Carbon Emissions Report

Gamban

Company Number: 10601657

Reporting Period

1st March 2024 to 28th February 2025

Report Date

20th March 2026

Produced by

positive planet

Introduction from Positive Planet

Positive Planet has worked alongside your team to assess the environmental impact of your operations and establish a clear, data led view of your carbon footprint for the period 1st March 2024 to 28th February 2025. Prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, this report provides a robust baseline from which progress can be measured.

Total emissions for the reporting period were approximately 146.9 tCO_2e. The majority sit within Scope 3, primarily driven by Goods & Services, Business Travel and Employee Commuting. There are opportunities to reduce emissions, manage risk, and influence cost within your value chain, where procurement decisions and supplier engagement can deliver measurable commercial and environmental benefit.

Quantifying your organisational carbon emissions is a significant milestone. It moves sustainability from concept to quantified business intelligence, enabling stronger decision making, improved resilience, and closer alignment with client, investor, and regulatory expectations. Organisations that understand their emissions early are better positioned to respond to tender requirements, protect revenue, and differentiate in increasingly competitive markets.

The results in this report should be viewed as informed estimates based on the best available data at the time of reporting. Their primary value lies in identifying emissions hotspots, guiding prioritisation, and enabling targeted action. As data quality strengthens over time, so too will the precision of reduction planning and performance tracking.

This report is intended to support practical action. It should be used as a baseline for measuring progress, a tool for engaging leadership and operational teams, and a foundation for building a credible carbon reduction pathway aligned with your long-term business objectives.

By undertaking this assessment, you have demonstrated clear leadership and a proactive commitment to sustainable growth. We look forward to continuing to support you as you translate insight into meaningful action and unlock both environmental and commercial value.

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Overview

Organisation Description

Gamban is an app and software developer with products designed to block access to online gambling platforms and content to support those struggling with gambling addiction.

Reporting Period

1st March 2024 to 28th February 2025

Emissions Summary

Scope 1 (Direct Emissions)	0.0 tCO_2e
Scope 2 (Indirect Emissions)	0.0 tCO_2e
Scope 3 (Value Chain Emissions)	146.9 tCO_2e
Total Emissions	**146.9 tCO_2e**

Organisational Boundary

Operational Control

The organisation accounts for 100% of emissions from operations over which it has operational control, regardless of its equity share.

Operational Boundary

As Gamban is a predominantly remote-based business with no dedicated property and no fleet vehicles, there are no Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions to report. The emissions associated with the occasional use of a serviced workspace are captured within Scope 3: Purchased Goods & Services due to Gamban's lack of operational control over the utilities therein.

Inclusions & Exclusions

Based on current data availability, there are no reportable emissions associated with Capital Goods, Fuel & Energy Related Activities, Transportation & Distribution, Operational Waste & Water, Leased Assets, or Franchises.

Methodology

This carbon footprint has been calculated in line with recognised standards, including the GHG Protocol and UK Government guidance, covering all relevant greenhouse gases and emissions sources. More details regarding standards, methodology and emissions factor sources can be found in the appendices.

Data Quality

Gamban has a Data Quality Score of **41%** in the measured reporting period.

This figure is a weighted average based on the percentage of total emissions provided within each data quality level (high to low quality). Full details regarding data quality and the type of data provided can be found in the appendices.

Emissions Scopes Explained

Greenhouse gas emissions are categorised into three "scopes" to help organisations measure, manage, and reduce their impact effectively. Understanding these scopes ensures transparency and highlights the areas where interventions can have the greatest effect.

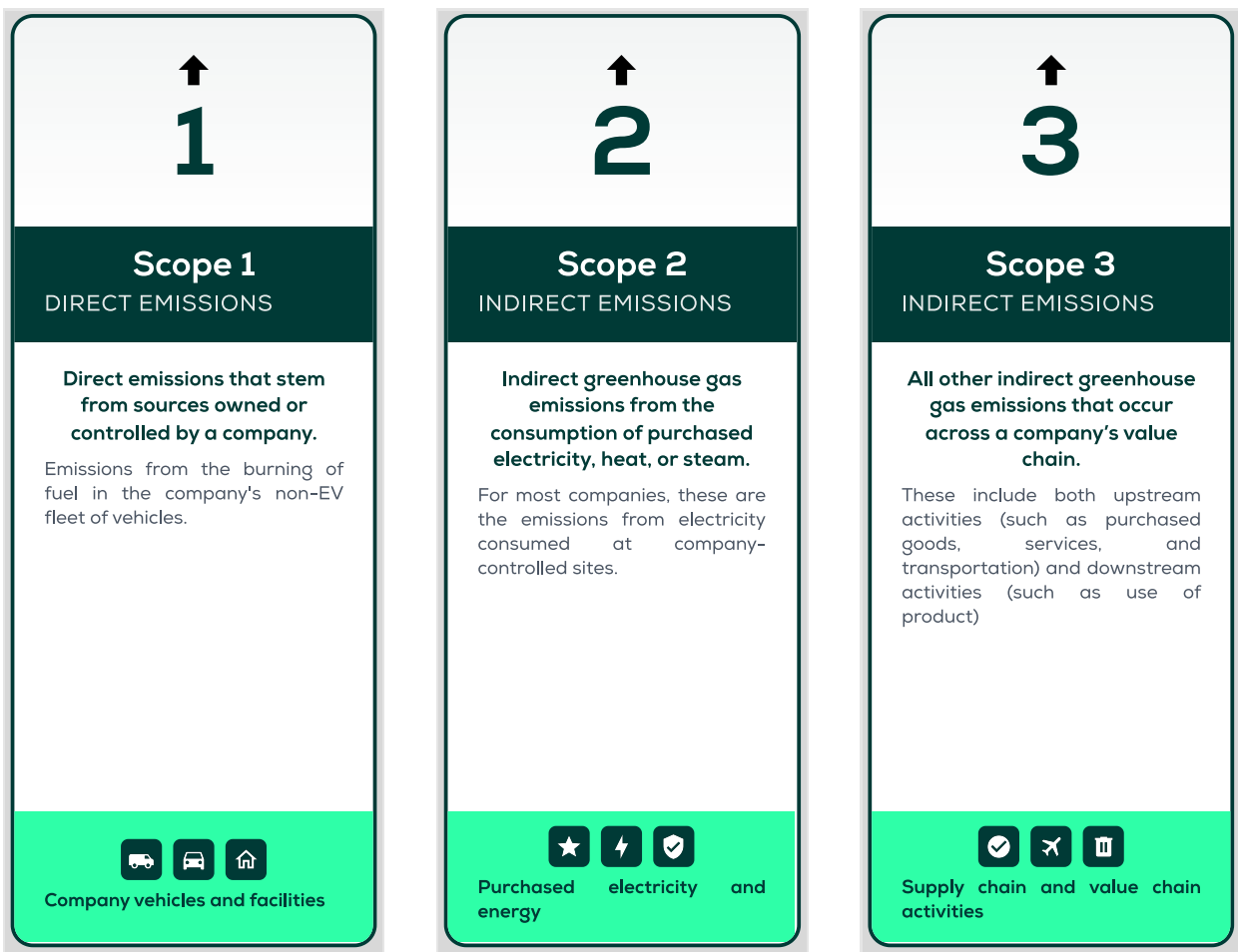
Scope 1 – Direct Emissions
These are emissions that occur as a direct result of your operations. Examples include fuel combustion in company-owned vehicles, chemical processes, or gas leakages from buildings, machinery, or equipment owned or controlled by your organisation. Managing Scope 1 emissions often involves operational efficiency improvements, equipment upgrades, and fuel switching.

Scope 2 – Indirect Energy Emissions
Scope 2 emissions occur offsite during the generation of energy used by your organisation. This includes purchased electricity, heat, steam, or cooling. Reporting includes both location-based and market-based figures, allowing organisations to understand emissions from energy use and opportunities to reduce them, for example through renewable energy procurement or efficiency measures.

Scope 3 – Other Indirect Emissions
Scope 3 covers a wide range of indirect emissions occurring throughout your value chain and is often the largest component of an organisation's carbon footprint. Scope 3 is divided into:

- **Upstream emissions:** Emissions from activities such as employee commuting, business travel, transportation from suppliers, and purchased goods and services.
- **Downstream emissions:** Emissions from activities such as product delivery, use, and disposal.

Measuring and managing Scope 3 emissions is critical, as these activities often account for the majority of your total carbon footprint. Addressing these emissions requires collaboration with suppliers, product design improvements, and initiatives to reduce the impact of your products and services.



Gamban's Emissions

Emissions Summary

This section presents Gamban's carbon footprint, covering Scope 1 (direct), Scope 2 (indirect energy), and Scope 3 (other indirect) emissions. All emissions are reported in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e), providing a consistent measure of the total greenhouse gas impact of your operations and value chain. The following figures summarise the carbon footprint, with further detail on the underlying data, assumptions, and methodology provided in the appendices.

Scope 2 emissions are reported using both location-based methodology (which reflects the average carbon intensity of the local electricity grid) and market-based methodology (which reflects contractual instruments such as renewable energy certificates). Scope 3 emissions are split between upstream (supply chain activities before your operations) and downstream (activities after your products or services leave your control) to provide a clearer picture of where emissions occur in your value chain.

Emissions Scope	Carbon Emissions (tCO_2e)
Scope 1	0.00
Scope 2 (Location-Based)	0.00
Scope 2 (Market-Based)	0.00
Scope 3 - Upstream	142.39
Scope 3 - Downstream	4.47
Total Emissions	**146.86**

** Intensity metrics include Scope 1, Scope 2, and upstream Scope 3 emissions only. Downstream Scope 3 is excluded to enable fair comparison between businesses with different value chain structures.*

Equivalent

Gamban's footprint is equivalent to:

22
flights from London to Sydney

554,754
Miles in an average petrol car

Year-over-Year Comparison

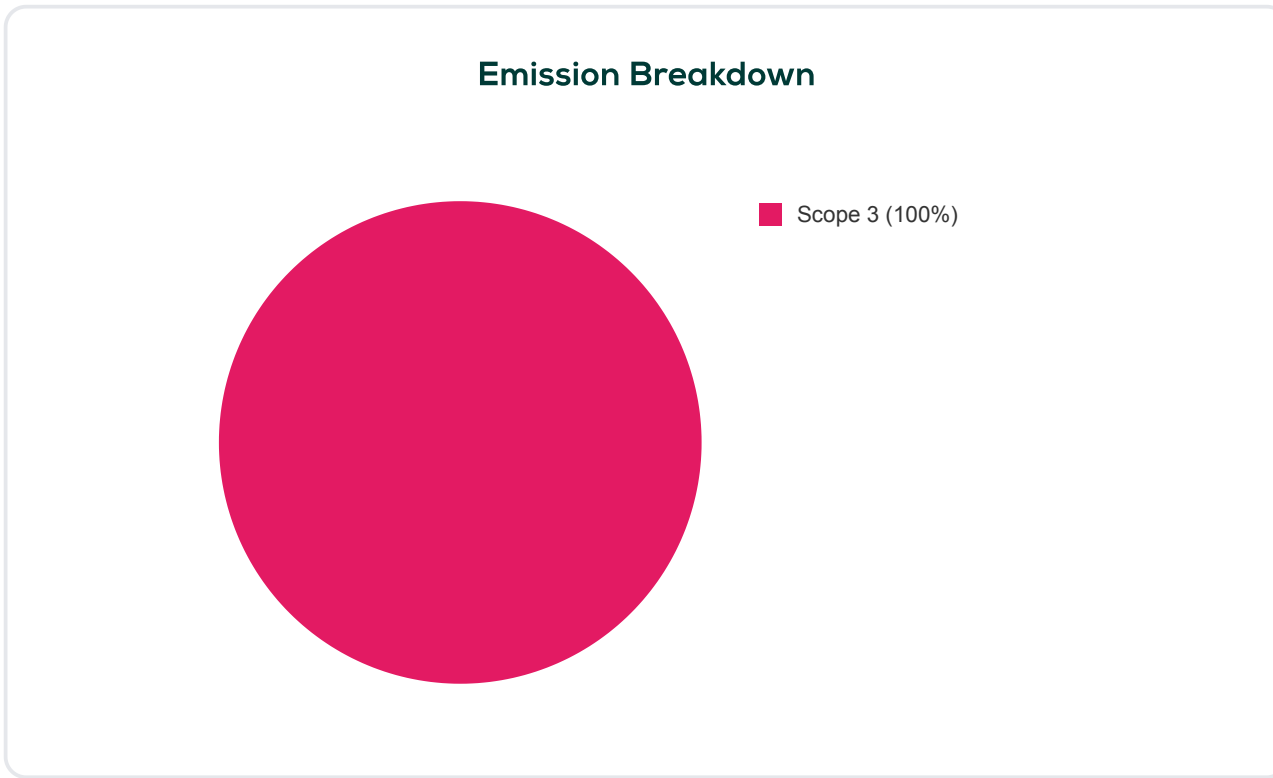
Emissions Trend Analysis

This section compares carbon emissions across different reporting periods to track progress over time. All emissions are reported in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e).

Emissions Scope	Current Year (tCO_2e)	Previous Year (tCO_2e)
Scope 1	0.00	0.00
Scope 2 (Location-Based)	0.00	0.00
Scope 2 (Market-Based)	0.00	0.00
Scope 3 (Upstream)	142.39	0.00
Scope 3 (Downstream)	4.47	0.00
Scope 3 (Total)	146.86	0.00
Total Emissions	**146.86**	**0.00**

Current year: 2024 | Previous year: 2023

Emissions by Scope



Emissions by Category

The table below provides a detailed breakdown of Gamban's emissions by GHG Protocol category. Categories with measured data show the calculated emissions, while categories with no data collected are marked as "Not Measured". This provides a complete picture of which emissions sources have been quantified and where data gaps may exist.

Scope 1 - Direct Emissions

Category	tCO_2e	Status
1 - Direct Emissions	–	*Not Measured*
Scope 1 Total	**0.00**	

Scope 2 - Indirect Energy Emissions (Location-Based)

Category	tCO_2e	Status
2 - Energy	–	*Not Measured*
Scope 2 Total	**0.00**	

Emissions by Category (Scope 3)

Scope 3 - Upstream (Supply Chain)

Category	tCO_2e	Status
3.1 - Goods & Services	101.98	Measured
3.2 - Capital Goods	–	*Not Measured*
3.3 - Fuel and Energy Related Activities	–	*Not Measured*
3.4 - Upstream Transport & Distribution	–	*Not Measured*
3.5 - Waste	–	*Not Measured*
3.6 - Business Travel	34.81	Measured
3.7 - Employee Commuting	5.61	Measured
Upstream Total	**142.40**	

Scope 3 - Downstream (Value Chain)

Category	tCO_2e	Status
3.15 - Investments	4.47	Measured
Downstream Total	**4.47**	

Scope 1 and 2 Summary

Scope 1 And 2 Sub-Category	Carbon Emissions (tCO_2e)
Scope 1 - Direct Emissions	0.0
Scope 2 - location-based	0.0
Scope 1 and 2 Total	**0.0**

Travel Emissions

TOTAL TRAVEL EMISSIONS

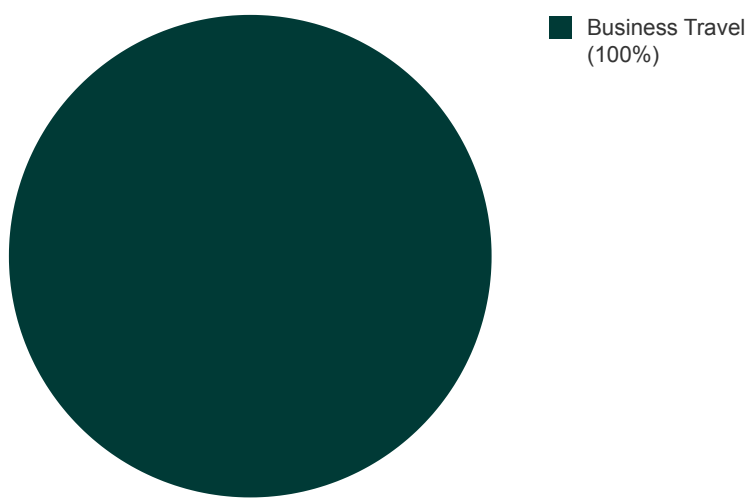
34.81 tCO_2e

Travel emissions encompass transport-related carbon impacts across Gamban's operations. This includes company-owned fleet vehicles (Scope 1) and business travel such as flights, rail, and taxi journeys (Scope 3). Understanding these emissions helps identify opportunities for sustainable travel policies and modal shift strategies.

Travel Emissions by Category

Category	Emissions (tCO_2e)	% of Total
Business Travel	34.81	100.0%
Total	34.81	100%

Travel Emissions Distribution



Business Travel Details

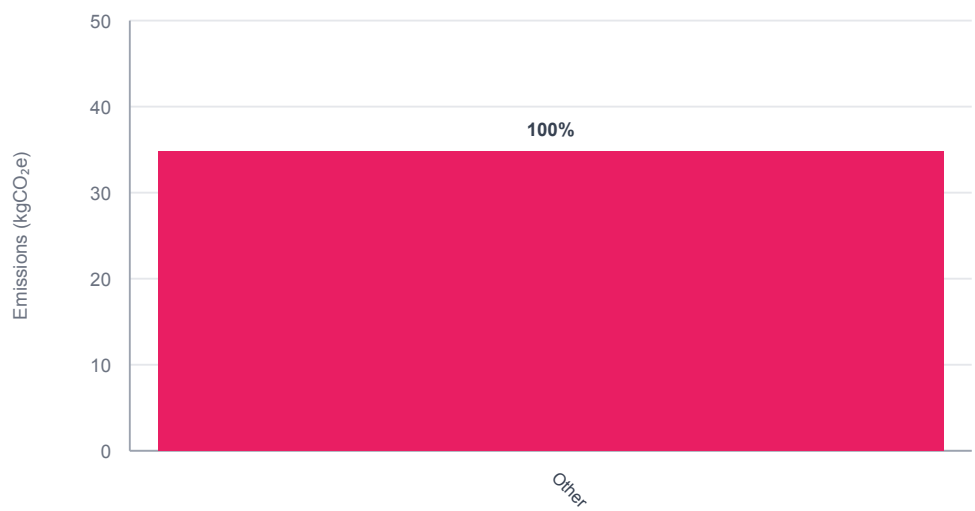
Business travel is often a significant contributor to Scope 3 emissions. The following breakdown shows emissions by travel mode, helping identify which types of travel have the greatest impact and where sustainable alternatives might be considered.

Business Travel by Mode

Travel Mode	Emissions (tCO_2e)	% of Business Travel
Other	34.81	100.0%
Total Business Travel	34.81	100%

Business Travel Emissions by Mode

Comparison of emissions across different travel modes, highlighting opportunities for modal shift to lower-carbon alternatives.



Please note 'other' refers to a mix of several modes of transport as a breakdown was not available.

Commuting & Homeworking Emissions

TOTAL COMMUTING EMISSIONS

5.61 tCO_2e

Employee commuting and homeworking represent the carbon impact of staff travelling between home and work, as well as emissions associated with employees working from home. This analysis helps identify which offices have higher commuting emissions and the contribution of homeworking, enabling targeted interventions such as promoting sustainable transport options, flexible working arrangements, or office relocation strategies.

Commuting Emissions by Office

Office	Emissions (tCO_2e)	% of Total
Head Office	5.61	100.0%
Total	5.61	100%

Commuting by Transport Mode

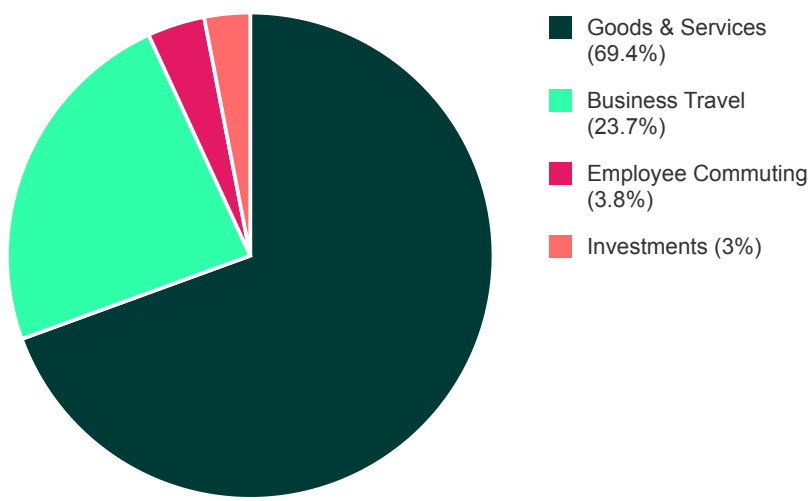
Transport Mode	Emissions (tCO_2e)	% of Total
Other	5.61	100.0%
Total	5.61	100%

Please note the above figures refer to homeworking emissions only.

Scope 3 Summary

Scope 3 Category	Carbon Emissions (tCO_2e)
Goods & Services	102.0
Business Travel	34.8
Employee Commuting	5.6
Investments	4.5
Scope 3 total	146.9

Scope 3 Emissions Breakdown



Next Steps

It has been a pleasure working with you to measure your emissions. Now that you have this measurement and a better understanding of the carbon impact of your organisation, we recommend taking the following steps to keep the momentum going:

1

Develop a Carbon Reduction Plan

Our team has highlighted core carbon hotspots within your carbon footprint. Now you need to consider actions to start to reduce these emissions and work toward Net Zero targets, which our carbon reduction team can support you to do. Let us know when you are ready to kick off your plan.

2

Consider Offsetting Your Impact

Now you have an understanding of the impact the organisation is having on the environment, and you have engaged in the process of developing a reduction plan, the next thing to consider is offsetting your emissions. This is a great way to balance your emissions while you are actively working to reduce them, and can form an important part of your credible sustainability strategy. Projects change constantly but range from approximately £6 - £10 per tonne. We would love to talk you through the available projects you can support today.

3

Communicate Your Impact

Measuring your carbon emissions and taking actions to reduce them are extremely important first steps. Communicating this out to your stakeholders is a great way to x10 your impact. Share, inspire, and collaborate. We can help you with marketing-safe content, badges and social media posts. Get in touch to help increase communication around your actions to date and plans for the future.

4

Engage Your Team

Internal awareness and buy-in is essential to a successful carbon reduction initiative. Not only will this help to reduce your organisation's emissions, but it will have a wider impact on everyone your employees engage with including suppliers, customers, friends, and family. Positive Planet offers certified Carbon Literacy Training which helps to decrease individuals emissions by 5-15% on average. Enquire about our online and in-person courses for 1 or more of your team.

5

Engage Your Supply Chain

With so much of your emissions coming from your supply chain you need a solid strategy to engage with suppliers for supplier specific data, research industry-level data, and build out sustainable procurement policies. This activity will improve your data quality, directly communicate your sustainability commitments externally and lead to a more robust and climate aware procurement process. It can be a slow process so we would advise kick this off as soon as possible. You really should start building your own supply chain engagement strategy today.

6

Improve Data Quality

Get ready for your next carbon reporting year! It's important to improve the quality of your data over time. In the next few years this will start to become regulated (high quality data will be required) so it is good to get on top of it early. If you would like help with a strategy to source and store high quality activity data let us know.

7

Consider Your Lifecycle Emissions

For a complete view and deep understanding of your environmental impact you should consider measuring the full lifecycle of your product or service. Lifecycle measurement supports better design and procurement decisions by revealing where the greatest long-term impacts sit. Get in touch to arrange a session about lifecycle measurements.

Beyond Environmental Emissions

An ESG materiality assessment builds on the great work you have done so far by helping you identify the environmental, social, and governance issues that matter most to both your business and your stakeholders, so you can focus time and investment where it will have the greatest impact. Rather than trying to do everything, it brings clarity to what is truly business critical, strengthens your position in bids and procurement processes, and supports a more resilient long term strategy.

Appendix I – Reporting Standards & Methodology

This carbon footprint assessment has been prepared in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The assessment accounts for emissions of all seven greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol and applies their respective Global Warming Potential (GWP) values to report emissions in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e).

Organisational and reporting boundaries are defined in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard using an appropriate control approach. The assessment includes applicable Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions categories relevant to the reporting organisation's activities. Specific boundary definitions, reporting period, and base year selection are detailed elsewhere within this report.

Greenhouse gas emissions are calculated using activity data provided by the reporting organisation across relevant operational sites and emission sources. Emissions are calculated using recognised external emission factors, primarily the UK Government (BEIS/DEFRA) GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, but also sources including ecoinvent. Where primary activity data is unavailable, secondary estimation methodologies may be applied, including spend-based factors aligned to UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and adjusted to the relevant reporting year using appropriate inflation indices.

Electricity emissions may be reported using both location-based and market-based methodologies where applicable. Under the market-based approach, Scope 2 emissions may be reported as zero where verified renewable electricity procurement instruments are in place, while associated upstream emissions, including transmission and distribution losses, remain included within Scope 3 where relevant. Well-to-tank emissions are included for all applicable fuel and energy sources. Radiative forcing is applied to air travel emissions in line with recognised best practice guidance. Pension scheme investments (Scope 3 Category 15) are included as standard in Positive Planet's carbon footprint calculations, recognising their potential material impact. As inclusion is not mandatory under the GHG Protocol, clients may choose to exclude them, in which case this will be clearly noted in the report.

Data supplied by the reporting organisation is subject to a high-level reasonableness review but is not independently verified to source documentation unless otherwise stated. A data hierarchy approach is applied, prioritising primary supplier or operational data where available and supplementing with secondary data and estimation techniques where required to ensure completeness.

The assessment has been prepared in accordance with the five GHG Protocol accounting principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy. Where emission sources are excluded, these are assessed as being immaterial, data unavailable, or outside the defined reporting boundary and are disclosed within the report where relevant.

Carbon accounting methodologies and emission factors are periodically updated by external standard-setting bodies to reflect improvements in data quality, calculation methodologies, and industry best practice. As these updates are outside the control of Positive Planet, historic emissions are not routinely remeasured or recalculated as part of standard reporting. Where relevant and material changes occur, their potential impact will be disclosed within reporting documentation and, where appropriate, a revised baseline year may be established. Recalculation of historic emissions can be undertaken upon request and may be subject to additional scope.

Whilst every effort is made to ensure accuracy, carbon footprint assessments rely on available data, emission factor datasets, and recognised estimation methodologies. As such, results should be interpreted as best estimates of greenhouse gas emissions rather than precise measurements.

Appendix II – Data Quality

The quality of data used in your carbon footprint is critical: you cannot effectively manage what you cannot accurately measure. High-quality data leads to more reliable emissions results and enables better-informed decisions for carbon reduction. Positive Planet encourages all clients to continuously improve their data quality year-on-year.

To provide transparency and support improvement, we apply a data quality hierarchy to all reported emissions:

High: Primary data sources are used, with high completeness and accuracy. Typically consumption-based data, such as actual kWh of electricity used.

Mid: A mix of primary and secondary data sources, possibly including averages or extrapolated values. Completeness and accuracy are moderate.

Low: Emissions are estimated using high levels of assumptions or benchmarking, often based on spend data (£s spent) rather than actual consumption. Completeness and accuracy are limited.

Base: Proxy data or industry benchmarks are used. Data may be incomplete or less reliable, but provides a reasonable starting point estimate where more accurate information is unavailable.

Using this hierarchy allows clients to understand the reliability of their carbon footprint and identify areas where data collection can be improved over time.

Gamban's Data Quality

Gamban has achieved an overall Data Quality Score of **41%** for this reporting period. This score is calculated as a weighted average based on the proportion of total emissions within each data quality level.

GHG Category	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Primary Quality	Quality Breakdown
Business Travel	34.81	Base	B: 100%
Employee Commuting	5.61	Base	B: 100%
Investments	4.47	Base	B: 100%
Goods & Services	101.98	Low	L: 100%

Note: The above table shows the predominant data quality level for each GHG category. Categories marked as "High" quality rely primarily on measured consumption data, while "Base" indicates reliance on estimates or benchmarks. Improving data quality in lower-ranked categories should be prioritised to enhance the accuracy of future carbon footprint assessments.

Thank You

Thank you for measuring your emissions with Positive Planet. We have valued the opportunity to work alongside your team to develop a clear understanding of your operations and assess the environmental impact associated with them.

You are part of a growing community of over 500 organisations supported by Positive Planet that are taking practical steps to reduce emissions and contribute to the transition to a lower carbon economy.

"It has never been more important for organisations to understand and address the environmental impacts associated with their activities. Building this understanding enables more informed decision making, strengthens stakeholder confidence, and supports the development of a credible carbon reduction pathway.

We look forward to continuing to support you as you translate insight into action and progress towards your environmental objectives. The organisations that lead over the next decade will be those that understand their impact earliest and act decisively."

If you have any questions, please contact your project team directly or hello@ioffset.io.

This Carbon Impact Report has been reviewed and signed off by the consulting team.

Luke De-Venny
Junior Sustainability Consultant
Positive Planet

Date: 20th March 2026

Digital Signature: Digitally signed by Luke De-Venny on 20/03/2026