

# Carbon Accounting Report 2022

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# Executive summary

This report consists of a detailed analysis of the Greenhouse gases emitted from Cooksongold in the calendar year 2022. The data showcases the current state of the business quantitatively through a total carbon footprint figure as well as the gases emitted specific to activities for the business and the relevant targets specific to the business in order to reach Net Zero.



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# Net Zero Vision

The United Kingdom's current target is to reach Net Zero Greenhouse Gases (GHG) by 2050. We aim to become Net Zero by the year 2030.

In the Paris Agreement of 2015, global governments recognised that warming of the earth must be limited to a well below 2°C increase and ideally not more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

In order to limit this global warming, a significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, such as CO<sub>2</sub>, will be required within a set period.

This explains the purpose for setting targets. This ensures that the amount of greenhouse gas emissions being released into the atmosphere are equal to the amount being removed from it, this results in the significant reduction of the amount of harmful emissions that contribute to climate change. Cooksongold recognise the impact and significance the business holds within the precious metal processing industry. We aim to lead by example and reduce the amount of GHG emissions produced by the business and other companies interconnected with our processes in the wider supply chain.

SwissRe calculated recently that the global economy could be 7-10% smaller in 2050 than now as a result of the cost of climate impacts, as compared to a world that meets the Paris goals (Cran-McGreehin, 2022). This is an economic harm greater than both the Covid-19 pandemic and the 1920s Great Depression.



**We aim to become Net Zero by the year 2030.**

# Principals

The Quality, Health & Safety & Environmental Policy states that “We are committed to the protection of the environment”. As part of this we are working on plans to achieve Net Zero involving all aspects of our business operations. However, the key strategic priority in this area is to provide a complete range of gold and silver bullion products in 100% recycled material. This is because by far the most significant element of the carbon footprint and overall environmental impact of gold and silver processing is generated by the extraction of the metal.

## Impact of Precious Metal Extraction

Key data:

### The Production of 1kg of Mined Gold Generates:

- More than 30 Tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> is produced using current mining processes (World Gold Council reporting)
- 300 times more CO<sub>2</sub> than refining processes (Fritz, B., Aichele, C. & Schmidt)
- More than 2,000 Tonnes of waste material (Earthworks)
- Significant volumes of hazardous materials such as cyanide and mercury

### The Production of 1kg of Mined Silver Generates:

- More than 300kg of CO<sub>2</sub> using current mining processes (J Fernandez & C Klimas)
- 12 times more CO<sub>2</sub> than for refining (Fritz, B., Aichele, C. & Schmidt)

For gold product, switching from mined to recycled material reduces the total carbon footprint by approximately 99% – by far and away the most significant action.

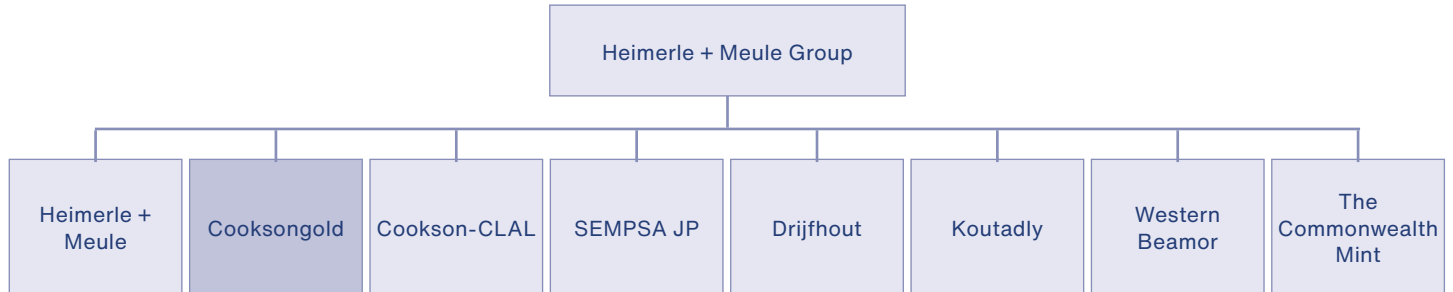
For silver product, switching from mined to recycled material reduces the total carbon footprint by approximately 80%. Less of an impact than gold as silver is extracted frequently as a by-product as opposed to a primary source, but still clearly the most significant action to limit the environmental impact.

Gold and Silver mining often involve significant land disturbance, deforestation, habitat destruction, and the use of harmful chemicals like cyanide and mercury in extraction processes. Recycled gold and silver do not require new mining activities, minimising these environmental impacts. The process of extracting metals from recycled materials generally requires less energy compared to mining and refining virgin ores. This helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions whilst simultaneously mitigating climate change impacts.



# Profile

## Organisational Profile



The Heimerle + Meule Group is one of Europe's largest refiners and processors of precious metals. The Heimerle + Meule Group employs over 750 members of staff at locations in seven countries: Germany, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Spain. The advantage of the precious metals group functioning on an international level helps meet the demand of the customer in an agile environment.

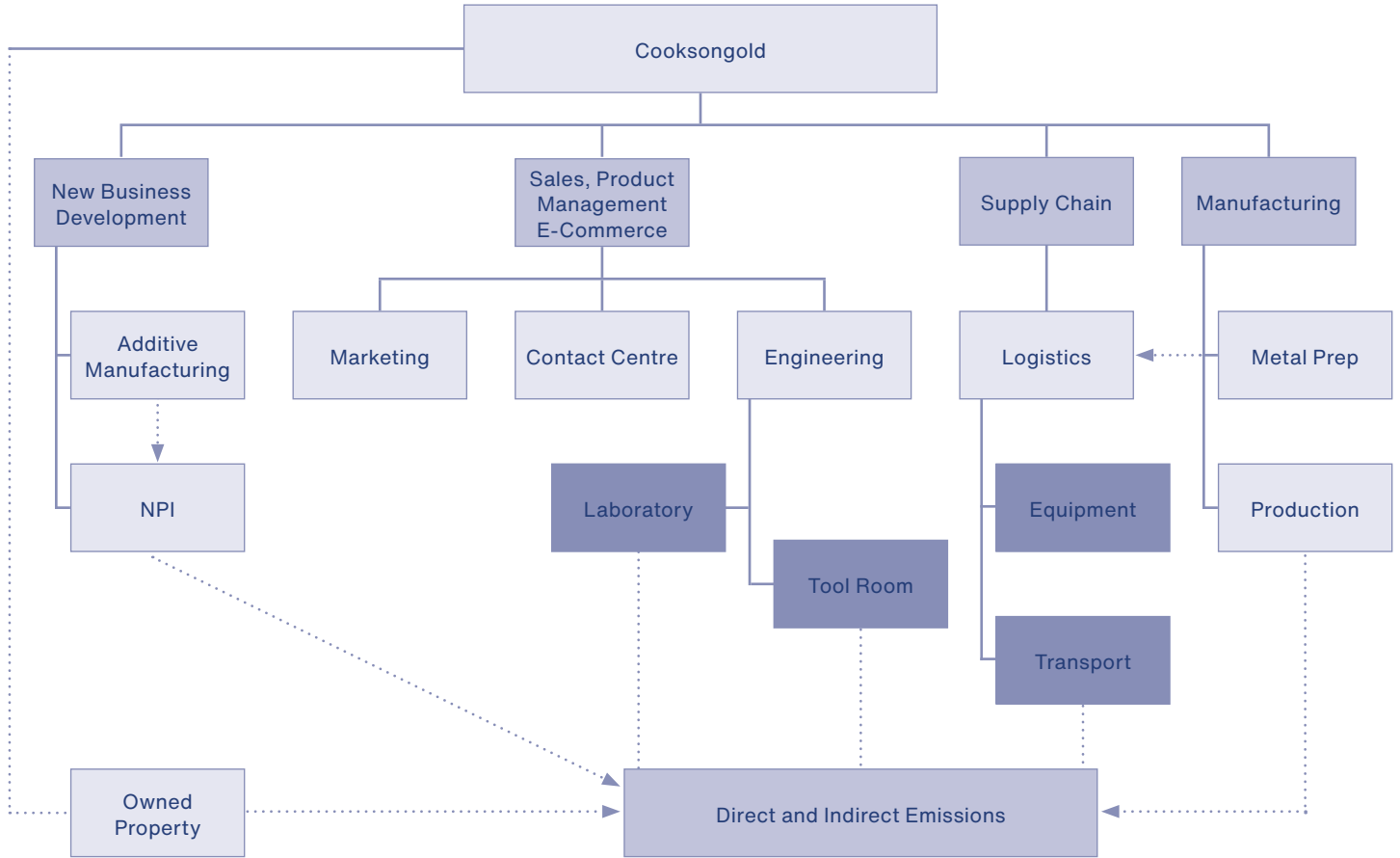
## Products and Services

Cooksongold is the UK's largest one-stop shop for all types of jewellery creators with 20,000 products including a huge stock of silver, gold, palladium and platinum bullion cut to customer requirements as well as most notably: findings, loose and finished chain, gemstones, ring blanks, jewellery making tools, silver clay, beading materials etc.

Alongside a one-stop-shop solution for the jewellery maker, we also offer a range of services; including bespoke manufacturing capabilities, stampings, scrap metal recycling services plus ground-breaking 3D printing in precious metals.

# Profile

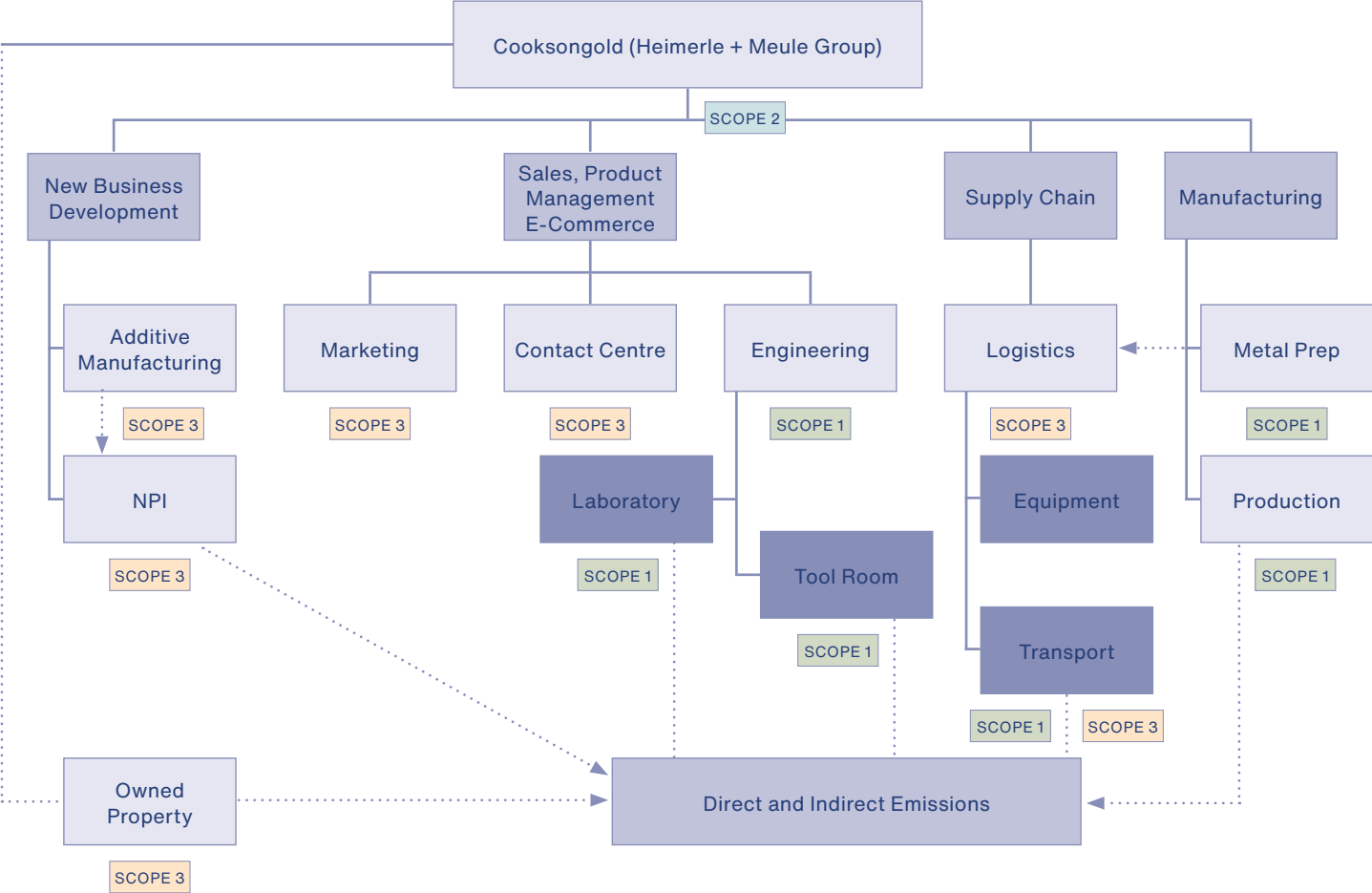
## Company Structure



The company can be divided into notable departments that help optimise operations and processes of the company. The organisational profile spans from high level senior management to factory and warehouse operations. At each level of the business there is a combination of direct and indirect emissions that fall under Scope 1, 2 or 3 emissions.

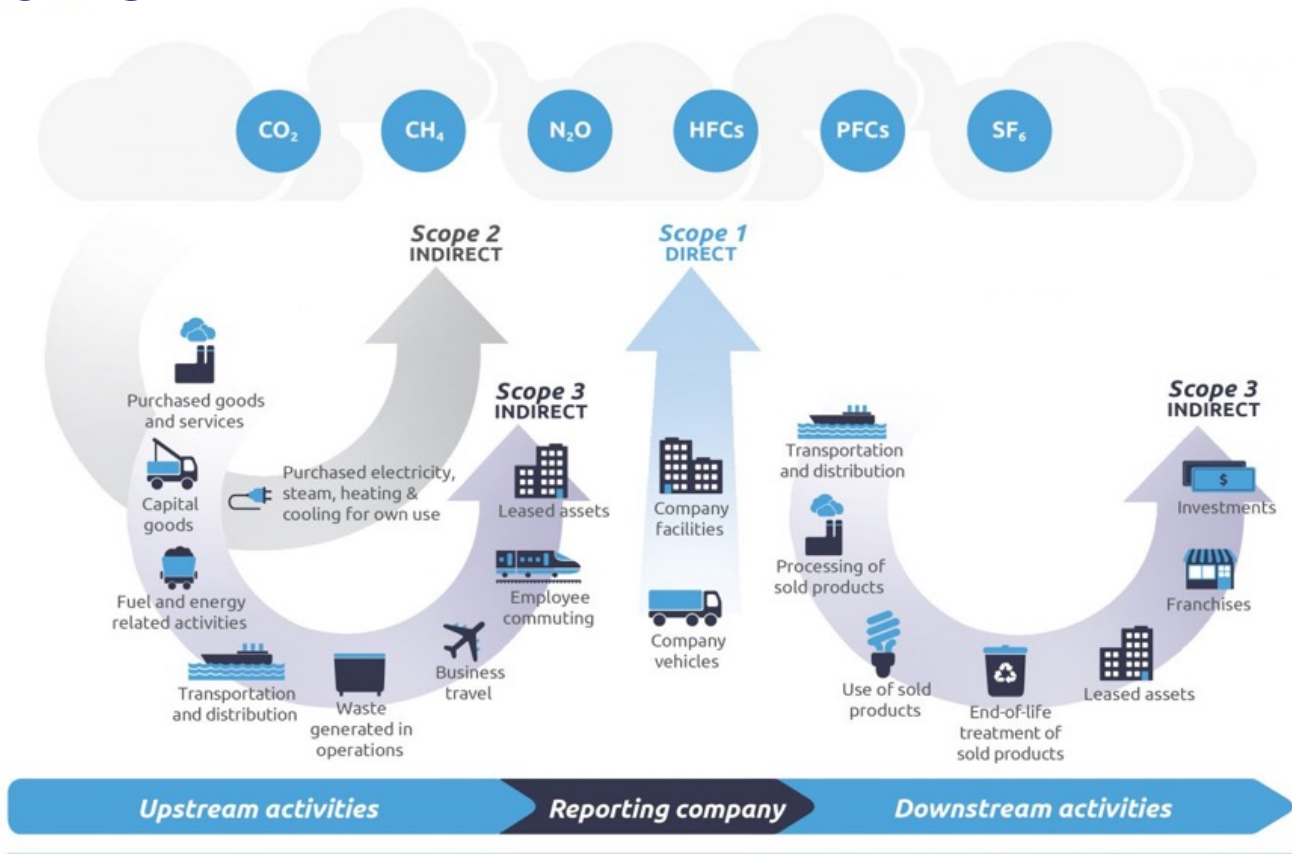
# Profile

## Company Structure





# Profile



Originally sourced from - [ghgprotocol.org](http://ghgprotocol.org)

Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions are categories used to classify greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions based on their sources in an organization’s activities or a product’s life cycle. These categories are part of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, which is a widely recognized standard for measuring and reporting GHG emissions.

Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
<p>Emissions are direct greenhouse gas emissions that occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting entity. These emissions are generated from activities that are directly conducted by the organisation</p>	<p>Emissions are indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, or steam by the reporting organization. In other words, Scope 2 emissions are generated as a result of the electricity and energy the organization uses, even though the emissions occur at the source of electricity generation, not at the organization’s own facilities.</p>	<p>Emissions are all other indirect greenhouse gas emissions that occur in the value chain of the reporting organization. These emissions are a consequence of the organization’s activities but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the organization. Scope 3 emissions are often the most significant and challenging to quantify as they can involve a wide range of activities, suppliers, and processes both upstream and downstream of the reporting entity.</p>

At Cooksongold we take into consideration the impact all of our processes, prioritising the environmental impact each of our in-house processes produce as well as being proactive and highly selective on our third-party relations and suppliers who share similar values on wanting to reduce GHG emissions. Therefore, we have decided to report all the Scopes, including the optional requirement of Scope 3. This is because we believe that to truly reduce the carbon footprint of the business and reach the UK’s target of Net Zero by 2050, we need to consider all the elements on a broader scale. By capturing all the elements which enable the company to operate on a day-to-day basis we’ll be able to best make decisions that consider the environmental impact of the whole business.

# Report Scope

The reporting period of the 2022 emissions data was collected during the beginning of Q1 – End of Q2. This is Cooksongold's second official carbon accounting report capturing data for comparative analysis to previous years.

The data provided is strictly relevant to Cooksongold's CO2 generating activities within the Heimerle + Meule Group. This report intends to increase transparency between the business and customers to ensure that the services we provide help towards a sustainable future. This includes the CO2 impact of the gold and silver material on the environment which is a core element to the business. As well as setting targets internally, that hold all employees accountable to making better choices for the future.

## Platinum Inclusion

This year we have also decided to monitor the ongoing use of platinum due to the increase in production in our product creations and general market demand. The platinum mining can have a carbon intensive environmental impact. By monitoring and understanding the CO2 emissions associated with platinum mining, Cooksongold can assess their supply chain's environmental footprint and take steps to reduce our overall carbon footprint whilst identifying potential risks associated with their supply chain and work with suppliers to implement strategies for mitigating these

### **The Production of 1kg of Mined Platinum Generates:**

- 20.6 tons of CO2 emitted for one kilogram of platinum mined and refined (Bueb and To, 2021)
- Recycling platinum produces about one-twentieth the emissions that mining for platinum does. (That's a 95% reduction.)(Harvey-Walker, 2021)

# Report Profile

This report provides the greenhouse gases emissions emitted by Cooksongold from the 1st January until the 31st of December 2022. The emissions are divided into activities defined by the UK Government's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. This results in proving the overall carbon footprint of the company. Provided from the carbon footprint figure are a set of targets and a roadmap for the business to adhere to reach Net Carbon Neutrality by 2030.

This report adheres to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (this document, a verified guide for companies to use in quantifying and reporting their GHG emissions) to ensure that validity is met throughout the report.

# Sustainability Highlights

Cooksongold has demonstrated a strong and consistent commitment to sustainability by actively identifying and addressing the primary environmental impacts of its business operations. The company has been dedicated to mitigating these impacts as swiftly as possible. Presented are a few of the many changes made

## Mined To Recycled Precious Metals

One of the crucial initial focuses was to offer an extensive range of recycled gold and silver products, thereby circumventing the significant environmental consequences associated with mining activities.

By opting for recycled precious metals, Cooksongold proactively lessens the demand for newly mined resources, which are often linked to ecological disturbances, habitat destruction, and carbon emissions. This approach promotes the conservation of natural resources and reduces the overall ecological footprint of the precious metals industry.

In a remarkable stride towards sustainability, Cooksongold has achieved a ground-breaking milestone over the last 3 years by transitioning all its manufactured gold and silver products to a 100% internally recycled process. This move marks a pioneering achievement within the UK precious metal industry. Not only does this internal recycling process drastically reduce the company's reliance on newly sourced materials, but it also lessens the energy-intensive and environmentally impactful processes involved in extracting and refining raw metals.

Furthermore, Cooksongold's efforts have extended beyond its finished products, with a majority of key components such as chains also being switched to recycled materials. This comprehensive approach reinforces the company's dedication to sustainability and showcases its commitment to fostering positive change in the precious metals sector.



# Sustainability Highlights

## Eco-Friendly Packaging

Cooksongold has embarked on a journey to find sustainable alternatives for our grip-lock seal plastic bags. Our search explored various options, including biodegradable plastics and paper-based materials, but unfortunately, none proved to be a suitable replacement.

However, our dedication led us to a ground-breaking collaboration with EcoPack, a specialist packaging materials supplier, and their UK-based manufacturer, Aldbury Products. Together, we delved into the potential of Glassine as a viable solution for our product range. Glassine is a unique and sustainable material made from translucent, smooth, and grease-resistant paper. It is fully biodegradable, compostable, and recyclable, making it an environmentally-friendly alternative to traditional plastic materials.

To ensure the viability and efficacy of Glassine, rigorous internal and external testing was conducted. The results surpassed our expectations, validating Glassine as a compelling replacement for plastic bags. With this pivotal outcome, we initiated a systematic rollout to eliminate plastic bags wherever possible throughout our operations. The incorporation of Glassine in our packaging not only aligns with our steadfast commitment to sustainability but also addresses the pressing need to reduce plastic waste and its adverse impact on the environment.

Through our partnership with EcoPack and Aldbury Products and the successful integration of Glassine into our packaging solutions, we are not only making strides towards a more sustainable future for Cooksongold, but we are also setting a precedent for the wider industry. Our commitment to eliminating plastic bags in favour of eco-friendly alternatives serves as an inspiration for others to adopt more responsible packaging practices, fostering positive change in the manufacturing industry.

## Insider Made In The UK Awards 2023 Winner

Cooksongold are proud to announce that we were awarded the Sustainable/Ethical Award at the Insider Made In The UK Awards 2023. The awards are a celebration of manufacturing excellence and are attended by representatives from some of the UK's most innovative and pioneering businesses, ranging from SMEs to multinationals. The Sustainable/Ethical award was presented to the company that has demonstrated the greatest commitment, through its products and processes, to forging a sustainable future for their company. As well as making the greatest commitment to reducing the negative impact of manufacturing on the environment. This was achieved through advancing through multiple regional qualifiers before winning the final award in June 2023. This success was due to Cooksongold adopting the practises previously mentioned and more which has resulted in the company setting a positive example for the industry, proving that a transition towards sustainable actions is both feasible and beneficial. This shift contributes to a more circular and eco-friendly approach to manufacturing and consumption, aligning with global sustainability goals and promoting responsible business practises.



# Methodology

This year we are continuing our methodology established from the inaugural year. This is to ensure consistency throughout the data of the report to make informed comparisons in future accounts. To get a precise depiction of the overall carbon footprint of the company, a range of methods were utilised to collect the most accurate data. This included a combination of primary and secondary data sources. To calculate Scope 1 (direct) emissions, internal records from mileage, weights, volumes and energy consumed were utilised to calculate the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> produced. The most common method used was communication with our suppliers of material, transport and other services, etc. These supplied the data of weights and energy consumed for Cooksongold, which is required to help calculate Scope 2 and 3 (indirect) emissions.

As of 2022, Scope 1 and 2 remain mandatory to report if a company falls within certain criteria. This new obligation has been enforced by the Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). The Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) framework will apply to any companies, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs), and groups that surpass at least two of the following three thresholds during the financial year:

- £36 million annual turnover
- £18 million balance sheet total
- 250 employees

Regardless of whether an overseas parent company or group has already published a similar report, businesses meeting the above criteria must comply with the requirement for company or group reporting.

This data is then multiplied by an emissions factor (dependent on the activity) provided by the UK Governments Greenhouse Gas Reporting Conversion Factors (2022). This multiplied value provides a CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent value. The sum of all CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent values from Scope 1, 2 and 3 provides the final Carbon Footprint figure.

Cooksongold has decided to continue to execute a centralised approach to collecting the data within the company. This is to ensure consistency in the data collected and a reduction in the margin of calculation error.

## Collaboration with Coventry University – The Institute of Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering (AME)

Achieving the goal of attaining Net Zero is a journey that necessitates active involvement from numerous stakeholders across our company. We have decided to continue our collaboration with the Institute of Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering (a joint venture between Unipart Powertrain Applications and Coventry University) due to added benefits the relationship to solidify our position as a key player in the environmental landscape. Through their state-of-the-art research and cutting-edge facility, Cooksongold gains invaluable support in verifying carbon accounting results while also contributing to groundbreaking research aimed at standardising carbon accounting practices at a governmental level. The landscape of carbon footprint comprehension is evolving and it is crucial to keep well-informed of these changes. Thanks to our partnership with the AME, we have access to informed information that enable us to optimise our carbon accounting processes.

Our dedication to maintaining a credible and reliable verification process remains resolute, and we intend to persist in exploring this, providing updates on any advancements made. Moreover, we recognise the immense value of input from our stakeholders, and we are committed to actively seeking their perspectives and feedback. Together, we embrace the challenge of creating a more sustainable and environmentally responsible future, driven by transparency, innovation, and meaningful collaboration.

# Justification of Activities

Activity	Why this activity	Collection Source
<b>Scope 1</b>		
Fuel	Significant use of natural gas within the production facilities.	Energy Management™ supplied CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.
Refrigerant	Air conditioning and other cooling units are used to control precious metal alloy production and regulate internal work space.	kg of refrigerant used in AC units from Envtec Services Ltd.
Delivery & Passenger Vehicles	Use of two delivery vans owned by the company that transport goods in the Birmingham area. Also to and from the main Birmingham site and the Hatton Garden store, London. 10 company cars.	Data from company car contracts and van type & mileage.
<b>Scope 2</b>		
UK Electricity	Significant use of supplied electricity within the production facilities and all other departments.	Energy Management™ supplied CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.
<b>Scope 3</b>		
Transmission and Distribution	The amount of electricity lost through the transmission and distribution of electricity from the national grid to the main site.	Data from the National Grid ESO to work out percentage loss.
Water Supply/Water Treatment	The amount of water supplied as well as the amount of the water discharged to sewer. Some used for manufacturing processes.	Meter readings from the supplying water and sewage companies.
Material Use	The company uses a range of materials in its manufactured product. Other materials are consumed in the general running and operation of the business.  A core element of the business is the use of gold and silver material. We have decided to include the impact of this activity as well as the variations of how the material is obtained. However this report does not take into account other fine metals which are used in much smaller amounts	Supply Chain, Manufacturing, Sales and Finance Department's records.

# Justification of Activities

Activity	Why this activity	Collection Source
Waste Disposal	Cooksongold have seriously considered its waste streams and any disposal, which in the main are managed by a third party. It's worth noting that it's inherent within the precious metal industry that all precious metal even at its lowest grade is recovered and recycled.	Data collected from in house data and using Waste Efficiency™.
Business Travel	This activity is divided into two sections; a) Travel for business purposes (Car, Rail, Flights etc. b) Employee commuting to and from site – the mode of transport and distance.	Company Survey's, EGENCIA Travel data.
Freighting Goods	This activity is heavily used within the business; a) Shipping of material and finished products to us for resale from global suppliers. b) Shipping of products to customers both UK and abroad.	In-house Goods Inwards data, Supplier data and outbound Courier data.
Hotel Stay	To capture the GHG emissions for this business activity.	EGENCIA Travel data.

## Base Year

This year (2022) marks Cooksongold's second year of producing the official carbon accounting report. Our journey in carbon reporting commenced in 2021 and will expectantly continue until 2030, the year we anticipate achieving all our Net Zero targets. We have opted to calculate our carbon footprint figures annually to facilitate the establishment of appropriate targets, enabling us to closely monitor greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as we strive to achieve Net Zero status.

Our goal is to align the reporting of our emissions with the financial report of each year, emphasising the significance of carbon emissions as a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) alongside considerations of cost, quality, and delivery. By treating carbon emissions with the same level of importance as other vital aspects of our operations, we underscore our commitment to sustainability and responsible environmental stewardship.



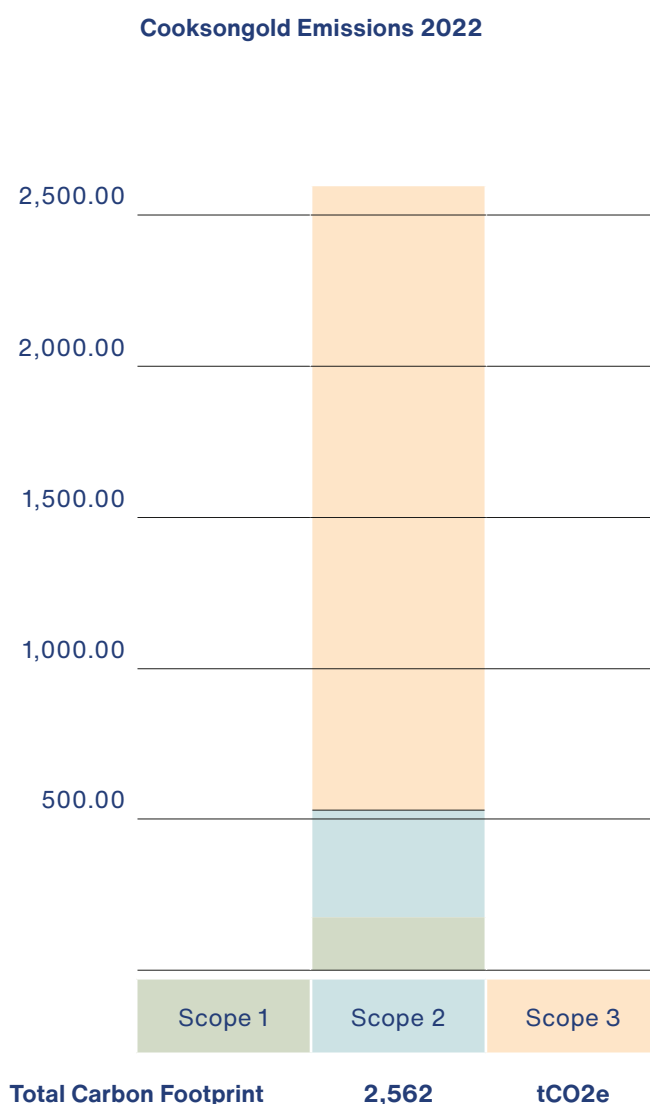
# Analysis

## Emissions Results Table

The results showcase all the CO2 emission business activities Cooksongold produced in the 2022 calendar year.

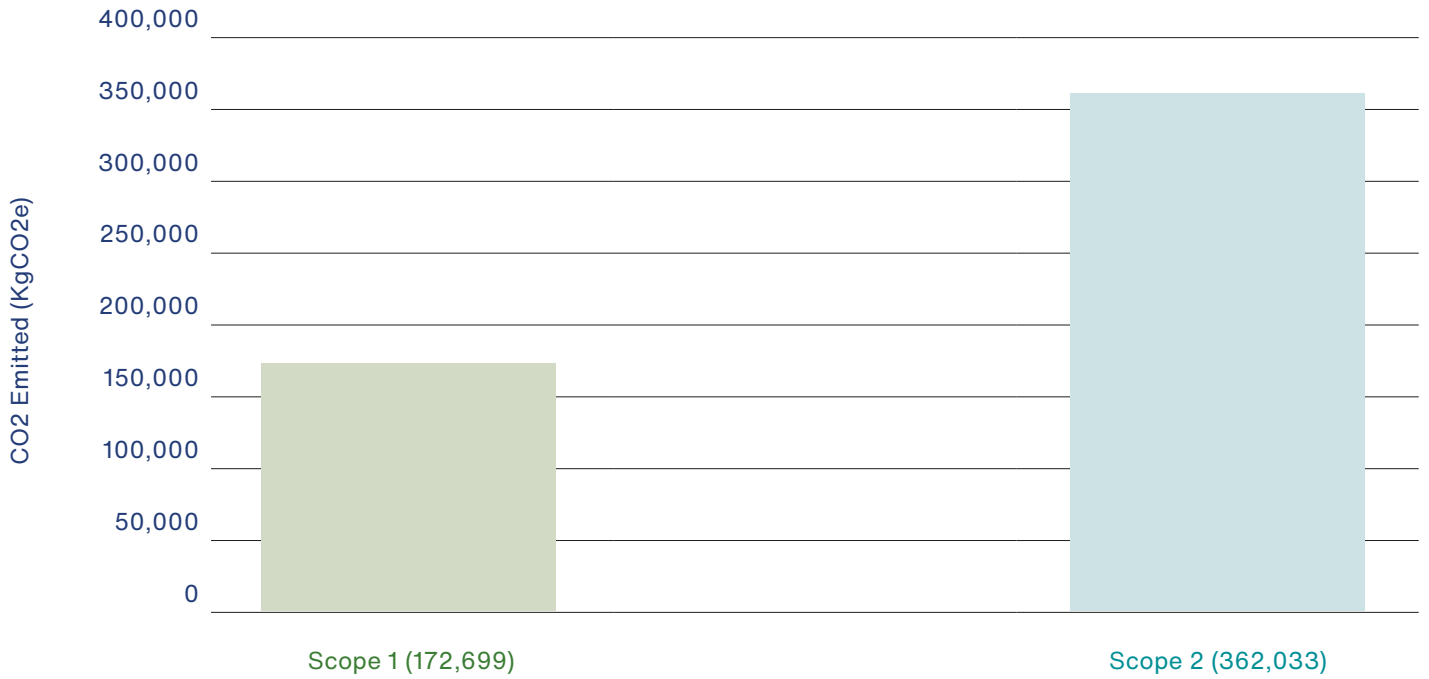
Category	Kg CO2e
Scope 1	172,698.62
Scope 2	362,033.10
Scope 3	2,027,556.61

Category	Kg CO2e
Fuels	134,314.40
Refrigerant	61.67
Delivery Vehicles	20,608.46
Passenger Vehicles	17,714.09
UK Electricity	360,337.14
UK Electricity for EV's	1,695.96
Distribution	2,208.51
Water Supply	1,552.73
Water Treatment	2,834.51
Material Use	1,433,745.85
Waste Disposal	1,110.82
Business Travel – Air	15,606.32
Staff Commuting	131,399.47
Freighting goods	436,018.19
Hotel Stay	3,080.30

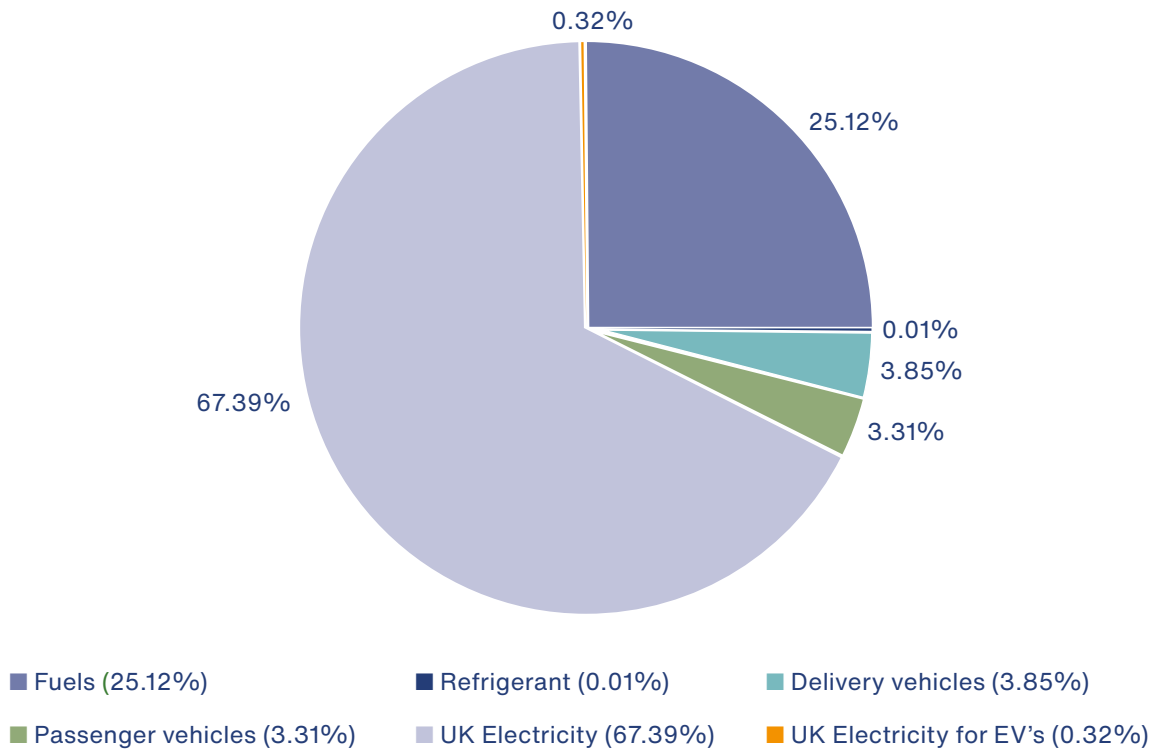


# Analysis

## Scope 1 and 2 Emissions



## Business Activity Category Scope 1 and 2



# Analysis Total Emissions Results Table – Carbon Footprint Calculations 2022

Scope	Category	Activity	Type	Unit	Total	Kg CO2e	Kg CO2	Kg CH4	Kg N2O	
Scope 1 Direct Emissions	Fuels	Gaseous Fuels	Natural Gas	kWh	671,572.00	134,314.40	135,576.96	188.04	73.87	
	Refrigerant	Kyoto Protocol	R410a	Kg	0.03	61.67	-	-	-	
	Delivery Vehicles	Vans	Average Class (upto 3.5 tonnes)	Miles	49,922.00	18,604.93	-	-	-	
	Passenger Vehicles	Cars	Upper Medium		8,700.60	2,268.07	2,241.62	0.02	26.36	
			Dual Purpose 4x4		11,647.50	3,804.66	3,769.25	0.12	35.29	
			Executive (Hybrid)		6,452.80	1,814.14	1,794.52	0.06	19.55	
			Upper Medium (Hybrid)		10,111.00	2,635.74	2,605.00	0.10	30.64	
			Small Off Road (Hybrid)		6,987.20	2,282.37	2,261.13	0.07	21.17	
			Lower Medium (Hybrid)		4,952.50	1,152.64	1,275.96	0.05	15.01	
	Small Off Road (Hybrid)	11,500.00	3,756.48		3,721.52	0.12	34.85			
Scope 2 Indirect Emissions (Electricity)	UK Electricity	Electricity Generated	Electricity: UK	kWh	1,863,363.00	360,337.14	356,293.64	1,490.69	2,552.81	
	UK Electricity for EV's	Cars	Large Off Road	Miles	4,675.03	199.90	197.75	0.79	1.36	
			Executive (Hybrid)		6,452.80	232.43	195.46	0.77	1.36	
			Upper Medium (Hybrid)		10,111.00	320.92	317.59	0.81	2.12	
			Small Off Road (Hybrid)		6,987.20	298.77	295.56	1.19	2.03	
			Lower Medium (Hybrid)		4,952.50	152.19	150.61	0.59	0.99	
			Small Off Road (Hybrid)		11,500.00	491.74	486.45	1.96	3.34	
Scope 3 Indirect Emissions	Transmission and Distribution	T&D – UK Electricity	Electricity: UK	kWh	124,845.32	2,208.51	2,184.79	8.74	14.98	
	Water Supply	Water In	Water In	M <sup>3</sup>	10,421	1,552.73	-	-	-	
	Water Treatment	Water Out	Water Out		10,421	2,834.51	-	-	-	
	Material Use	Metal		Fine Gold (From Banks)	Tonnes	0.025	750,000.00	-	-	-
				Fine Silver (From Banks)		0.6	180,000.00	-	-	-
				Fine Recycled Gold (From SEMPSA)		2.325	69,750.00	-	-	-
				Fine Recycled Silver (From SEMPSA)		24.789	371,835.00	-	-	-
		Paper		Paper & Board: Paper		23	21,146.20	-	-	-
				Paper & Board: Board		10	8,288.70	-	-	-
		Plastic		Plastic Average Plastic		4	31,162.90	-	-	-
		Pallets		Wood		5	1,563.05	-	-	-
	Waste Disposal	Refuse	Commercial and Industrial Waste		49.02	1,043.15	-	-	-	
Electrical Items		WEEE – Mixed		3.18	67.67	-	-	-		

# Analysis Total Emissions Results Table – Carbon Footprint Calculations 2022

Scope	Category	Activity	Type	Unit	Total	Kg CO2e	Kg CO2	Kg CH4	Kg N2O	
Scope 3 Indirect Emissions	Business Travel – Air	Short Haul	Economy Class (UK–GERMANY)	Passenger.km	77,943.75	11,771.06	11,711.83	0.79	8.83	
			Economy Class (UK–FRANCE)		5,455.68	823.92	819.77	0.05	0.62	
			Economy Class (UK–CZECH REP)		6,865.46	1,036.82	1,031.60	0.07	0.78	
			Economy Class (UK–SPAIN)		7,124.79	1,075.99	1,070.57	0.07	0.81	
			Economy Class (UK–ITALY)		1,193.85	180.30	179.39	0.01	0.14	
		Economy Class (UK–TURKEY)	787.12		118.87	118.27	0.01	0.09		
		International (non-UK)	Economy Class (GERMANY–ITALY)		238.77	33.58	33.41	0.00	0.17	
			Economy Class (GERMANY–NETHLNDS)		93.85	13.20	13.13	0.00	0.07	
			Economy Class (TURKEY–FRANCE)		334.46	47.03	46.80	0.00	0.23	
			Economy Class (USA–FRANCE)		2,900.80	407.93	405.88	0.01	2.03	
	Economy Class (USA–USA)		694.24	97.63	97.14	0.00	0.49			
	Staff Commuting	Cars	Average Car (Petrol)	Miles	230,904	39,364.43	62,778.05	2.31	699.64	
			Average Car (Hybrid)		108,000	20,863.44	20,644.20	29.16	118.80	
			Average Car (Electric)		15,000	1,240.80	1,227.30	4.95	8.55	
		Bus	Local Bus	Passenger.km	229,303	24,714.23	24,482.63	4.59	227.01	
		Rail	National Rail		256,304.52	9,096.25	8,996.29	17.94	82.02	
		Walking	Walking	Miles	5,788	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Other	Motorbike (Average)		9.701	1,772.72	1,738.87	24.64	9.22	
			Cycling	29.201	–	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Freighting Goods	Inbound	Homeworking	per FTE Working Hour	100.800	34,347.60	–	–	–	
			Germany	Tonne.km	51,299.39	117,265.65	–	–	–	
			Hong Kong		7,191.82	7,327.74	–	–	–	
			India		898,539.30	18,020.40	–	–	–	
			Israel		977.67	996.15	–	–	–	
			Italy		4,788.37	11,024.22	–	–	–	
			Netherlands		114.71	264.10	–	–	–	
			Pakistan		225,307.60	2,980.82	–	–	–	
			Singapore		4,021.74	4,097.75	–	–	–	
			Switzerland		36,701.35	7,833.90	–	–	–	
			Turkey		41,559.60	8,8870.90	–	–	–	
			UK		44,122.56	9,417.96	–	–	–	
			USA		244,621.59	79,373.96	–	–	–	
			Outbound		DPD	Tonne.km	14,717.82	7,794.23	–	–
Royal Mail					7,479.70		4,304.08	–	–	–
DHL					4,882.34		2,809.46	–	–	–
Fed Ex / TNT					18,064.92		10,395.18	–	–	–
Brinks					4,619.44		3,445.86	–	–	–
Woodland		316,435.93			80,023.93		–	–	–	
Malk-Amit	48,967.62	59,771.89	–	–	–					
Hotel Stay	Hotel	Domestic (UK)	Room Per Night	111	3,080.30	–	–	–		
<b>Carbon Footprint</b>								<b>2,562.288</b>	<b>KgCO2e</b>	
<b>Total Carbon Footprint</b>								<b>2,562</b>	<b>tCO2e</b>	

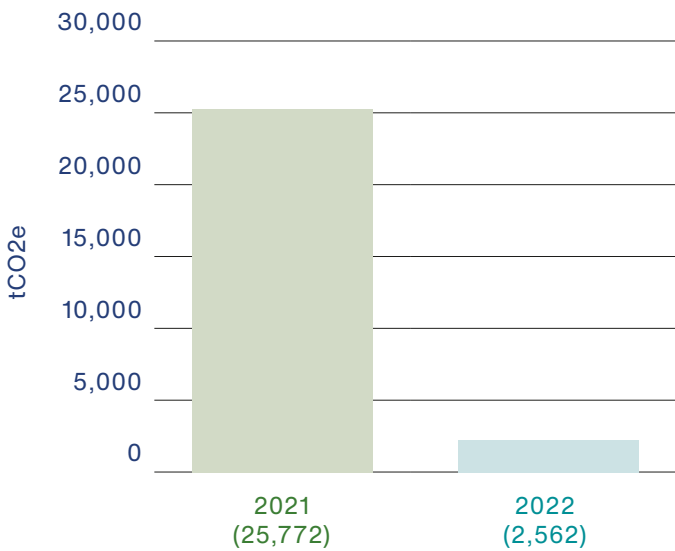
# Figures Explained

## Assumptions made

As mentioned in the methodology chapter, a range of informed assumptions are made for each of the categories to produce an accurate figure with the most common use of UK Government GHG Conversion Emission Factors. As this report accounts for the second carbon account, we aim to deliver more precise data collection methodologies going forward to depict an ever more accurate landscape of our carbon emissions. This year the UK Government has now added the business activity of homeworking and the CO2 emissions produced.

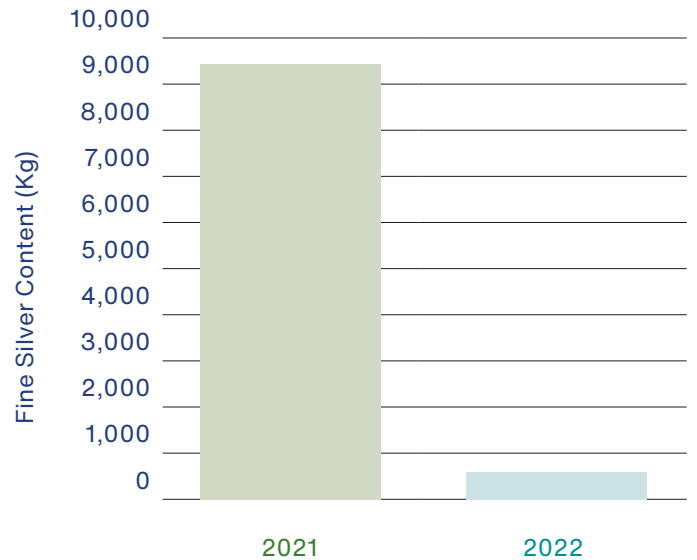
## Comparative Analysis

### CO2e Emitted Overall Trend

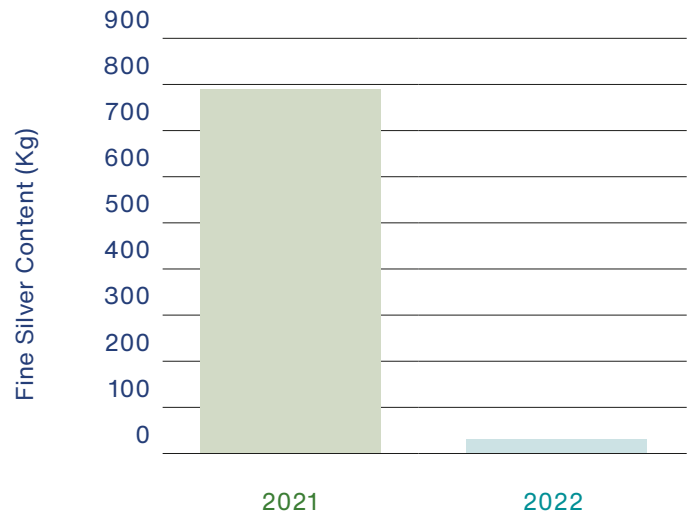


## Precious Metals CO2 Emissions Comparison (2021 - 2022)

### Cooksongold Mined Silver Usage



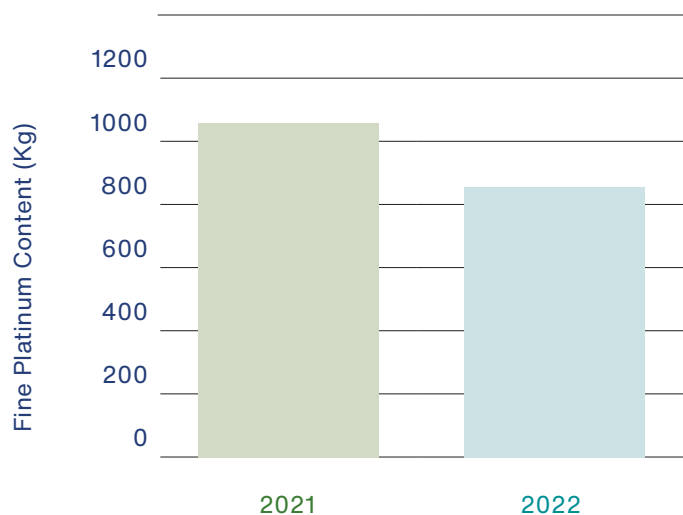
### Cooksongold Mined Gold Usage



# Figures Explained

Cooksongold utilises Platinum within a variety of products and services, making it one of our most significant precious metal uses alongside Gold and Silver. Platinum extraction involves various industrial processes, such as mining, refining, and smelting, which can release significant amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere.

## Cooksongold Mined Platinum Usage



## Overall CO<sub>2</sub>e Emitted (2021 – 2022)

Year	Gold (KgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Silver (KgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Platinum (KgCO <sub>2</sub> e)
2021	21,000,000	2,700,000	21,931,009
2022	750,000	180,000	17,637,669

# Conclusion

## Aims and Reduction Targets

The primary objective of the ongoing carbon accounting report is to foster transparency between Cooksongold as a business and our valued customers regarding our aspirations and intentions towards achieving Net Zero emissions. Our commitment is centred on implementing the necessary steps and stages to reach this significant goal. At Cooksongold, we take immense pride in our endeavours to minimize adverse impacts on the environment by constantly improving our processes, thereby contributing to a brighter future for the precious metals industry and the broader community.

This report serves as a vital communication tool and sets a standard for our company, ensuring that we remain aligned with the current carbon reporting norms set forth by the UK Government on a public scale. By doing so, we aim to establish openness, accountability, and sustainable practices that drive us towards a more environmentally conscious and responsible future.

## Future High-Level Recommendations

The table below showcases the top CO2 intensive activities categorised by the three scopes and their respective targets.

Activity	Value (tCO2e)	Target/Initiatives	
<b>Scope 1</b>			
Fuels	134.3	We are currently conducting research on alternative fuels and technologies to manufacture our precious metal products to the same high-quality finish, producing less CO2.	
Passenger Vehicles	17.1	We pledge to have all our company owned passenger vehicles fully electric within the next 5 years.	
<b>Scope 2</b>			
UK Electricity	360.3	We aim to thoroughly review renewable energy sources to integrate into our main facilities.	
<b>Scope 3</b>			
Material Use	Mined: Gold	750	We will continue to solely use only 100% recycled gold and silver in our manufactured products.
	Silver	180	
	Plastic	31.2	We will be investigating the newest developments in recyclable and biodegradable packaging.
Freighting Goods	Inbound Outbound	436.0	We aim to conduct regular reviews of our suppliers and carriers to ensure that we are in collaboration with companies that keep sustainability in the forefront of their activities.

# Conclusion

## Further Work

As we progress in refining our carbon accounting methodologies, starting from our base year 2021, we are dedicated in our commitment to take additional measures to achieve our sustainability objectives. One of our key initiatives involves developing our ongoing comprehensive roadmap that will guide us towards successfully reaching all the essential milestones within the specified timeframe. In our pursuit of reducing our environmental impact, we recognise the significance of addressing Scope 3 indirect emissions. Therefore, we will consistently review and reassess our relationships with partner companies, seeking opportunities to minimise these emissions collaboratively.

Furthermore, staying at the forefront of the Net Zero movement is essential to us. To accomplish this, we will continually integrate cutting-edge green technologies and align ourselves with the most suitable advancements and initiatives available. This is to continuously decrease our carbon footprint and actively contribute to a more sustainable and eco-friendly future.