# GRI-302, 305 - based combined report 2023

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**SoftServe**
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softserve

# Total fuel consumption and Scope 1 GHG Emissions

## Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources and total natural gas consumption

Calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol using the calculation tools available here https://ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools .

The report on Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions reflects $CO_2$ emitted by the fuel combustion on site such as gas boilers, fleet vehicles and air-conditioning leaks[1].

On-site fuel combustion amounts to $m^3$ of natural gas consumed[2].

| Stationary fuel consumption | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fuel** | **Places** | **Quantity** | **Units** | **tCO2e** | **Index** | **Units** |
| Natural gas | Ukraine | 273380 | $m^3$ | **517** | diff | $t/m^3$ |
| Diesel | Ukraine | 22613 | l | **66** | diff | t/l |
| Total | | | | **583** | | |

Scope 1 emissions **decreased by 17%** compared to 2022.

[1] **Fleet vehicles are excluded due to inapplicability, air-conditioning leaks were not measured in 2023.**
[2] **Data taken from gas meters installed by the provider in the offices occupied by SoftServe.**

# Electricity consumption and Scope 2 GHG Emissions

## Electricity consumption and Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy

Calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol based on the [electricityMap | Live $CO_2$ emissions of electricity consumption] data on $CO_2$ emission indexes.
The report on Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions reflects indirect $CO_2$ emissions from electricity purchased and used by the organization.


***"Climate change continues to exacerbate the frequency and severity of natural disasters affecting more than 39 million people."***

**The UN**

Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy are calculated on the basis of electricity consumed[3].

| Electricity consumed | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Place** | **Quantity** | **Units** | **$tCO_2e$** | **Index** | **Units** |
| Ukraine | 4708175 | kWh | 860 | diff | t/kWh |
| Poland | 430572 | kWh | 331 | diff | t/kWh |
| Bulgaria | 270717 | kWh | 104 | 0,000384 | t/kWh |
| Heating, hot water, air-conditioning & ventilation | | | | | |
| | 2795220 | kWh | 727 | diff | t/kWh |
| Total | **8204684** | kWh | **2022** | | |

Scope 2 emissions **increased by 1%** compared to 2022.

Scope 1&2 emissions **decreased by 3%** compared to 2022.

[3] **Scope: Ukrainian, Polish, Bulgarian development centers. Other offices are excluded of the scope due to unavailability of data.**

# Energy consumption outside of the organization and Scope 3 GHG Emissions

## Energy consumption outside of SoftServe and indirect emissions a company is responsible for outside of its own activities (value chain emissions)

Calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol.

The report on Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions reflects indirect $CO_2$ emissions from purchased goods and services, capital goods, upstream leased assets, waste generated in operations and business trips (BTs).


***"An effective corporate climate change strategy requires a detailed understanding of a company's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions."***

***The GHG Protocol***

| Indirect emissions | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Place** | **Quantity** | **Units** | **$tCO_2e$** | **Index** | **Units** |
| Purchased goods and services | Spend based method | USD | 2477 | diff | t/USD |
| Capital goods | 11166 | items | | diff | t/ items |
| | Spend based method | USD | 1890 | diff | t/USD |
| Fuel- and energy-related activities | 273380 | $m^3$ | | 0.2630 | kg / $m^3$ |
| | 22613 | l | | 0.6261 | kg /liter |
| | 5409465 | kWh | 136 | diff | kg /kWh |
| Waste generated in operations | 199 | t | | diff | t/t |
| | Spend based method | USD | 333 | 10.989 | kg/USD |
| Business travel | 1620443 | km | | diff | t/km |
| | Spend based method | USD | 261 | diff | t/USD |
| Upstream leased assets | 9281 | $m^2$ | 267 | 28.75 | kg /$m^2$ |
| Total | | | 5364 | | |

# Energy and carbon intensity

## GJ/full-time employees and $CO_2$/full-time employees

Energy intensity is the measure of energy necessary for 1 full-time employee to work.

**39 600 GJ / 9 708 FTEs = 4,079**

Carbon intensity is the measure of $tCO_2$ produced per 1 full-time employee.
The report reflects Carbon Intensity for Scopes 1&2.

**2 605 $tCO_2$ / 9 708 FTEs = 0.268**

Carbon intensity of less than 20% is the top result for non-carbon-free business[4]. Overall carbon intensity of SoftServe has increased compared to 2022. Scope 1&2 carbon intensity has increased by 17%.

[4] **https://bimpactassessment.net/**