Carbon Footprint Appraisal
for
HSJ Information Ltd

Assessment Period:
1st July 2024 – 30th June 2025

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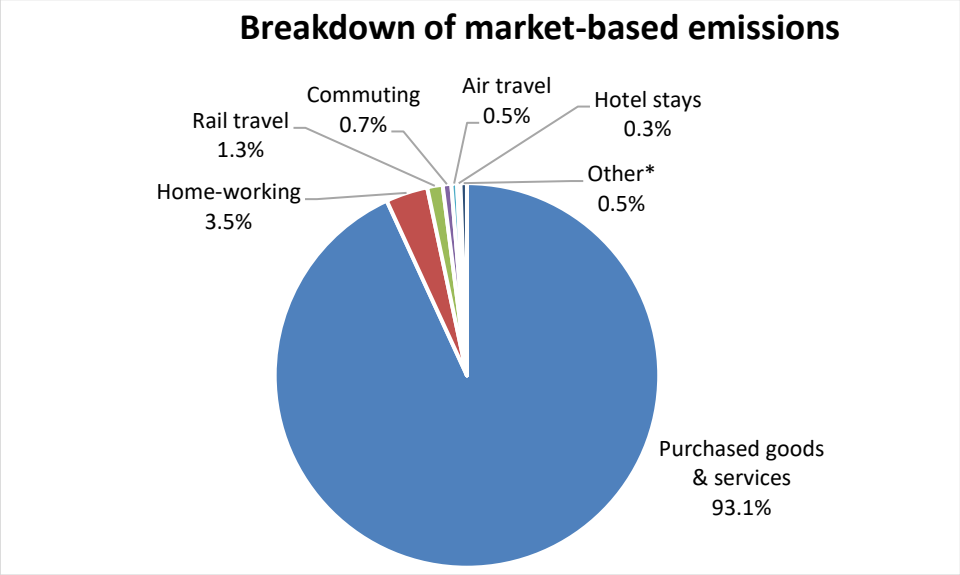
Executive Summary

Current Performance

- → HSJ's total market-based emissions are 1,220.55 tCO_2e (with location-based emissions of 1,224.79 tCO_2e).
- → The most significant emission source is purchased goods & services, accounting for 93.1% of HSJ's market-based carbon footprint.
- → The estimated market-based error margin is significant (+/- 592.47 tCO_2e) due to the estimations and assumptions required with using spend data. Therefore, we recommend it is included in any offsetting of emissions.

Recommendations

- → Improve the accuracy of the purchased goods & services emissions by obtaining supplier-specific data.
- → Obtain electricity and heat submeter data from the building manager.
- → Develop a carbon reduction plan with net zero targets.
- → Offset the GHG emissions produced within this data period to become carbon neutral.



*Other = natural gas, scope 1 & 2 well-to-tank emissions, use of sold products, grey fleet travel, capital goods (IT equipment), electricity consumption, waste and wastewater, refrigerants.

Metric	Location-based	Market-based
Scope 1 & 2 (tCO_2e)	5.70	1.46
Scope 3 (tCO_2e)	1,219.09	1,219.09
Total GHG emission (tCO_2e)	1,224.79	1,220.55
Tonnes of CO_2e per employee	7.20	7.18

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Quality Control

Report issue number:	1.0
Date:	16 September 2025
Calculations completed by:	Georgina Whitlock
Calculations reviewed by:	Stuart Fowler
Report produced by:	Georgina Whitlock
Report reviewed by:	Stuart Fowler
Director approval:	Dr. Wendy Buckley

1. Introduction

1.1. Company Overview

HSJ Information Ltd (HSJ) is a leading provider of mission-critical data, information, events and advisory solutions across the NHS, pharmaceuticals, med-tech and life sciences sectors. HSJ has an office in London and a workforce of approximately 170 staff.

HSJ was formerly a subsidiary of Wilmington plc and was sold in June 2024. Due to the divestment of HSJ from Wilmington Group and the transition to different systems etc., only 6 months of data was available for some datasets.

1.2. Goals & objectives

HSJ is in the process of setting science-based targets for GHG reduction.

1.3. Data supplied for the Carbon Footprint Appraisal

A summary of the data supplied by HSJ for the appraisal can be provided on request.

1.4. Methodology for the Carbon Footprint Appraisal

The methodology document can be downloaded using this link:
https://www.carbonfootprint.com/docs/carbon_footprint_appraisal_-_methodology_document.pdf

1.5. Abbreviations

CO_2e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EV	Electric Vehicle
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ISO	International Standards Organisation
IWA	International Workshop Agreement
km	Kilometres
kWh	Kilowatt Hours
T&D	Transmission & Distribution
WTT	Well-To-Tank

2. Calculation Scope and Accuracy

2.1. Scope of this work

Carbon Footprint has assessed the GHG emissions from **1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025** resulting from the energy consumption at HSJ's facilities and its business transport activities. This is the first assessment HSJ has completed and will therefore form the base year for future assessments to be compared against.

2.2. Organisational & reporting boundaries

Figure 1 shows the full boundaries of the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate and Value Chain Standards*. The organisation has accounted for all quantified GHG emissions and/or removals from facilities over which it has **operational** control. This assessment covers the reporting boundaries shown in Table 1, in line with the GHG Protocol.

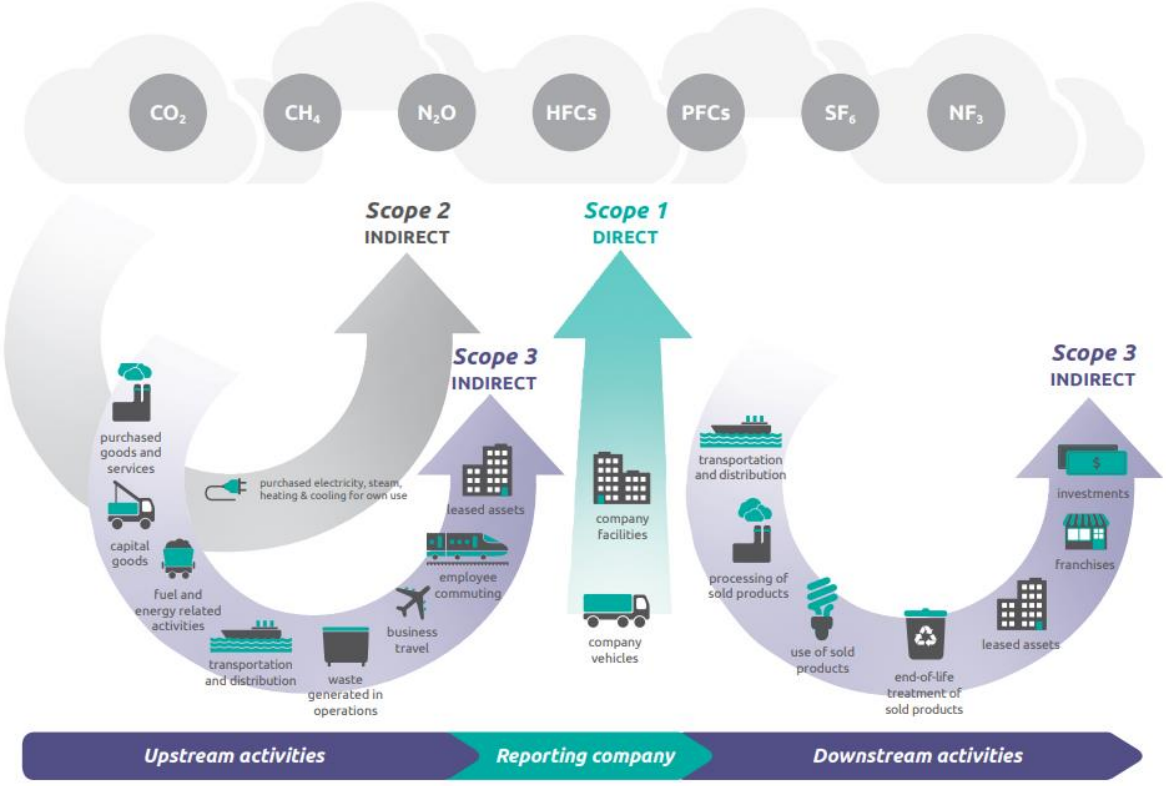

Figure 1: Overview of emissions scopes (GHG Protocol - Scope 3 Calculation Guidance v1.0 - 2013)

Table 1: HSJ's GHG Assessment boundary based on the GHG Protocol

(All green rows have been included in this assessment; all grey rows are not applicable; orange rows have been excluded)

Scope	Activity	Completion Status
1	Electricity, heat or steam generated on-site	Not relevant
1	On-site fuel use	Complete
1	Company owned vehicles	Not relevant
1	Fugitive emissions (incl. refrigerant gases)	Complete
2	Consumption of purchased electricity, heat steam and cooling	Complete
3	1. Purchased goods and services	Complete
3	2. Capital goods	Complete
3	3. Fuel- and energy related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	Complete
3	4. Upstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant
3	5. Waste generated in operations	Complete
3	6. Business travel (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	Complete
3	7. Employee commuting	Complete
3	8. Upstream leased assets	Not relevant
3	9. Downstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant
3	10. Processing of sold products	Not relevant
3	11. Use of sold products	Complete
3	12. End-of-life treatment of sold products	Not relevant
3	13. Downstream leased assets	Not relevant
3	14. Franchises	Not relevant
3	15. Investments	Not relevant

2.3. Calculation uncertainty assessment & materiality

The result of a carbon footprint calculation varies in accuracy depending on the data set provided. The more accurate the data supplied, the more accurate the final result. Materiality is determined by the percentage contribution of each element to the overall footprint. Based on the accuracy of the data provided (Table 2), a simple uncertainty analysis has been used to estimate the potential error margin for the appraisal results.

Table 2: Assessment accuracy, materiality and simple error analysis

Emission Source	Data source / comments	Materiality	Uncertainty	Market-based Error Margin (tCO_2e)
Purchased goods & services ***– spend data***	Spend data provided for 7.5 months of FY25. Suppliers were assigned a SIC code based on company number and Companies House data. A SIC code was not obtained for 2% of provided spend data, therefore this was estimated using the existing data. GHG emissions were calculated using Defra 2022 factors (published 2025). The emissions results were then extrapolated to estimate the missing 4.5 months of spend data.	Very High (>40%)	50%	568.43
Home-working	Staff survey. Very high response rate of 85% (144 out of 170). Data was extrapolated to cover missing responses.	Low (1-5%)	50%	21.54
Rail travel	Cost and distance data provided from Click Travel report for 6 months (1st January to 30th June 2025). Data was extrapolated to estimate missing 6 months. Distance assumptions made for travelcards: Zone 1-4 = 15km Zone 1-6 = 25km	Very Low (<1%)	5%	0.80
Use of sold products	Modelling carried out based on number of users/subscribers, estimated duration and frequency of use, average power rating of user devices and routers.	Very Low (<1%)	50%	0.67
Flights	Departure and destination airports provided from Click Travel report for 6 months (1st January to 30th June 2025). Data was extrapolated to estimate missing 6 months.	Very Low (<1%)	5%	0.30
Hotel Stays	Hotel location and number of nights provided from Click Travel report for 6 months (1st January to 30th June 2025). Data was extrapolated to estimate missing 6 months.	Very Low (<1%)	5%	0.18

Emission Source	Data source / comments	Materiality	Uncertainty	Market-based Error Margin (tCO_2e)
Natural Gas	Estimated using HSJ's floor area and the kWh/m^2 energy intensity for the building (Aldgate Tower). A 75:25 ratio for electricity and gas has been assumed based on Better Building Partnership benchmarks for air-conditioned offices.	Very Low (<1%)	10%	0.17
Electricity (Market-Based)	Estimated using HSJ's floor area and the kWh/m^2 energy intensity for the building (Aldgate Tower). A 75:25 ratio for electricity and gas has been assumed based on Better Building Partnership benchmarks for air-conditioned offices. Documentation shows the building is on 100% renewable electricity supply.	Very Low (<1%)	10%	0.16
Commuting	Staff survey. Very high response rate of 85% (144 out of 170). Data was extrapolated to cover missing responses.	Very Low (<1%)	1%	0.09
Capital goods (IT equipment)	Details provided on quantity and type of equipment purchased during the period.	Very Low (<1%)	10%	0.06
Grey fleet travel	Mileage and vehicle details provided.	Very Low (<1%)	5%	0.05
Waste	**Office waste:** estimated based on assuming 200 kg per person per year. Assumed 70% is recycled and the remainder is incinerated. (Ref: https://www.sustainabilityexchange.ac.uk/files/green_office_guide_1.pdf). **Event waste:** estimated based on assuming 1.89 kg per delegate per event (ref: https://meetgreen.com/2019/11/cost-savings-of-going-green).	Very Low (<1%)	10%	0.02
Paper	Quantity of paper provided from purchase records. It was assumed that paper was 80 gsm and card was 160 gsm.	Very Low (<1%)	10%	0.01
Water	Estimated based on HSJ's floor area and the Better Buildings Partnership's office benchmark (298 litres/m^2/year).	Very Low (<1%)	10%	<0.01
Wastewater	Estimated based on HSJ's floor area and the Better Buildings Partnership's office benchmark (298 litres/m^2/year). It was assumed that 95% of supply is returned as wastewater.	Very Low (<1%)	10%	<0.01
Refrigerants	No data provided. Assumed zero top ups.	Very Low (<1%)	10%	<0.01
Total			**+/- 48.5%**	**+/- 592.47**

3. Carbon Footprint Results

3.1. Summary of results

The total location-based carbon footprint for HSJ for the period ending 30th June 2025 is 1,224.79 tonnes CO_2e, and the market-based total is 1,220.55 tonnes CO_2e.

Table 3: Results of HSJ's carbon footprint assessment by scope and GHG Protocol emission categories

Scope	Emission Source	Location-Based (tCO_2e)	Market-Based (tCO_2e)
1	Natural Gas	1.46	1.46
1	Refrigerants	0.00	0.00
1	**Scope 1 Total**	**1.46**	**1.46**
2	Electricity	4.24	0.00
2	**Scope 2 Total**	**4.24**	**0.00**
3.1	Purchased goods & services – spend data	1,136.87	1,136.87
3.1	Paper	0.06	0.06
3.1	Water	0.02	0.02
3.2	Capital goods (IT equipment)	0.60	0.60
3.3	Scopes 1 and 2 WTT emissions	1.34	1.34
3.3	Electricity transmission & distribution	0.54	0.54
3.5	Waste	0.22	0.22
3.5	Wastewater	0.01	0.01
3.6	Rail travel	15.82	15.82
3.6	Flights	5.83	5.83
3.6	Hotel Stays	3.45	3.45
3.6	Grey fleet travel	1.08	1.08
3.7	Home-working	43.08	43.08
3.7	Commuting	8.83	8.83
3.11	Use of sold products	1.34	1.34
3	**Scope 3 Total**	**1,219.09**	**1,219.09**
All	**Tonnes of CO_2e**	**1,224.79**	**1,220.55**
All	**Tonnes of CO_2e per employee**	**7.20**	**7.18**

A full breakdown of emissions by source has been provided in Annex A.

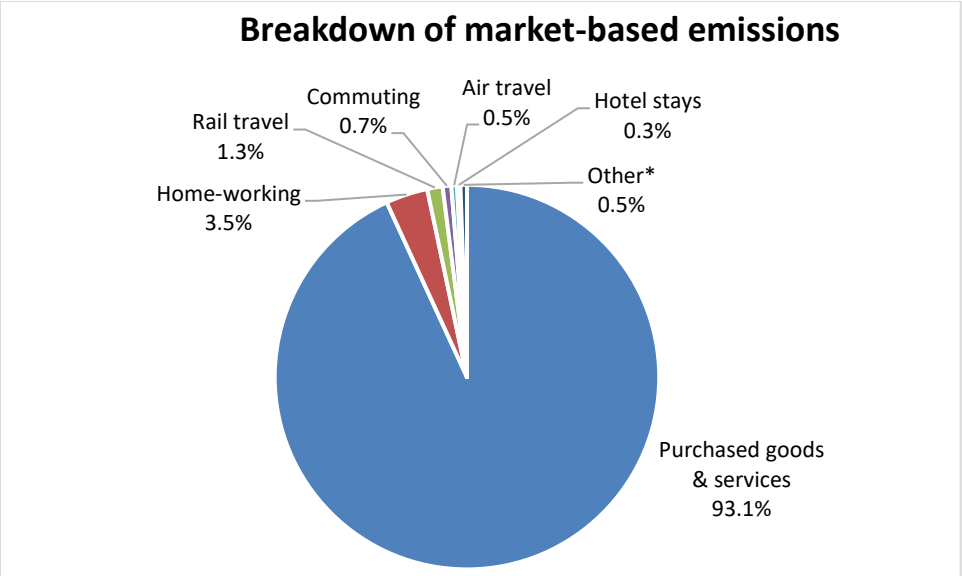

Figure 2: Percentage contribution of each element of HSJ's market-based carbon footprint

*Other = natural gas, scope 1 & 2 well-to-tank emissions, use of sold products, grey fleet travel, capital goods (IT equipment), electricity consumption, waste and wastewater, refrigerants.

3.2. Emissions from purchased goods & services (PG&S)

The GHG emissions associated with HSJ's purchased goods & services for 2024/25 were assessed largely with spend data (Table 4). Paper and water purchases were assessed using activity data, however these only account for less than 1% of the total purchased goods & services emissions.

The largest contributors to HSJ's supply chain emissions are "computer programming, consultancy and related services" and "information services" (Table 4). **HSJ should focus on engaging the top suppliers within these two sectors in order to obtain supplier-specific carbon intensity data to improve the data accuracy of future assessments.**

Table 4: Breakdown of GHG emissions from Purchased Goods & Services

SIC Group	Section	Sector Summary	PG&S Annual Spend (£)	GHG emissions (tCO_2e)
62	**J**	Computer programming, consultancy and related services	1,833,274	215.69
63	**J**	Information services	633,600	126.76
82	**N**	Office administrative, office support and other business support services	464,490	94.01
46	**G**	Wholesale trade services, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16,792	65.41
90	**R**	Creative, arts and entertainment services	70,026	31.49
74	**M**	Other professional, scientific and technical services	190,603	28.73
55	**I**	Accommodation services	99,340	24.78
70	**M**	Services of head offices; management consulting services	172,062	20.31
68.1-2	**L**	Buying and selling of own real estate: renting and operating of own or leased real estate, excluding imputed rent	368,703	12.88
18	**C**	Printing and recording services	29,144	12.14
78	**N**	Employment services	194,542	11.89
94	**S**	Services furnished by membership organisations	60,804	10.73
73	**M**	Advertising and market research services	70,307	7.13
68.3	**L**	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis	65,369	5.85

SIC Group	Section	Sector Summary	PG&S Annual Spend (£)	GHG emissions (tCO_2e)
69.1	**M**	Legal activities	99,821	5.17
69.2	**M**	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities: tax consultancy	57,487	3.95
65.1-2	**K**	Insurance & Reinsurance	39,777	3.26
72	**M**	Scientific research and development services	14,296	2.75
86	**Q**	Human health services	11,188	2.40
56	**I**	Food and beverage serving services	7,202	2.10
84	**O**	Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security	7,750	2.06
59	**J**	Motion picture, video and television programme production services, sound recording and music publishing	16,064	1.97
47	**G**	Retail trade services, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,810	1.90
58	**J**	Publishing services	16,462	1.85
93	**R**	Sporting services and amusement and recreation services	4,800	1.18
77	**N**	Rental and leasing services	7,389	1.11
96	**S**	Other personal services	10,000	0.91
64	**K**	Financial services, except insurance and pension funding	4856	0.46
32	**C**	Other manufactured goods	215	0.15
61	**J**	Telecommunications services	1,075	0.12
53	**H**	Postal and courier services	275	0.07
Sub-Total		**Known spend data (7.5 months)**	**£4,573,521**	**699.23**
Sub-Total		**Estimation for unknown spend data**		**437.64**
Sub-Total		**Paper and water data**		**0.07**
Total				**1,136.94**

4. Benchmarking

4.1. Base year emissions

This is the first year HSJ has assessed its carbon footprint and will therefore act as the base year for future assessments to be compared against. A summary of the carbon footprint results can be seen in section 3.1.

Carbon Footprint recommends that organisations use the base-year GHG inventory as a benchmark to measure against. When using the base-year GHG inventory as a benchmark, organisations can set realistic reduction targets and measure their progress year on year. This can also provide excellent marketing opportunities, where real figures can demonstrate your commitment towards helping fight climate change.

4.2. External Publication and Benchmarking of Your Carbon Footprint

We strongly encourage you now to **publish your carbon footprint results on Carbon Database Initiative (CaDI)** – our new global platform. Follow this link to grant us permission to publish your results automatically.

CaDI

https://carbondi.com/

External publication demonstrates your commitment to carbon management and to responsible transparency. Your results will also be endorsed on CaDI as 'Verified' for additional peace of mind for you and viewers of the data.

Using CaDI, you can also search other organisations that have reported their emissions to benchmark your performance. Many companies report Scope 1 & 2 emissions for comparison against others as elements included in Scope 3 can vary greatly. The table below summarises the emissions across these scopes, along with intensity metrics to help your benchmarking.

Table 5: HSJ's benchmarked GHG emissions

Year/Element	Location-based	Market-based
Total number of employees	170	
Tonnes of CO_2e	**1,224.79**	**1,220.55**
Tonnes of CO_2e per employee	**7.20**	**7.18**
Scope 1 & 2 Emissions		
Tonnes of CO_2e	**5.70**	**1.46**
Tonnes of CO_2e per employee	**0.03**	**0.01**

5. Conclusion

HSJ, in conjunction with Carbon Footprint Ltd, has assessed its carbon footprint.

By achieving this HSJ has qualified to use the Carbon Footprint Standard branding. This can be used on all marketing materials, including website and customer tender documents, to demonstrate your carbon management achievements.

6. Recommendations

6.1. Carbon & sustainability targets

6.1.1. Improving the accuracy of future carbon footprint assessments

The estimated overall error margin is +/- 48.5% (which represents +/- 592.47 tCO_2e of the total assessed emissions). To improve the accuracy of future assessments, we recommend the following:

- Obtain electricity and heat submeter data from the building manager.
- Obtain supplier-specific data for top suppliers in carbon-intensive sectors.

6.1.2 Target setting for net zero

HSJ should set reduction targets. Many organisations are now setting targets based on typical mid-term and longer terms goals to reach net zero (ISO's International Workshop Agreement on Net Zero Guidance - IWA 42:2022[1]):

- A 50% reduction in emissions per £M turnover/employee by 2030.
- A 90% reduction in emissions per £M turnover/employee by 2045.

All targets set should be reviewed regularly and amended accordingly (i.e. target increased if it is met ahead of schedule). A clear roadmap for individual emissions sources should be in place. This will ensure the strategy for reducing CO_2e emissions and tracking toward a net zero target is appropriate for the business.

A hyperlink to Carbon Footprint Ltd's whitepaper on target setting can be found below:
https://www.carbonfootprint.com/docs/2021_12_cfp_practical_target_setting_-_white_paper_v10.pdf.

6.2. Reducing emissions

To reduce GHG emissions, we recommend the following:

- Implement a procurement policy that requires suppliers to have carbon reduction plans in place.
- Educate and encourage employees to reduce energy wastage in the office and at home.
- Investigate what your building owners' plans and targets are for moving away from gas-powered heating to more sustainable alternatives.
- To extend the life of your computing hardware, aim to purchase models with sufficient RAM and modern components (there are available databases such as ENERGY STAR that highlight more efficient models). Consider purchasing refurbished or easily repairable models to avoid purchasing new appliances.

[1] ISO - Net Zero Guidelines

6.3. Carbon offsetting

Carbon offsetting provides a practical solution for compensating for emissions that cannot be reduced by supporting projects that achieve an equivalent reduction in carbon dioxide elsewhere.

Global net-zero 2050 targets cannot be met solely through current reduction commitments. This is why the Voluntary Carbon Market exists and the reason why your support of carbon offset projects is vital to bridge the gap.

Projects are categorised as either 'reductions' or 'removals':

- **Reductions**: These projects aim to reduce emissions by preventing them from occurring in the first place. Examples include renewable energy projects and energy efficiency improvements.
- **Removals**: These projects focus on removing existing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Examples include afforestation, reforestation, and carbon capture and storage.

In addition, many projects place a strong emphasis on both social and environmental benefits (satisfying UN Sustainable Development Goals). It's essential to note that global net-zero targets cannot be met solely through emission reductions. Support from the voluntary carbon market through carbon offsets plays a crucial role in reaching these targets.

All Carbon Footprint's projects score highly across the key criteria of additionality, permanence, measurability, and leakage. Increasing numbers of projects are also gaining ICVCM CCP status, reflecting their high integrity.

You can view and compare the ratings of ca. 2,000 project on CRISP – CRISP – Carbon Ratings InSight Platform

Annex A

A full breakdown of HSJ's emission sources is given below. This aligns with the GHG Protocol classification methodology and provides each associated emission source:

Scope	GHG Protocol Emission Category	Emission Source	Location-Based (tCO_2e)	Market-Based (tCO_2e)
1	On-site fuel use	Natural Gas	1.46	1.46
1	Fugitive emissions (incl. refrigerant gases)	Refrigerants	0.00	0.00
1	**Scope 1 Total**		**1.46**	**1.46**
2	Consumption of purchased electricity, heat steam and cooling	Electricity	4.24	0.00
2	**Scope 2 Total**		**4.24**	**0.00**
3.1	1. Purchased goods and services	Spend	1,136.87	1,136.87
		Paper	0.06	0.06
		Water	0.02	0.02
3.2	2. Capital goods	Computing	0.60	0.60
3.3	3. Fuel- and energy related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	Scopes 1 and 2 WTT emissions	1.34	1.34
		Electricity transmission & distribution	0.54	0.54
3.5	5. Waste generated in operations	Waste	0.22	0.22
		Wastewater	0.01	0.01
3.6	6. Business travel	Rail	15.82	15.82
		Flights	5.83	5.83
		Hotel Stays	3.45	3.45
		Grey Fleet (fuel)	1.08	1.08
3.7	7. Employee commuting	Home-working	43.08	43.08
		Commuting	8.83	8.83
3.11	11. Use of sold products	Use of sold products	1.34	1.34
3	**Scope 3 Total**		**1,219.09**	**1,219.09**
All	**Tonnes of CO_2e**		**1,224.79**	**1,220.55**
All	**Tonnes of CO_2e per employee**		**7.20**	**7.18**