cogo

Carbon report

Enviroserve Facilities Support Ltd

Reported by Konstantinos Stavgianoudakis on 09/10/2025 (UTC).

This report contains carbon data for transactions between 09/10/2024 and 09/10/2025 (UTC).

Organisation statement

Enviroserve is committed to delivering a quality service to its customers. As part of this process the management of our environmental aspects is as important as the management of all other aspects of the business. Enviroserve is committed to reducing or preventing pollution and will minimize, as far as possible, any negative environmental effects that may occur as a result of our activities.

How to use this report

This report summarises the information collected within the Cogo Business Carbon Manager about the emissions footprint and the steps Enviroserve Facilities Support Ltd is taking to address its contribution to climate change.

This report is designed to easily generate an up-to-date summary of the current footprint of Enviroserve Facilities Support Ltd and the actions it's taking to make reductions in its footprint towards stated targets.

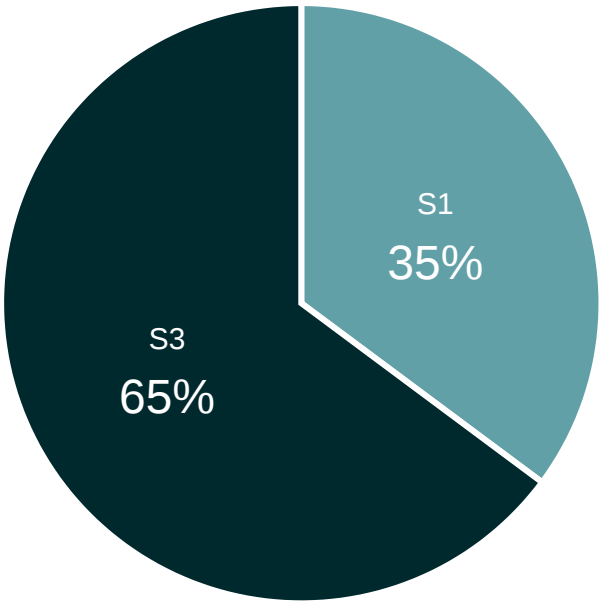
This report also demonstrates the commitment of Enviroserve Facilities Support Ltd to do what it can to address its emissions and tells the story of where they are on their sustainability journey.

Enviroserve Facilities Support Ltd 12 month carbon footprint

69.14 t CO_2e

Based on 99% of categorised annual spend when report was generated

Inventory by scope*



Scope 1 **24.32 t**

Direct - includes fuels used by your equipment

Scope 2 (0%) **0 t**

Indirect - purchased energy like electricity

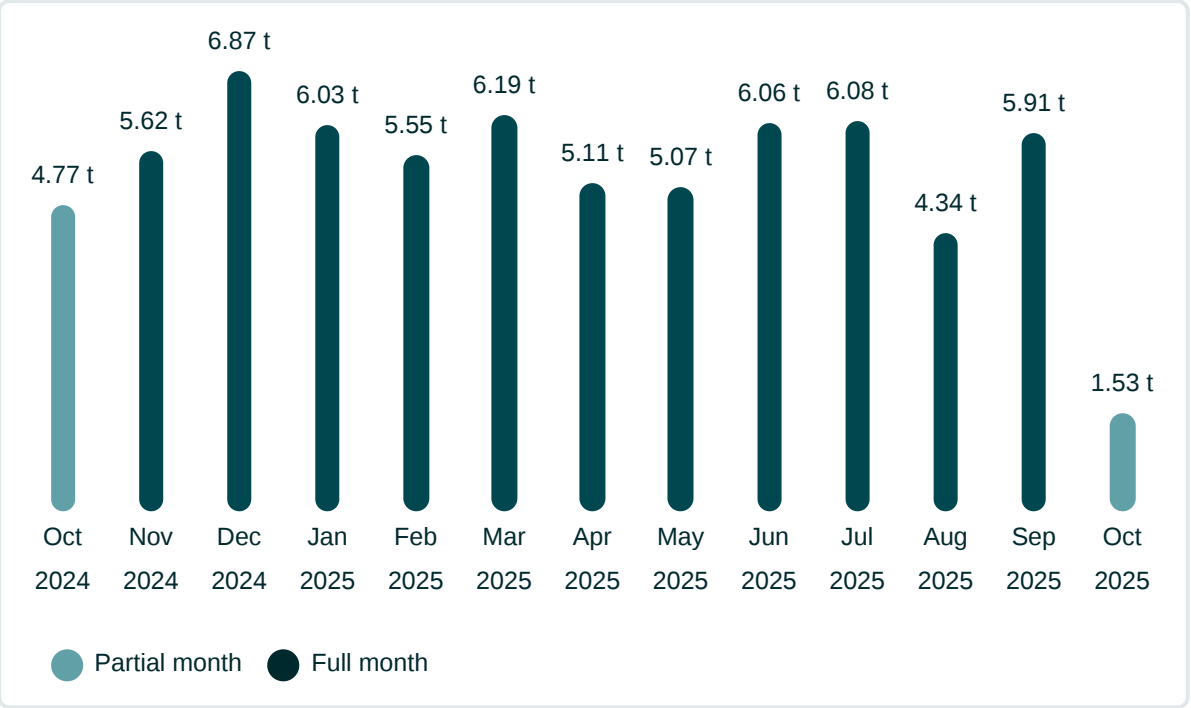
Scope 3 **44.81 t**

Indirect - other indirect emissions from your supply chain such as purchased products and services

*All measured in units of t CO2e

Scopes allows Enviroserve Facilities Support Ltd to better understand where your emissions come from and how you're able to influence them. The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard classifies an organisation's GHG emissions into three 'scopes'. Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting organisation, including both upstream and downstream emissions.

Inventory over time - absolute*

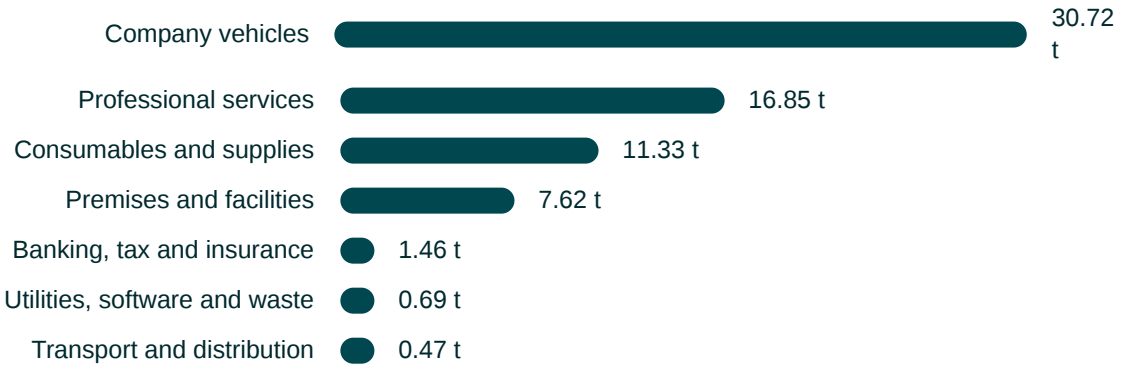


*All measured in units of t CO2e

This chart shows how the footprint of Enviroserve Facilities Support Ltd has changed over time. In order to meet our climate change goals as a society, we need to reduce our emissions. By measuring and reducing emissions towards its target, Enviroserve Facilities Support Ltd is making a positive contribution towards these overall goals.

There are many varying factors that feed into the emissions data shown, some of which are not within the control of Enviroserve Facilities Support Ltd. The combination of these factors will generally result in an uneven emissions trajectory with highs and lows. However, ideally, the overall trend should be emissions reduction in line with the set targets.

Inventory by category*



*All measured in units of t CO2e

One of the benefits of measuring the footprint of Enviroserve Facilities Support Ltd is understanding the breakdown of this footprint across the business activities. This provides the context within which to prioritise actions to reduce the footprint, and will also highlight risks and opportunities for Enviroserve Facilities Support Ltd with respect to climate change and resilience.

Uncategorised spend not shown here.

Cogo's carbon methodology

Cogo's methodology is focused on making carbon management as easy and painless as possible for organisations that don't have the dedicated time or resources while providing robust calculations aligned with industry standards.

All footprints are estimates and all methodologies have their inherent benefits and limitations.

Cogo uses financial transaction data from Enviroserve Facilities Support Ltd combined with the latest and best available carbon emissions data to calculate the carbon emissions associated with each transaction. Suppliers and their transactions are assigned a spend category either automatically or manually. Each of these categories has a specific emissions factor which is used to convert the spend amount to a carbon footprint equivalent. These emissions factors are built up using a combination of Environmentally Extended Input-Output (EEIO) models, Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) studies, government data, inflation statistics and other specialist data. The emissions factors are country-specific and tested, reviewed and updated on a regular basis. The calculated footprint includes all the linked and categorised transactions provided to Cogo. For these transactions, all emission sources, scopes and boundaries are included in line with the underlying EEIO methodology.

The calculated footprint does not include emissions that do not have an associated financial transaction (e.g. some fugitive emissions) or emissions resulting from some post-purchase activities (e.g. those related to the use and disposal of sold goods). Limitations associated with spend-based EEIO methodologies also include demand-based pricing and the use of average emission factors.

Exclusions

Process emissions	Scope 1	These emission sources aren't currently covered by our methodology Cogo methodology
Fugitive emissions		
Employee commute	Scope 3	
Working from home		
Downstreams emissions		

Glossary of terms

Business Carbon Manager
This is the software product used to calculate footprints and guide organisations through reducing their emissions.

Carbon footprint or inventory
Is the carbon emissions associated with a business's activities.

Emissions factor
The figure used to convert a transaction spend amount to its associated carbon emissions footprint.

Carbon budget
The carbon emissions available whilst meeting a reduction target.

Climate action
A change in behaviour, equipment or business practice that results in a reduction in carbon emissions.

Absolute vs intensity
Carbon emissions can be measured in an 'absolute' way (i.e., the total emissions) or against a performance metric such as turnover or units produced to provide a carbon 'intensity'. This way a growing organisation might be able to show carbon intensity reductions whilst having absolute carbon emissions increases.

EEIO
Environmentally Extended Input-Output model. These are models which encompass activities across all sectors of an economy coupled with environmental performance (such as carbon emissions) to calculate carbon intensity metrics for each sector. These are used to calculate emission factors.

LCA
Life Cycle Analysis. These are analyses on specific products or services conducted to understand the full environmental impact across the life cycle.

Scopes
Scopes are a way of categorising an organisation's carbon emissions or footprint. Scope 1 includes direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by your organisation. Scope 2 includes indirect emissions from the generation of electricity purchased by your organisation. Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions that occur in your organisation's value chain.

Disclaimer

All references to 'carbon' in this report are directly referring to 'CO2e'. CO2e is a way of combining multiple greenhouse gases into one, easy-to-understand unit to avoid confusion by comparing the impacts of different gases as if they were behaving like an equivalent amount of carbon dioxide. For example, instead of saying carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrous oxide (N2O) and methane (CH4) are having an impact on our environment, we could just say that CO2e has an impact on our environment. For the sake of ease, we use CO2 to refer to CO2e throughout this report. We call these 'carbon emissions', measured in kilograms.

More questions?

If you would like to learn more about our carbon footprint methodology and the data that we use, please check out our Help Centre. If you don't find your answer there, reach out to us at support@cogo.co.