own assessment of the measure's applicability on a case-by-case basis. In all cases, provision of a CRP in accordance with this PPN must be relevant and proportionate to the contract.
 14. When applying the contents of this PPN, in-scope organisations must ensure they act transparently and in accordance with the principles of equal treatment and non-discrimination.

Background

15. The UK has a proud record of global leadership in tackling climate change and supporting clean growth. In 2006, the UK published the first global review into the economics of climate change.⁸ This led to the Climate Change Act 2008, which established a comprehensive legal framework for delivering emission reductions in the UK, including a 2050 carbon reduction target and the introduction of carbon budgets.
16. Between 1990 and 2017, the UK reduced its emissions by 42% while growing the economy by more than two thirds.¹⁰ In 2019 the UK government amended the Climate Change Act 2008 by increasing the target for reducing GHG emissions in the UK to at least 100% lower than 1990 levels by 2050. This is otherwise known as the net zero target. The UK became the first major economy to set this target.
17. The UK's 2050 net zero target is one of the most ambitious in the world and was recommended by the Committee on Climate Change, the UK's independent climate advisory body. Net zero requires a reduction in emissions and (if necessary) that any emissions generated are balanced by schemes to offset an equivalent amount of GHG from the atmosphere, such as planting trees or using technology like carbon capture and storage.
18. DESNZ instituted a reporting regime in 2018 that requires quoted companies, large unquoted companies (including charitable companies) and large Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) to self-declare their Scope 1 and 2 emissions under the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) from 1 April 2019. This measure therefore does not require any changes to the data companies are already submitting under SECR.
19. The government is committed to continuing its efforts to reduce GHG emissions and deliver on its carbon budget commitments, while keeping costs down for consumers and supporting the creation of good jobs and growing the economy. As environmental and carbon considerations feature in the aspects of delivery of most public contracts, this is an opportunity for us to take steps to support that commitment and reduce emissions through public procurement.

⁸ HM Treasury's review into funding the transition to a net zero greenhouse gas economy:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/net-zero-review-terms-of-reference/hm-treasurys-review-into-funding-the-transition-to-a-net-zero-greenhouse-gas-economy-terms-of-reference> ¹⁰ Clean Growth Strategy 2018:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-growth-strategy/clean-growth-strategy-executive-summary>



Carbon Reduction Plan guidance

Notes for completion

Where an in-scope organisation has determined that the measure applies to the procurement, suppliers wishing to bid for that contract are required, as a condition of participation, to submit a CRP which details their organisational carbon footprint and confirms their commitment to achieving net zero by 2050.

CRPs are to be completed by the bidding supplier and must meet the reporting requirements set out in supporting guidance and include the supplier's current carbon footprint and its commitment to reducing emissions to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.⁹

The CRP should be specific to the bidding entity, or, provided certain criteria are met, may cover the bidding entity and its parent organisation. In order to ensure the CRP remains relevant, a CRP covering the bidding entity and its parent organisation is only permissible where the detailed requirements of the CRP are met in full, as set out in the Technical Standard¹⁰ and Guidance, and all of the following criteria are met:

- the bidding entity is wholly owned by the parent
- the commitment to achieving net zero by 2050 for UK operations is set out in the CRP for the parent and is supported and adopted by the bidding entity, demonstrated by the inclusion in the CRP of a statement that this will apply to the bidding entity
- the environmental measures set out are stated to be able to be applied by the bidding entity when performing the relevant contract
- the CRP is published on the bidding entity's website

Bidding entities must take steps to ensure they have their own CRP as soon as reasonably practicable and should note that the ability to rely on a parent organisation's CRP may only be a temporary measure to satisfy this particular condition of participation.

The CRP should be updated regularly (at least annually) and published and clearly signposted on the supplier's UK website. It should be approved by a director (or equivalent senior leadership) within the supplier's organisation to demonstrate a clear commitment to emissions reduction at the highest level. Suppliers may wish to adopt the objectives of the CRP within their strategic plans.

⁹ 'Bidding supplier' or 'bidding entity' means, for the purpose of this guidance, the organisation with whom the Contracting Authority will enter into a contract if it is successful.

¹⁰ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67b716f078dd6cacb71c6a87/2025-02-05_PPN_006_Guidance_on_taking_account_of_carbon_reduction_plans_-_adopting_and_applying_conditions_of_participation.docx.pdf

A template for the CRP is set out below. Please complete and publish your CRP in accordance with the reporting standard published alongside this PPN.

Carbon Reduction Plan template

Supplier name	Believ Limited
Publication date	08/04/2025

Commitment to achieving net zero

Believ Limited is committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

Baseline emissions footprint

Baseline emissions are a record of the greenhouse gases that have been produced in the past and were produced prior to the introduction of any strategies to reduce emissions. Baseline emissions are the reference point against which emissions reduction can be measured.

Baseline year: 2022
Additional details relating to the baseline emissions calculations:

The emissions calculations have been made using client-supplied activity data, with assumed full disclosure of all relevant and necessary information.

Baseline year emissions:

Emissions	Total (tCO2e)
Scope 1	1.95
Scope 2	20.77
Scope 3 (included sources)	80.53
Total emissions	103.25

Current emissions reporting

Reporting year: 2023

Emissions	TOTAL (tCO2e)
Scope 1	0.49
Scope 2	7.94
Scope 3 (included sources)	48.86
Total emissions	57.28

Emissions reduction targets

In order to continue our progress to achieving net zero, we have adopted the following carbon reduction targets.

We plan for carbon emissions to decrease over the next five years to 28.64 tCO2e by 2030. This is a reduction of 50%.

Carbon reduction projects

Completed carbon reduction initiatives

The following environmental management measures and projects have been completed or implemented since the 2022 baseline. The carbon emission reduction achieved by these schemes equate to 49.61 tCO₂e, a 48.04% reduction against the 2022 baseline and the measures will be in effect when performing the contract.

Scope 1: Direct Emissions

Mains Gas Usage – 1.95 tCO₂e in 2022 - Downsizing of office, more energy efficient building (i.e. insulation etc.) to reduce overall emissions. Introduction of more hybrid/flexible working to encourage less office energy usage. **Already achieved reduction of 1.46 tCO₂e in 2023, now 0.49 tCO₂e for 2023.**

Scope 2: Indirect Emissions from Purchased Energy

Total Organisation Energy Usage on Site - 20.77 tCO₂e in 2022 (20% of total emissions) - Downsize from large shared Liberty Global office. Introduction of more hybrid/flexible working to encourage less office energy usage. Automatic timer lighting (off/on). Staff instructions on energy saving etiquette around the office and meeting rooms. **Already achieved a significant emissions reduction of 12.83 tCO₂e in 2023, now 7.94 tCO₂e for 2023.**

Battery Storage Systems: Implement battery storage solutions to store renewable energy and use it during peak times or when renewable generation is low at chargepoint sites. We have already sourced a partner for this

On-site Renewable Energy: Install solar panels or small wind turbines at charging stations and company facilities to generate renewable energy and reduce reliance on grid electricity.

Scope 3: Indirect Emissions from Value Chain

Staff Commuting - 28.74 tCO₂e in 2022 (27% of total emissions) Believ introduced commuting guidelines and took a more hybrid/remote approach to working for all contracts. We have a Cycleto-work scheme initiative. Most staff cycle, bus or train to work as part of a lower emission commute. **This significantly reduced our emissions in 2023, reducing them by 17.66 tCO₂e, now 5.5 tCO₂e for 2023.**

Business Travel - 23.20 tCO₂e in 2022 (22% of total emissions). Believ introduced a new standard policy on travel limitations and guidelines as well as limits on expenses. We also took a more hybrid/remote approach to meetings to reduce associated travel emissions. Less long-haul trips abroad were required. **This significantly reduced our emissions in 2023, reducing them by 17.66 tCO₂e, now 5.5 tCO₂e for 2023.**

Total Organisation Energy Usage Working From Home –We plan to counteract this up until 2030 by educating employees around energy saving practices and installations within the home as well as insulation that can help reduce energy usage.

Staff Vehicle Electrification: We have started encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles by staff members through our EV salary sacrifice scheme via Tusker. This will help to replace staff

owned fossil fuel-powered vehicles with electric vehicles, reducing associated commuting and business travel emissions.

Inbound Deliveries - We will also be working with our delivery partners and subcontractors to ensure that our inbound deliveries are delivered in large batches to reduce the total number of trips and overall *associated CO₂ emissions*. This currently stands at 4.6 tCO₂e in 2023.

Organisation water usage is an area we will be targeting through the investigation/installation of reduced water flow taps in the kitchen and bathrooms. However, as we grow as a company it is predicted that these figures may rise. Therefore, intensity per employee may be needed in calculating associated reductions.

We have utilised the Carbon Neutral Britain, Woodland Fund, to offset all emissions so far. Through the Carbon Neutral Britain Woodland Fund™, we have offset our total carbon emissions through internationally certified carbon offsetting projects. Certified via the Verra – Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), the Gold Standard – Voluntary Emission Reductions (VER) or the United Nations – Certified Emission Reductions (CER) programmes, the projects have also been selected based on their direct and indirect impact around the world – not just in offsetting, but also in supporting education, employment and clean water, as well as having net positive impact on the local wildlife and ecology.

Future carbon reduction initiatives

In the future we hope to implement further measures such as:

Scope 1: Direct Emissions

- ✓ **Energy Efficiency in Operations:** Continue to optimise the energy use of company offices through further investment in energy-efficient equipment such as *LED lighting, smart thermostats, and energy-efficient HVAC systems*.
- ✓ **Potential for onsite battery storage or renewable energy such as solar panels.** However, this will depend on office development and viability.

Scope 2: Indirect Emissions from Purchased Energy

- ✓ **Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs):** Believ plans to enter into PPAs with renewable energy providers to secure a long-term supply of clean energy for operations. Part of a wider company strategy with significant funding from Liberty Global, will help to reduce **Well-to-Tank** emissions and distribution & transmission losses.

Scope 3: Indirect Emissions from Value Chain

- ✓ **Sustainable Charging Equipment:** Believ will continuously improve in sourcing and using charging equipment and infrastructure that is designed for energy efficiency and has lower carbon footprints.
- ✓ **Lifecycle Management:** Believ will ensure that charging stations and equipment are improved in terms of their longevity, easy maintenance, and recyclability to allow for lower emissions within their product lifecycle and associated civils emissions.
- ✓ **Waste Reduction:** Believ will ensure that we continue to recycle all waste materials and ensure that our supply chain is recycling/re-using materials where possible.

- ✓ **Employee Travel Policies:** Promote virtual meetings, telecommuting, and the use of public transport or electric vehicles for business travel.
- ✓ **Fleet Electrification:** We expect all of our subcontractors to have fully electric fleets by 2035. *VMO2 will have a fully electric fleet by 2030 and Volker Highways by 2035 as part of their commitments.*

Declaration and sign off

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been completed in accordance with PPN 006 and associated guidance and reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans.

Emissions have been reported and recorded in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the GHG Reporting Protocol corporate standard¹¹ and uses the appropriate government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting.¹²

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been reported in accordance with SECR requirements (where required), and the required subset of Scope 3 emissions have been reported in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.¹⁵

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been reviewed and signed off by the board of directors (or equivalent management body).

Signed on behalf of the supplier:



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Date:08/04/2025.....

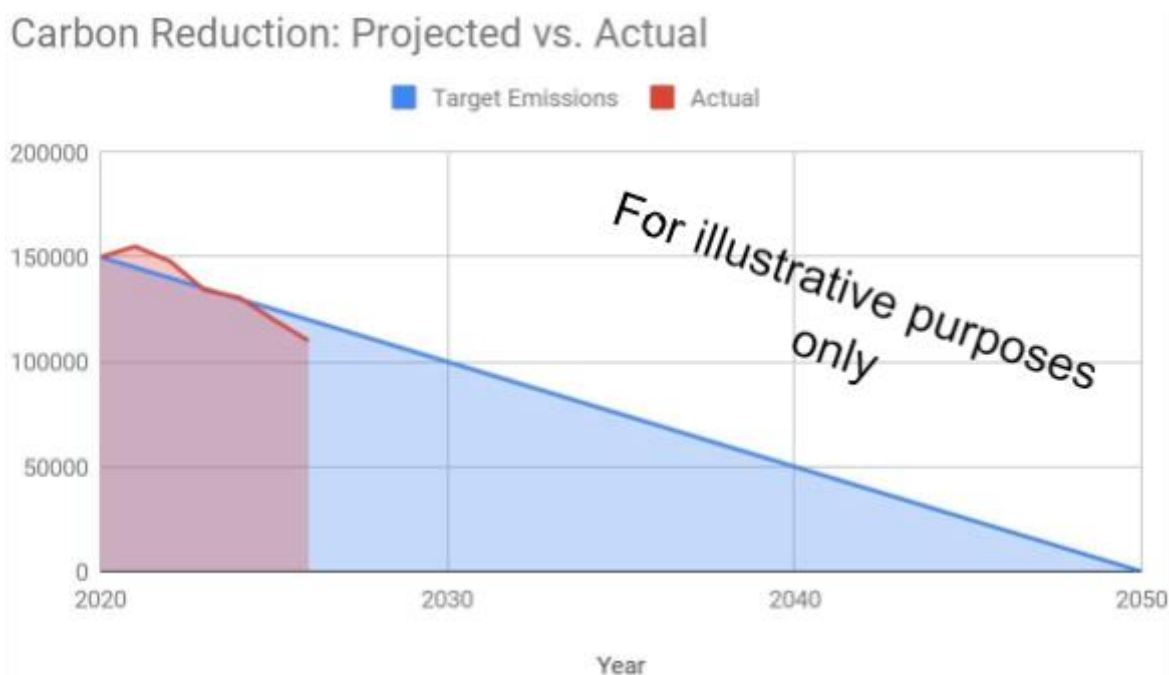
Annex – Guidance notes

- Please provide details of your organisation's baseline emissions. If your organisation has not previously assessed or reported emissions, please state this and use your first reporting period as your baseline.

¹¹ <https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard>

¹² www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting ¹⁵
<https://ghgprotocol.org/standards/scope-3-standard>

- Under **Additional details relating to the baseline emissions calculations**, please add details of your baseline emissions as required: for example, that it is a historic baseline which deviates from the requirements under this measure (e.g. no prior Scope 3 emissions reporting); that there had been no previous reporting; or that you have created a new baseline due to substantial organisational change or restructuring.
- Under the heading **Emissions reduction targets**, if your organisation already has emissions reduction targets, please give those targets. If your organisation had no previous emissions reduction commitment, or if this is your organisation's first carbon footprint, please provide targets for your organisation. You may want to show progress against your targets in a graph, like the one show below:



- Under the heading **Completed carbon reduction initiatives**, please provide brief details of some of your completed carbon reduction projects. This is for information only. This may include environmental management measures such as certification schemes like ISO14001 or PAS 2060, signing up to SBTi or specific measures you have taken such as: the adoption of LED/PIR lighting controls, changes to policy resulting in a reduction in company travel and flights or the electrification of the company fleet.
- Under the heading **Future carbon reduction initiatives**, please provide brief details of some of your likely/proposed future carbon reduction projects, if any. This is for information only.