Greenhouse Gas Report

MYC Group (UK) Limited.

GHG data in line with ISO14064-1

Period: April 2024 – April 2025

Contents

Introduction

Description of MYC Group (UK) Limited.

Founded in 2005, MYC Group has quickly become a key player in the high-end construction sector, reaching a £110 million turnover by 2020. With over 250 projects completed as a main contractor, the group is known for its unwavering commitment to delivery. Over the years the MY Holdings Group has expanded into hotels, affordable housing, education, office, and public buildings. In 2020, it launched MY-Fab, its off-site construction and fabrication facility.

MYC Group has grown into a dynamic group of companies, offering a wide range of services across construction and building solutions. Their in-house merchant, **MY-Merchant**, was launched to tackle market price and supply challenges. **MY-Fab** provides high-quality, flexible products that surpass many existing systems in design and variety. **My Facades** delivers complete façade solutions—from design to installation—under one roof. With **MY-MEP**, the Group supports clients in enhancing building performance while reducing environmental impact.

Responsibility for GHG Reporting

Kishor Joshi has overall responsibility for data collection and reporting GHG emissions resulting from our operations.
The company engages the support of Robinson Management Services Ltd. to assist in the collation of GHG data, undertaking calculations and for reporting in accordance with the requirements of ISO14064-1.

GHG Report Purpose & Objectives

This document details the greenhouse gas (GHG) collection, conversion and reporting process used to report our annual GHG emissions.
MYC Group (UK) Limited publishes this report in order to transparently disclose to our stakeholders our GHG emissions in accordance with the commitments made in the Company's environmental policy and strategy.
Further, the report supports in measuring, monitoring and managing the environmental performance of MYC Group (UK) Limited.
The data and information contained within this report includes:

- GHG emission data as prepared with reference to the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) Corporate Standard and BS EN ISO14064-1:2019

Report Period Covered & Reporting Frequency

This document is produced annually and is made available in PDF format on request.
The report specifies our methodology for the preparation of environmental performance data for the reporting period 1st April 2024 - 31st March 2025.

Base Year

For the purposes of the BSi Net Zero Pathway verification, 1st April 2024 - 31st March 2025 is the first year that we have undertaken full data verification and is therefore the base year.
The base year has been generated in accordance with ISO14064-1.

Base Year Review

Following the restructuring of the Group companies in 2024, the previous baseline year has been deemed to be inappropriate for continued use or comparison.

Data Included In This Report

The report takes account of and reports on the seven greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol and in accordance with ISO14064-1.

Greenhouse Gas Type	Chemical Symbol
Carbon Dioxide	CO_2
Methane	CH_4
Nitrous Oxide	N_2O
Nitrogen Trifluoride	NF_3
Sulphur Hexafluoride	SF_6
Perfluorocarbons	PFCs
Hydrofluorocarbons	HFCs
Nitrogen Trifluoride	NF_3

Verification Activities

The GHG emissions report has been performed in accordance with the requirements described in BS EN ISO 14064-1:2019 “Greenhouse gases - Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals”.

It includes all required information, except those details that the standard does not consider mandatory and has not been considered relevant following the principle of relevance.

MYC Group (UK) Limited. have appointed BSi to undertake independent verification of the contents of this report in accordance with ISO17029. The overall aim of independent verification is to review impartially and objectively the reported GHG emissions and removals contained in this report.

The verification opinion statement (VOS) is included in the appendix to this report.

GHG Disclosure Policy Statement

To guarantee that the GHG assertion held within the annual GHG disclosure is a true and fair account, the principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy have been applied.

- **Relevance:** Ensure the GHG inventory appropriately reflects our GHG emissions and serves the decision making needs of users – both internal and external to the company. Relevant information is identified as potentially necessary for inclusion in the mainstream report, for the purposes of communicating the extent to which we contribute to and are affected (now or in the future) by environmental impacts. GHG emissions shall be treated as material in all cases as a contributor to climate change.
- **Completeness:** Account for and report on all GHG emission sources and activities within the chosen inventory boundary, with disclosure and justification for any specific exclusion. Disclosures are complete if it includes all information that is necessary for an understanding of the matter that it purports to represent and does not leave out details that could cause information to be false or misleading to users.
- **Consistency:** Use consistent methodologies to allow for meaningful comparisons of emissions over time. Transparently document any changes to the data, inventory boundary, methods, or any other relevant factors in the time series. Consistency refers to the use of the same standards, policies and procedures over time. Comparability greatly enhances the value of information to users; consistency is the means to achieving that objective.
- **Transparency:** Address all relevant issues in a factual and coherent manner, based on a clear audit trail. Disclose any relevant assumptions and make appropriate references to the accounting and calculation methodologies and data sources used.
- **Accuracy:** Ensure accurate and up-to-date records through the development and introduction of procedures to form a reporting framework aligned to the GHG Protocol. The quantification of GHG emissions shall systematically neither over nor under actual GHG emissions, as far as can be judged, and uncertainties shall be reduced as far as practicable. Information shall be verifiable, i.e. characterised by supporting evidence that provides a clear and sufficient trail from monitored data to the presentation of environmental information. The information shall be sufficiently accurate to enable users to make decisions with reasonable assurance as to the integrity of the reported information.

MYC Group (UK) Limited. are therefore committed to:

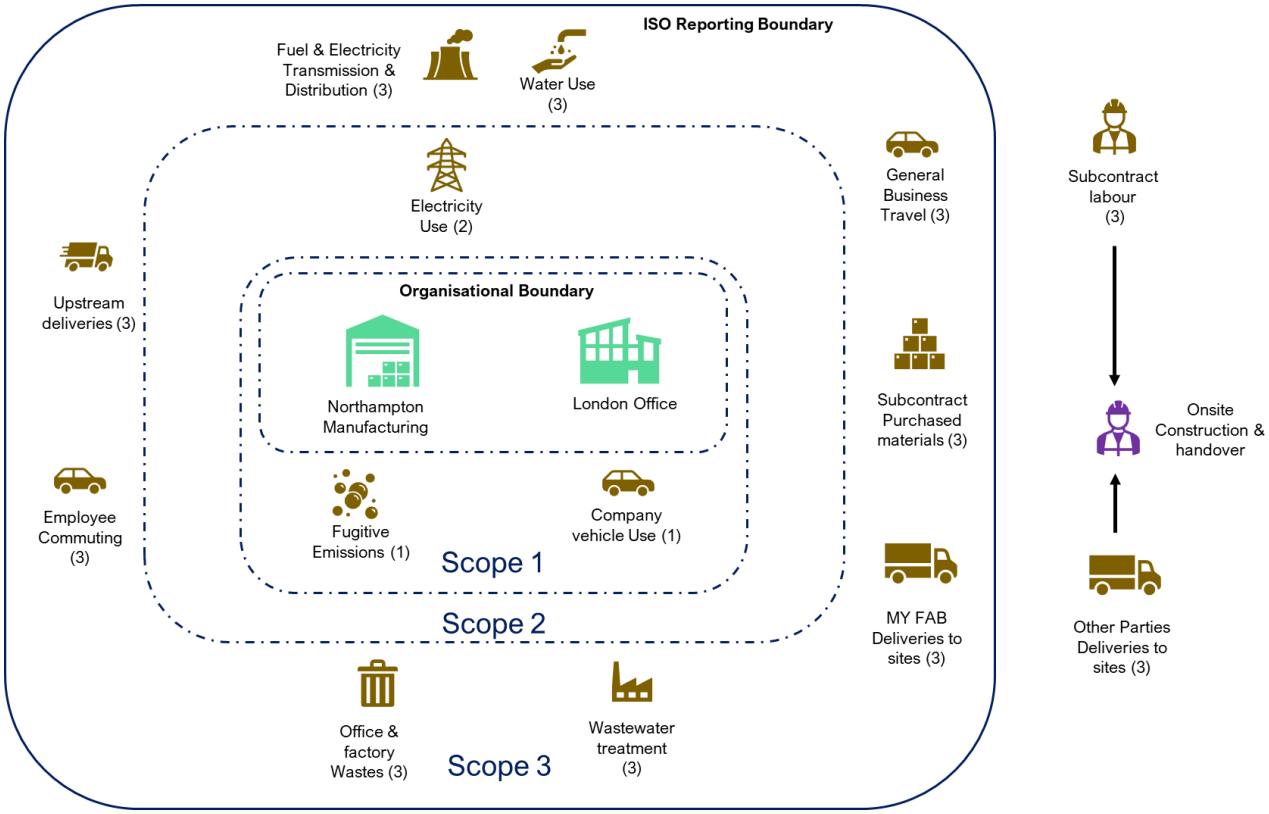
- Subjecting the chosen inventory boundary to regular internal review;
- Continual improvement and update of our policy and procedures to ensure we meet and comply with changes to the GHG Protocol and best practice GHG reporting;
- Regular re-assessment of GHG emission sources or development of action plans to identify and address gaps in data;
- Management of systematic processes to ensure that we meet all relevant provisions within the GHG Protocol standards;
- Inclusion of all relevant GHG emissions and enable meaningful comparisons in GHG information;
- Disclosure of sufficient and appropriate GHG information to allow intended users to make decisions with reasonable confidence;
- Recording, management and reporting of reliable and timely GHG information;
- The reduction of bias and uncertainties as far as is practical;
- Appropriate levels of independent verification and/or assurance.

Organisational Boundaries

In order to define the boundaries of the organization the operational control approach is selected, since it best represents the organization's activities with respect to the work centres performing operational control of the activity and it is the approach that allows greater potential for reducing GHG emissions.

Country	Location	Facility Size	No. Of Staff	Activities	included in scope of GHG Report
UK	28 St Albans Lane London, NW11 7QE	150m^2	28	Procurement of sub contract services, Administration, Finance, Management, Pre Construction, Tenders, Design and Quantity Surveyors and Management Services	Yes
UK	Unit 4 Barn Way, Lodge Farm Industrial Estate, Northampton NN5 7UW	7816 m^2	Varies	Activities performed at the facility include the construction of modular units, receipt and handling of raw materials for modular production, and dispatch of completed modulars to site.	Yes
UK	Construction Projects	Varies	Varies	Sub-contractor related activities, Installation and handover on client construction sites.	No

The organisational and reporting boundaries of the subject are described in the diagram below:



Reporting Boundaries

MYC Group (UK) Limited. will seek to report on all direct (scope 1) and indirect upstream and downstream (Scopes 2 and 3) GHG emissions and removals as defined within ISO14064-1. For the purposes of this reporting period the following table provides an overview of the subject areas included.

Direct and indirect GHG emissions categorisation Summary (From ISO14064-1 Annex B)	Emissions Scope	Included / Excluded
Direct GHG emissions and removals	1	**Included** - For emissions arising from consumption of natural gas and all company owned and operated vehicles.
Direct emissions in tonnes of Co2 from biomass	1	**Excluded** - The company does not use any biomass in its fuel use.
Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy	2	**Included** - For electricity consumption at the Northampton and London facilities obtained from meter readings and billing information.
Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	3	**Included** – For upstream and downstream deliveries and employee commuting
Indirect GHG emissions from products used by an organization	3	**Included –** The Group purchases all materials consumed in the manufacture of modular buildings and façade systems through its subsidiary company MY Merchants.
Indirect GHG emissions from services used by organization	3	**Excluded** - No known emissions arising from services used by the organisation.
Examples of subcategorization and identification of associated sources and sinks	3	**Included** - For wastes arising from office activities and waste materials arising from the Northampton manufacturing facility.
Indirect GHG emissions associated with the use of products from the organization	3	**Excluded** - No recorded emissions in the period, unable to measure once buildings are handed over to residents / buyers.
Indirect GHG emissions from other sources	3	**Included** - For water supply and waste water treatment.

MYC Group (UK) Limited. has quantified direct GHG emissions separately for CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, NF_3, SF_6 and other appropriate GHG groups (HFC's, PFC's, etc.) in tonnes of CO2e where it has been possible to do so.

Exclusions, where it has not been possible to calculate emissions are identified and justified in the latter part of this document.

MYC Group (UK) Limited. considers its significant emissions to be:

- Those identified as the largest quantity in Tonnes CO2e
- Those with most opportunity to achieve the greatest emissions reduction
- Those with the highest degree of uncertainty or accuracy

Significant emissions are identified in the body of the GHG emissions summary.

Documentation Control

All GHG related records are stored on the organisations document management system (e.g. SharePoint) and are subject to document control and tracking.

GHG Inventory Summary of Emissions & Removals

Reporting Company	MYC Group (UK) Limited
Person Responsible for the report	Kishor Joshi
Reporting Period Covered	April 1st 2024 to March 31st 2025
Organisational Boundaries	See attached GHG Report and Appendix
Reporting Boundaries	See attached GHG Report

	Emissions (All data is presented in Tonnes)	Significant (S) / Not Significant (NS)	CO2e	Carbon Dioxide CO2	Methane CH4	Nitrous Oxide N2O	Nitrogen Trifluoride NF3	Sulphur Hexafluoride SF6	Perfluorocarbons tonnes (Weighted average) PFC	Hydrofluorocarbons (Weighted Average) HFC	Quantitive Uncertainty	Qualitive Uncertainty
	Global Warming Potentials (IPCC Fourth Assessment Report) 100 Years			1	25	298	17200	22800	4000	5000		
1.0	**Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals**											
1.1	Direct emissions from stationary combustion											
1.2	Direct emissions from mobile combustion	S	207.8	205.1	0.1	2.6					2%	A
1.3	Direct process emissions and removals arising from industrial processes	N/A										
1.4	Direct fugitive emissions from the release of greenhouse gases in anthropogenic systems	N/S										
1.5	Direct emissions and removals from land use change and forestry	N/A										
	Direct emissions in tonnes of Co2 from biomass		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
		N/A										
	Indirect emissions in tonnes CO2e (2)											
2.0	**Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (3)**											
2.1	Indirect emissions from imported electricity	S	126.5	125.2	0.5	0.7					2%	A
2.2	Indirect emissions from imported energy	N/A										
3.0	**Category 3: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation**											
3.1	Emissions from upstream transport and distribution of goods	S	314.3	310.5	0.0	3.8					25%	B
3.2	Emissions from downstream transport and distribution of goods	NS	16.2	15.9	0.0	0.3					25%	B
3.3	Emissions from employee commuting	S	54.3	53.9	0.1	0.4					35%	D
3.4	Emissions from client and visitor transport	N/A										
3.5	Emissions from business travel	NS									25%	B
4.0	**Category 4: Indirect GHG emissions from products used by the organisation**											
4.1	Emissions from purchased goods	S	699.7								2%	A
4.2	Emissions from capital goods	N/A										
	Emissions from Services	S	62.1	10.9	0.0	0.1					25%	B
4.3	Emissions from the disposal of solid and liquid waste	NS	0.6448								25%	B
4.4	Emissions from the use of assets	N/A										
4.5	Emissions from the use of services that are not described in the above sub categories	N/A										
5.0	**Category 5: Indirect GHG emissions associated with the use of MY Construction products**											
5.1	Emissions or removals from the use stage of the product	N/A										
5.2	Emissions from downstream leased assets	N/A										
5.3	Emissions from end of life stage of the product	N/A										
5.4	Emissions from investments	N/A										
6.0	**Category 6: Indirect GHG emissions from other sources**											
	Water use and treatment	NS	0.3								35%	D

Removals (4)		
Direct removals in Tonnes CO2e	0	Tonnes CO2e

Storage (5), (6), (7)		
Total storage as of end of year in Tonnes CO2e	0	Tonnes CO2e

Carbon Financial Instruments (8)		
Total Renewable electricity purchased in kWh	0	kWh
Renewable electricity purchased in kWh with contractual instruments compliant with ISO14064-1 annex E	0	kWh
Renewable electricity purchased in kWh with contractual instruments compliant with ISO14064-1 annex E	0	kWh
Renewable electricity purchased in kWh with contractual instruments NOT compliant with ISO14064-1 annex E	0	kWh
Offsets from any GHG schemes in Tonnes CO2e	0	Tonnes CO2e

Other Related Information	
Performance tracking (Emissions and removals by metric, e.g. Tonnes CO2e per annual revenue)	See body of GHG Report
Base year GHG emission, removals and stocks; and adjustments to base year	See body of GHG Report
Disclosure of most significant sources, sinks and reservoirs	See body of GHG Report
Statement of emission (CO2e) per unit of relevant units	See body of GHG Report
Statement of emission reduction initiatives	See body of GHG Report
Significancy criteria	See body of GHG Report
Uncertainty assessment	See body of GHG Report
Notes	

Scope 1, Scope 2 & Selected Scope 3 Emissions

Emission Factors

For Scope 1, Scope 2 and selected Scope 3 GHG emissions where a chemical transformation process (combustion, fixed or mobile) and indirect emissions from electricity consumption, we follow the most common approach to calculating GHG emissions from emission sources, which is to take activity data (e.g. units of electricity consumed or distance travelled) and multiply it by an emission factor which gives an estimate of the GHG emissions figure.

tCO2e = Activity Data x Emission Factor

Emission sources where there is no chemical transformation process (fugitive emissions), or in case the results in GHG are different than CO2 are converted to tonnes of CO2e using the Global Warming Potential (GWP) values provided by the IPCC fourth assessment report (AR4):

tCO2e = Activity Data x Global Warming Potential

MYC Group (UK) Limited. have adopted the use of the UK Government GHG conversion factors in order to convert activity data into tCO2e. These are updated annually in June by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and are available online here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2024

For the current reporting year (1st April 2024 –31st March 2025) the 2024 emission factors have been used and are valid until 1st June 2025.

The table below indicates the methodology for the calculation of environmental performance metrics subject to external verification. For each metric we have provided an overview.

Methodology for Calculating Scope 1 Emissions

Source	Data Measurement & Recording	GHG Emissions Quantification	Estimates & Assumptions
B.2 Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals	Diesel and petrol used in company owned vehicles is collated in litres from fuel card reports	Diesel and petrol is recorded in litres purchased and multiplied by DEFRA emissions factors to calculate the carbon emissions in TCO2e	Assumptions have been made for the first 7 months; ie from April 2024-Oct 2024 as data was unavailable. Averages per categpry of fuel were calculated and multplied into the number of months to ensure data was consistent.

Methodology for Calculating Scope 2 Emissions

Source	Data Measurement & Recording	GHG Emissions Quantification	Estimates & Assumptions
B.3 Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy	Electricity meter readings are taken from billing information provided at both the London and Northampton facilities.	Electricity meter readings are recorded in KWH. A DEFRA emissions factor is applied to calculate the carbon emissions in TCO2e.	No assumptions or estimates have been used in the determination of the emissions in this category.
B.3 Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy	Energy used per kWh readings are obtained from Allstar fuel invoices with regards to energy charge per kWh.	A DEFRA emissions factor is applied to calculate the carbon emissions in TCO2e.	No assumptions or estimates have been used in the determination of the emissions in this category.

Methodology for Calculating Selected Scope 3 Emissions

Source	Data Measurement & Recording	GHG Emissions Quantification	Estimates & Assumptions
B.4 Category 3: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	Emissions from upstream transport and distribution for goods.	Emissions associated with the delivery of materials. Lightweight materials have been assumed to be 25% of the total miles travelled so an average van as been assumed using unknown fuel as specific data was unavailable. A DEFRA emissions factor is applied to calculate the carbon emissions in TCO2e.	Emissions associated with the delivery of materials. Postcodes were obtained from suppliers and invoices, calculations were done to estimate the distance using the Haversine formula, using latitudes and longitudes. Averages miles per delivery was calculated to prevent gaps in data.
	Emissions from upstream transport and distribution for goods.	Emissions associated with the delivery of materials. Bulky Materials have been assumed to be 50% of the total miles travelled so an average HGV of average laden as been assumed using as specific data was unavailable. A DEFRA emissions factor is	Emissions associated with the delivery of materials. Postcodes were obtained from suppliers and invoices, calculations were done to estimate the distance using the Haversine formula, using latitudes and longitudes. Average miles per delivery was calculated to prevent gaps in data.

		applied to calculate the carbon emissions in TCO2e.	
	Emissions from upstream transport and distribution for goods.	Emissions associated with the delivery of materials. Miscellaneous materials have been assumed to be 25% of the total miles travelled so an average van as been assumed using unknown fuel as specific data was unavailable. A DEFRA emissions factor is applied to calculate the carbon emissions in TCO2e.	Emissions associated with the delivery of materials. Postcodes were obtained from suppliers and invoices, calculations were done to estimate the distance using the Haversine formula, using latitudes and longitudes. Averages miles per delivery was calculated to prevent gaps in data.
B.4 Category 3: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	Emissions from downstream transport and distribution for goods.	Lorry data was obtained from active site deliveries.	No assumptions or estimates have been used in the determination of the emissions in this category.
B.4 Category 3: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	Employee commuting to London Office is based on number of employees and convenient modes of travel in the vicinity.	Mileage usage is multiplied by a DEFRA emissions factor based on type of vehicle used to calculate the emissions in TCO2e.	Assumptions include splitting the total of the 30 employees into travelling by bus and tube equally. Each trip is assumed to be 5 miles one way and to be working 5 days a week within a 251 working day.
	Employee commuting to Northampton Office is based on the circulation of an employee travel questionnaire.	Mileage usage is multiplied by a DEFRA emissions factor based on type of vehicle used to calculate the emissions in TCO2e.	Assumptions have been made for the remaining employees who were unable to fill the questionnaire. It was assumed that 40 out of 50 employees travel by bus as it is a convenient mode of transport for those living within a 5 mile radius.
	Diesel and petrol used in grey fleet for business travel is collated in litres from fuel card reports	Diesel and petrol is recorded in litres and multiplied by DEFRA emissions factors to calculate the carbon emissions in TCO2e.	No assumptions or estimates have been used in the determination of the emissions in this category.
B.5 Category 4: Indirect GHG emissions from products used by an organization	General office waste has been estimated in tonnes per annum produced.	Waste in tonnes is multiplied by relevant DEFRA emissions factors to determine the carbon emissions in TCO2e	Assumed 2 kgs of waste per employee is produced from the office pe annum. (general office waste to recycling facility).
	Waste arising from production activities at the Northampton site has been calculated from waste transfer notes and invoices received for ferrous metals, plasterboard and general waste	Waste in tonnes is multiplied by relevant DEFRA emissions factors to determine the carbon emissions in TCO2e	Emissions were estimated based on assumed collection frequencies and waste volumes: plasterboard at 4 tonnes/month, steel at 7.5 tonnes quarterly (recycled), and timber at 4 tonnes/month. An 8-yard skip is assumed to be 90% filled for steel, and 50% respectively for timber and plasterboard.
B.5 Category 4: Indirect GHG emissions from products used by an organization	Emissions associated with the fabrication of the modular constructions have been included.	The total of the materials used were used against the ONS Emissions factor for Construction. The emissions factor was applied to the total GBP paid and the tCO2e was calculated.	Tonnages were not mentioned
	Emissions from services used indirectly from an organisation: Production	Monthly electricity meter readings are recorded in KWH.	No assumptions or estimates have been used in the determination of the emissions in this category.

	and Distribution of electricity through network is calculated from electricity meter readings	A DEFRA emissions factor is applied to calculate the carbon emissions in TCO2e.	
	Well to tank data for petrol and diesel is calculated in litres from fuel card data for fuel used in company vehicles	Diesel and petrol is recorded in litres and multiplied by DEFRA emissions factors to calculate the carbon emissions in TCO2e.	No assumptions or estimates have been used in the determination of the emissions in this category.
	Transmission and Distribution of electricity and losses included for the London and Northampton Offices.	Meter readings in kWh are multiplied by DEFRA emissions factors to calculate the carbon emissions in TCO2e.	No assumptions or estimates have been used in the determination of the emissions in this category.
B.6 Category 5: Indirect GHG emissions associated with the use of products from the organization	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded
B.7 Category 6: Indirect GHG emissions from other sources	Water supply and wastewater treatment is based on average, water consumption for office buildings in the UK is approximately 59 litres per employee per working day. Undertaken in the reporting period.	Water supply in m3 is multiplied by relevant DEFRA emissions factors to determine the carbon emissions in TCO2e.	Water treatment in m3 is assumed at 90% of supplied water.

Exclusions / Sinks

Source	Scope	Justification for Exclusion / Notes
B.2 Category 1 e) Direct emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF),	1	The company does not own or operate land or have built on any land in the reporting period
Direct emissions in tonnes of Co2 from biomass a) Bio Energy	1	The company does not use any bio energy
Direct emissions in tonnes of Co2 from biomass b) Bio Fuel	1	The company does not use any bio fuel
Direct emissions in tonnes of Co2 from biomass c) Bio Gas	1	The company does not use any bio gas
B.3 Category 2: b) Indirect emissions from imported energy, including GHG emissions related to the production of energy consumed by the organization through a physical network (steam, heating, cooling and compressed air), excluding electricity.	2	The company does not have any indirect emissions arising from the production of energy onsite
B.4 Category 3: d) Emissions from client and visitor transport, including emissions associated with the travel of clients and visitors to the reporting company's facility.	3	Client and visitor transport emissions were not calculated due to lack of data in the reporting period. This is not deemed to be significant for the purposes of reporting.
B.5 Category 4: b) Emissions from capital goods are emissions from goods that are purchased and amortized by the organization.	3	No capital goods were purchased in the reporting period.
B.5.3 Indirect GHG emissions from services used by organization	3	No recorded emissions were noted to be arising from services used by the organisation.
B.5.4 b) Emissions from the use of assets are generated through equipment leased by the reporting organization in the reporting year.	3	No leased equipment was used in the reporting period
B.5.4 c) Emissions from the use of services that are not described in the above subcategories	3	No recorded emissions were noted to be arising from services used by the organisation.
B.6 Category 5: a) Emissions or removals from the use stage of the product include the total expected lifetime emissions from all relevant products sold.	3	No recorded emissions in the period, it is not possible to accurately measure once buildings are handed over to clients.
B.6 Category 5: b) Emissions from downstream leased assets include those from the operation of assets that are owned by the reporting organization and leased to other entities during the reporting year.	3	No downstream leased assets in the reporting period
B.6 Category 5: c) Emissions from end of life stage of the product include the emissions associated with the end of life of all products sold by the reporting organization in the reporting year.	3	No buildings at end of life stage in the reporting period
B.6 Category 5: d) Emissions from investments are mainly targeting private or public financial institutions.	3	No investments made in the reporting period

Changes to Quantification Methodologies previously Used

There are no changes to quantification methodologies previously reported.

Emission Differences Between Reporting Periods

This was the first reporting period for MY Holdings Group, there are no trends noted at this time.

Managing Uncertainties & Assumptions

The following uncertainties have been identified during the reporting process and were unresolved at the time of publication:
The following assumptions (beyond those already stated) have been made in the collation of this report:

- Waste is assumed produced per annum based on 2kgs per per month, per employee generated, general office waste to recycling / combustion.
- On average, water consumption for office buildings in the UK is approximately 50 litres per employee per working day.
- The fuel for 7 months has been assumed as invoices were not present at the time.

Changes to Quantification Methodologies previously Used

There are no changes to quantification methodologies previously reported.

Emission Differences Between Reporting Periods

As this is the **first year of carbon reporting**, there are no historical data trends or year-on-year comparisons available. Future reports will enable the company to **identify patterns, track progress**, and **set improvement targets** based on this baseline assessment.

GHG Reduction Initiatives & Internal Performance Tracking

Following identification of significant sources of emissions and analysis of emissions data contained in the GHG inventory, MY Holdings Group will work with its subsidiary companies and other identified stakeholders to develop initiatives aimed at reducing emissions in the following areas:

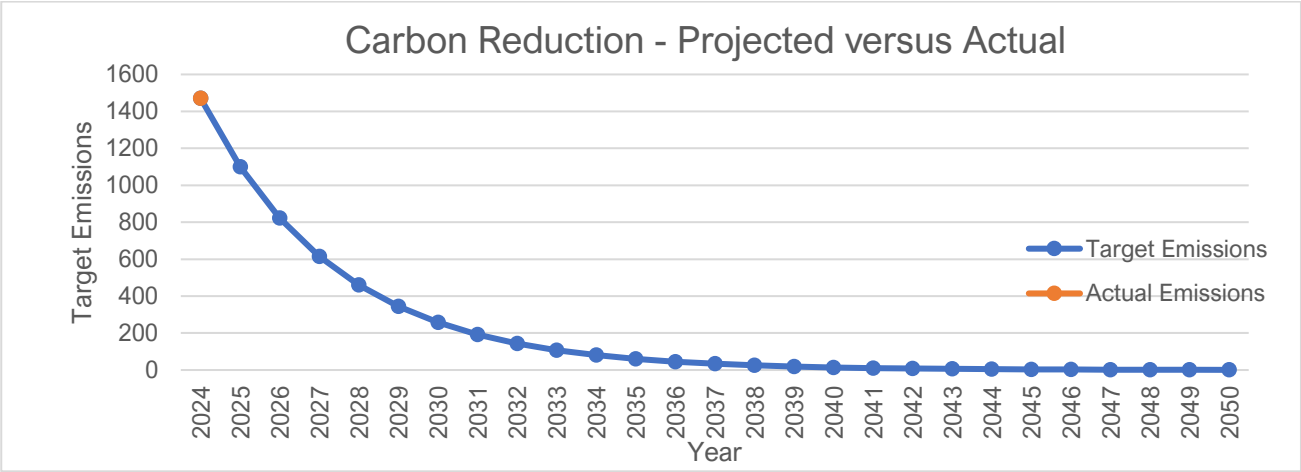
- Indirect emissions from imported electricity
- Emissions from business travel
- Emissions from purchased goods
- Emissions from upstream transport and distribution of goods
- Emissions from employee commuting

GHG Reduction Initiatives

To continue our progress to achieving Net Zero by 2050, we have adopted the following carbon reduction initiatives.

Scope	Carbon Reduction Initiative	Location	Expected Savings	Emissions Avoided (TCO^2e)
1	Investigate switch to biodiesel in company owned vans / lorries. *(20.1 tonnes currently used)*	Northampton	80% reduction in carbon emissions in comparison to diesel. *(Source: SMMT)*	192.92 Tonnes
2	Investigate installation of solar panels *(1500m² @ 330.75 kWp = 882 panels @ 21.75% efficiency)* *Estimated investment = £495,000* *Annual Savings (@)18.75 pence per kWh) = £34,353* *Payback = 15 years approx*	Northampton	287,000 kWh per annum	59.42 Tonnes
2	Closure of London office and relocation to the Northampton facility	London	74968 kWh per annum	15.55 Tonnes
2	Partition open spaces in office to reduce air conditioning demand *Saving = 1.5 kW / hour x 8 hours x 180 days per annum.*	Northampton	2160 kWh / annum	0.447 Tonnes
2	Provide energy awareness training to staff supported by poster campaign *Saving = estimated at 2% of electricity use*	Northampton	10523.482 kWh	2.17 Tonnes
3	Switch to biofuel in HGV's for delivery of modules to sites.	Northampton	80% reduction in carbon emissions in comparison to diesel. *(Source: SMMT)*	12.9352 Tonnes
3	Promote use of online meetings and public transport to avoid driving on company business. Saving based on 10% savings of miles travelled(Estimated)	N/A	38792.94 x 0.1 = 3879.294 kg CO2e	3.879 Tonnes
3	Undertake review of options to reduce embodied carbon in materials during design activities through use of EPD's and selection of best environmental option, whilst maintaining compliance with building regulations and building design performance.	Northampton	TBC	TBC

Company GHG Performance Tracking



MYC Group (UK) Limited is committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2050, with a clear understanding of the urgency of climate change and the need for decisive action. Sustainability is being integrated into all facets of operations, including owned and leased facilities, vehicles, equipment, materials, and contracted services that contribute to the organisation's emissions. Their scope extends across the value chain—encompassing suppliers, partners, and subcontractors.

Waste minimisation and the adoption of eco-friendly transportation solutions are also key priorities. MYC Group (UK) Limited is progressing its sustainability objectives through the implementation of modern methods of construction (MMC), including modular construction, which significantly reduces material waste and on-site environmental disruption. The company actively recycles steel scraps, timber offcuts, and plasterboard wherever feasible, contributing to responsible resource management across its projects. Stakeholder engagement is central to MY Group's approach, with employees and clients encouraged to adopt sustainable practices. Leadership remains fully committed, conducting annual reviews of progress and maintaining transparency throughout the company's journey toward a more sustainable future.

We encourage MYC Group (UK) Limited to adopt more **accurate** and comprehensive reporting practices to ensure alignment with their net zero target and to support more **effective data collection** for informed decision-making and progress tracking.

Baseline Emissions Footprint

Baseline emissions are a record of the greenhouse gases that have been produced in the past and were produced prior to the introduction of any strategies to reduce emissions. Baseline emissions are the reference point against which emissions reduction can be measured.

Baseline Year: Financial Year 2024/5	
Additional Details relating to the Baseline Emissions calculations.	
2024 financial year is the first year of reporting using the ISO1464-1 methodology for MY Holdings Group, therefore this year has been chosen as the baseline year to measure future improvement in GHG emissions against.	
Baseline year emissions: 2024 = 1481.8448 tCO_2e	
EMISSIONS	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**
Scope 1	207.8
Scope 2	126.5
Scope 3 (Included Sources)	1147.5048
Total Emissions	**1481.8448 tCO_2e**

Appendices

Verification Statement

Verification Opinion

Verified with Comments	
Based on the process and procedures conducted, there is no evidence that the, the GHG statement contained in the GHG Report "MY Holdings Group Ltd GHG Report 2024-2025" produced by MY Holdings Group:	• Is not materially correct and is a fair representation of GHG data and information. • Has not been prepared in accordance with ISO14064-1:2018 and its principles
With the following caveats	• Data for mobile fuel use was not available for April-Nov 24 and this has been estimated using a ratio approach from actual data from fuel cards for Nov24-Mar25. • Upstream transport and delivery information was only available for 7500 of 15872 deliveries. A ratio approach of deliveries per mile was used to address this gap in data with deliveries also assumed to have been carried out by 3 different vehicle types. • Data gaps in electricity data for Northampton were addressed using a conservative estimate from actual invoices for similar months of the year.
The following improvements were raised in relation to future reporting	• A number of data assumptions have been made in many categories and data accuracy could be improved using actual data. • A number of errors were identified and corrected during the verification process. A more robust data review/checking process may reduce errors at the verification stage.
Lead Verifier	Stuart Jamieson
Independent Reviewer	Catherine Williams
Signed on behalf of BSI	Matt Page, Senior Vice President Assurance Services EMEA
Issue Date	27/08/2025
BSI Assurance UK Ltd, Kitemark Court, Davy Avenue, Milton Keynes, MK5 8PP, UK	
NOTE: BSI Assurance UK Ltd. is independent to and has no financial interest in MY Holdings Group Ltd. This 3rd party Verification Opinion has been prepared for MY Holdings Group Ltd only for the purposes of verifying its statement relating to its GHG emissions more particularly described in the scope above. It was not prepared for any other purpose. In making this Statement, BSI Assurance UK Ltd. has assumed that all information provided to it MY Holdings Group Ltd is true, accurate and complete. BSI Assurance UK Ltd. accepts no liability to any third party who places reliance on this statement.	

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