2025 Progress Report

For the

Pledge to Net Zero

For

Axiseng M&E Ltd.

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Document History

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1. Purpose of the Report

This is a report summarising our baseline and 2025 carbon footprint in terms of the progress towards our targets set for the Pledge to Net Zero initiative. We have signed up under the guidance of ACEI.

It explains how we calculated our current carbon footprint figure of our company's carbon emissions and our progress in terms of our short/mid-term and long-term targets for the initiative.

It also includes further ideas for reducing our carbon footprint in the next couple of years, working towards our goals.

2. General Information

Axiseng is a highly resourced, independent building services consulting engineering practice. As responsible professional advisers, we represent our client's best interests in every aspect of our service with advice, designs and lifetime costs tailored to suit the specific mechanical, electrical and environmental needs of each individual project.

Axiseng currently maintains a core staff of over 40 professional personnel. All our staff are highly experienced and formally qualified in building services engineering. All projects are led by a Chartered Engineer with support from specialists in energy management, sustainability and building energy rating. Our leadership team comprising Cian Dowling, Ray Mason, Rachel McKenna, Bryan Dolan and Gillian Corrigan are well known in the construction industry for their integrity, expertise and project commitment. They are supported by our Associate Directors, Ciarán Fagan and Eugene Wisely. The size of our practice allows the Directors and Associates to maintain a strong personal presence throughout the full duration of every project.

We have established a reputation for consistently delivering a high-quality service across a broad range of commercial, institutional and industrial developments for our clients who include some of the foremost institutions and eminent professionals in Ireland.

We are based at 47 Mount Street Upper, Dublin 2, D02 AC95.

Organisational and operational boundaries

For our baseline year, we have taken 2019. This is due to 2020 and 2021 being un-precedented with most of our staff working remotely and not attending the office.

For the purposes of the calculations, we have taken the number of staff being 48, as it was in 2019.

For the purposes of calculations, we have taken the number of staff being 45, as it was in 2025.

For the operational boundaries, it was quite a simple decision. We only have one office to consider (47 Mount Street) in which we have a long-term lease, more importantly it is managed by us so we can control and implement many decisions about how we use the building.

Scope 1
For Scope 1, we have taken the natural gas consumption for the building as that is the current provisions for heat.

The building is naturally ventilated so there is no need to include a refrigerant in this category.

We also do not have a company fleet, so this is excluded from the calculations.

Scope 2
For this, we have taken our electricity consumption, and we have chosen the location-based approach.

We have calculated the emissions with the help of the SEAI emission factors which was available on their website.

Scope 3
Following the guidance of ACEI, we have included these categories in the Scope 3 calculations.

Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services
Category 3 - Transmission and Distribution Loss
Category 5 - Waste generation in operation
Category 6 - Business travel
Category 7 - Employee commuting
Category 15 - Investments

3. Methodology for calculating the carbon footprint

Scope 1
We compiled the natural gas consumption data from our energy supplier, Energia. The invoices offered a very good breakdown of the actual consumption by month.

This was multiplied by the emission factor as published by the SEAI on their website in the section of emission factors for natural gas.

Scope 2
The data about our electricity consumption for the year was collected from the invoices supplied by our supplier, Energia. We also track these individually on our energy tracker, so the amounts were readily available.

The consumption was multiplied by the National Grid Emission Factor 2024 (the latest available) as we chose the location-based approach for this scope.

Scope 3
We used an independent calculation for this scope as the GHG calculation tool did not cover all the categories we needed to include. We took guidance from the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Calculation Guidance.

Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services
We chose the spend-based approach as we have excellent data accuracy for our spend divided into different spend categories. The spend in Euro was converted into American Dollars using an average conversion course for 2025.

This was multiplied by the cradle-to-gate emission factors from the Environmentally-extended input-output (EEIO) databases that were available online.

Category 3 – Transmission and Distribution Loss
We did not calculate this category as with the location-based approach for Scope 2, these were included in the national grid emission factor.

Category 5 – Waste Generation in Operation
For this category, we have compiled our waste/recycling data from the invoices of our waste provider, City Bin.

The weight of each category was then multiplied by the emission factor of the waste disposal method as published in the whitepapers available online.

We have amended the calculation to include the emissions produced by the incinerators when producing energy. This was previously excluded as the information available indicated that there is no CO2 release. This data became available from the document published by Zero Waste Europe, ZWE Policy briefing -The impact of Waste to Energy incineration on Climate.

Similarly, we have amended the calculation to include the carbon savings produced by composting and mixed recyclable and mixed electronics as published by the Stanford University in 2023.

Category 6 – Business Travel
For this category, we have used the spend-based method.

The spend for the year was taken from the expense documentation for accounting purposes and multiplied by the emission factor (taken again from EEIO) for petrol (as majority of the travel was in petrol-fuelled vehicles).

Category 7 – Employee commuting
To collect the data for this category, we carried out an employee survey where we enquired about the type of transport and the distance travelled by each employee.

As the hybrid working pattern was more established throughout the year, we calculated that on average, every employee travelled to the office 4 days of the 5-day working week.

The responses received were summarised and extrapolated to include all the employees in the year (45 people).

We have added the remote working emissions segment into the calculation and achieved greater precision in the calculating of this category of the scope.

Category 15 – Investments
This category, even though recommended by ACEI, does not apply on our business.

4. Carbon Footprints Reported

	Source	Baseline year (tCO2e)
Scope 1	Natural gas	15.06
Scope 2	Electricity (location-based)	9.70
Scope 3	Business travel	1.52
	Commuting	83.68
	Purchased Goods & Services	42.62
	Transmission & Distribution Losses	0
	Waste Generated in Operation	1.15
	Investments	0
TOTAL	Location-based emissions	153.72

	Source	2025 (tCO2e)
Scope 1	Natural gas	9.20
Scope 2	Electricity (location-based)	7.05
Scope 3	Business travel	3.17
	Commuting	30.19
	Purchased Goods & Services	51.06
	Transmission & Distribution Losses	0
	Waste Generated in Operation	-0.81
	Investments	0
TOTAL	Location-based emissions	99.87

	Base year				
	2019	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	15.06	10.84	6.86	9.50	9.20
Scope 2	9.7	8.31	11.76	8.69	7.05
Total (tCO2)	24.76	19.15	18.61	18.19	16.25
Y-o-Y		-22.7%	-2.8%	-2.3%	-10.7%
Y-o-Baseline		-22.7%	-24.8%	-26.5%	-34.4%
Scope 3	128.97	106.32	65.87	86.68	83.62
Y-o-Y		-17.6%	-38.0%	31.6%	-3.5%
Y-o-Baseline		-17.6%	-48.9%	-32.8%	-35.2%

5. Set Targets and Progress

For our target setting, we used the SBTI Target setting tool.

Our target

46% absolute reduction of Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 2030 and 90% by 2050. This corresponds the 1.5C degree scenario.

1.5 degree scenario (1.5C)

Review all target modelling data

	Base year (2019)	Target year (2030)	% Reduction
Scope 1 emissions (tCO2e)	15	8	46.2%
Scope 2 emissions (tCO2e)	10	5	46.2%
Scope 1+2 emissions (tCO2e)	25	13	46.2%

Section 2. Absolute Contraction Approach

	Base year (2019)	Target year (2030)	% Reduction
Company | Scope 3 emissions - 2C (tCO2e)	129.0	111.5	13.5%
Company | Scope 3 emissions - WB2C (tCO2e)	129.0	93.5	27.5%
Company | Scope 3 emissions - 1.5C (tCO2e)	129.0	69.4	46.2%

As demonstrated in the overleaf calculations, we have further reduced the emissions in 2025, delivering a reduction of almost 35% of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions against the baseline and a 35% reduction for Scope 3 against the baseline. We are on track to achieve our 2030 target and even despite an increase of Scope 3 emissions due to market factors, we are still achieving decrease on the baseline figures and delivered a reduction on last year.

We noted a further reduction in gas usage in the office for 2025 which was achieved through better heating management. There was also a decrease in the electricity usage for the year which is commendable as the number of employees has increased.

In the last 2 years, there was an increase of 'Purchased Goods and Service' related emissions, which was caused by various factors including the market conditions – effecting recruiting costs and technology costs, insurance and mainly legal fees. While these services have understandably lower emissions, the increase was significant enough to affect the total Scop 3 emissions. We have also seen a slight increase in the Business Travel costs (and calculated emissions) as we engaged in more projects nationwide.

Another significantly higher cost was the Repairs and Maintenance category of the 'Purchased Goods and Services' as the age of the rented building affected the maintenance schedule (e.g. necessary roof repairs, heating system repairs). As these were once-off costs it would be forecast that in the consequent years these costs would be lowered.

On the positive note, we have delivered a reduction in the 'Employee Commuting' category which is commendable as more employees are choosing sustainable modes of transport travelling to and from work.

Although we cannot 'recycle our way out of this', given that recycling brings negative carbon emissions into the equations, through a targeted recycling campaign we have managed to add some carbon emission savings for the Scope 3 in the Waste generated in Operation category.

All of the above is keeping us on a positive trajectory in achieving our short-term and long-term targets.

6. Future Plans

To continue delivering on our set targets, we are regularly reviewing our management practices to approach this systematically and efficiently.

Some top line initiatives for the short-term reduction of emissions in Scope 1 & 2 that we are considering are include better management of the electricity usage in the office (for example, changing to LED lights, installing motion-sensor light-switches for areas of lesser use, turning off devices not in use, etc.) We have performed an energy audit on the building that identified several possible solutions to decrease the energy consumption in the building. While some of these might be limited because this is a rented office accommodation and, for example, purchase and installation of solar panels is not a viable option at present, there were some smaller scale initiatives such as adjusting temperature setting on radiators and boilers that were easily implemented. There is also a physical limitation of the building being a Victorian property which comes with challenges including the air tightness and heat retention of the building but through careful management of the heating system, some reduction has been achieved and can be targeted in the future as well.

For Scope 3, as our biggest contributor to the office carbon footprint shifted from employee commuting to purchased goods and services (mainly services in our case). Explained in the section above in detail, this was caused by the combination of factors as market conditions, age of the office accommodation and difference in delivered projects resulting in more business travel. As the lease renewal term is approaching, we might consider office accommodation change which would impact on the carbon created in many facets.

We are planning to increase the engagement and education about our generated waste in 2026, so that we can reduce our absolute amount of generated waste (general refuse and recoverable materials) and increase recycling rates of the produced waste.

We will also investigate options of offsetting our carbon in various ways, while including the employees in the process, increasing wellbeing and environmental behaviour (planting trees, restoring boglands, etc.).