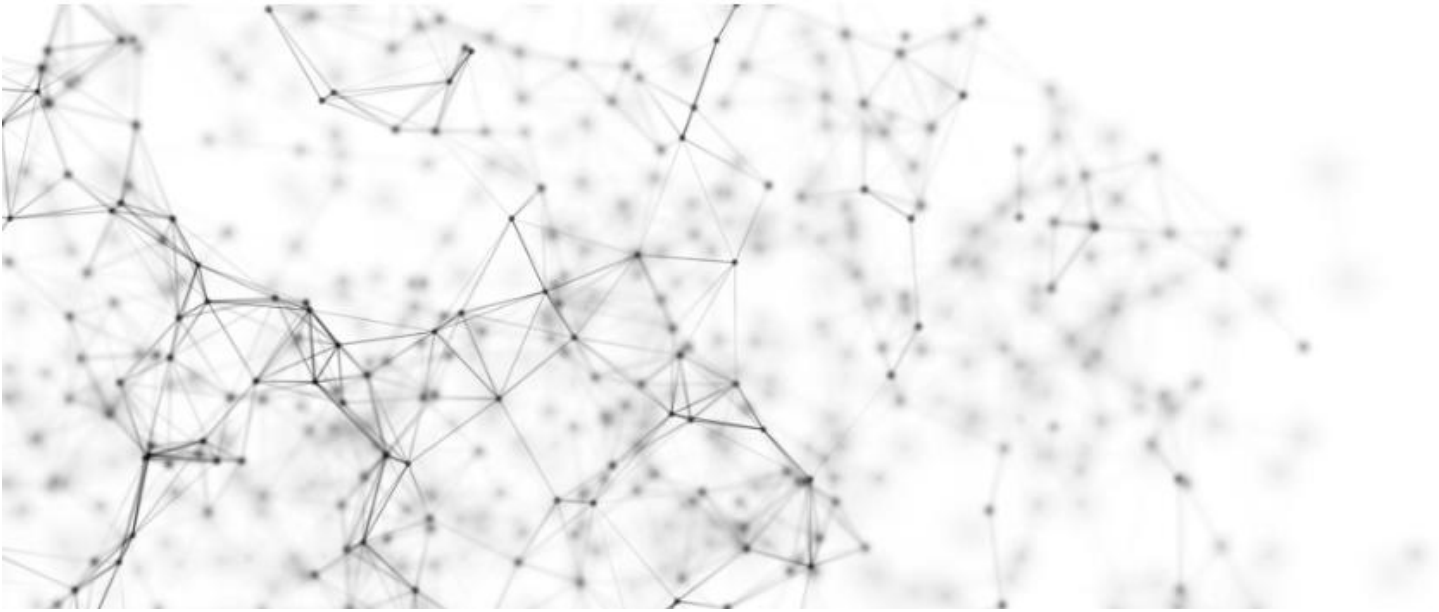
online investigation and social media intelligence

netwatch

2025 NetWatch Sustainability Report



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Introduction

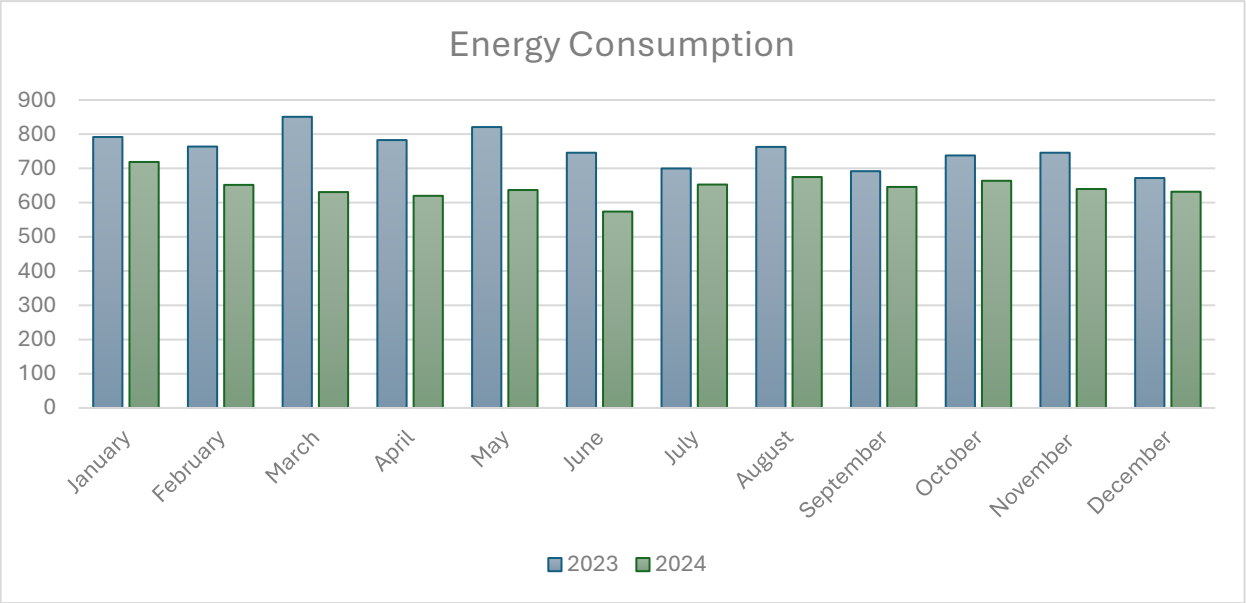
Climate change is the biggest challenge of our times, one which all businesses must endeavour to tackle in their operations and outlook. In order to do so, we need to compile accurate data and evidence, understanding all aspects of our business operations and the ways in which these can have unforeseen impacts upon the environment. This is the first of NetWatch's annual Sustainability Reports, which aims to communicate our activities in the sustainability space, our goals and aspirations and our accomplishments.

Our approach to sustainability is aligned with the United Nations Global Goals, specifically UN Global Goal 13: Climate Action, which encourages urgent action to combat climate change in order to limit and reverse global warming. We will continue to monitor our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions and work to reduce these through operational changes and co-operation from staff. Likewise, we will work together with staff to help them understand and decrease their own carbon footprints and to make better informed decisions that will help protect our environment.

2024 Environmental Metrics

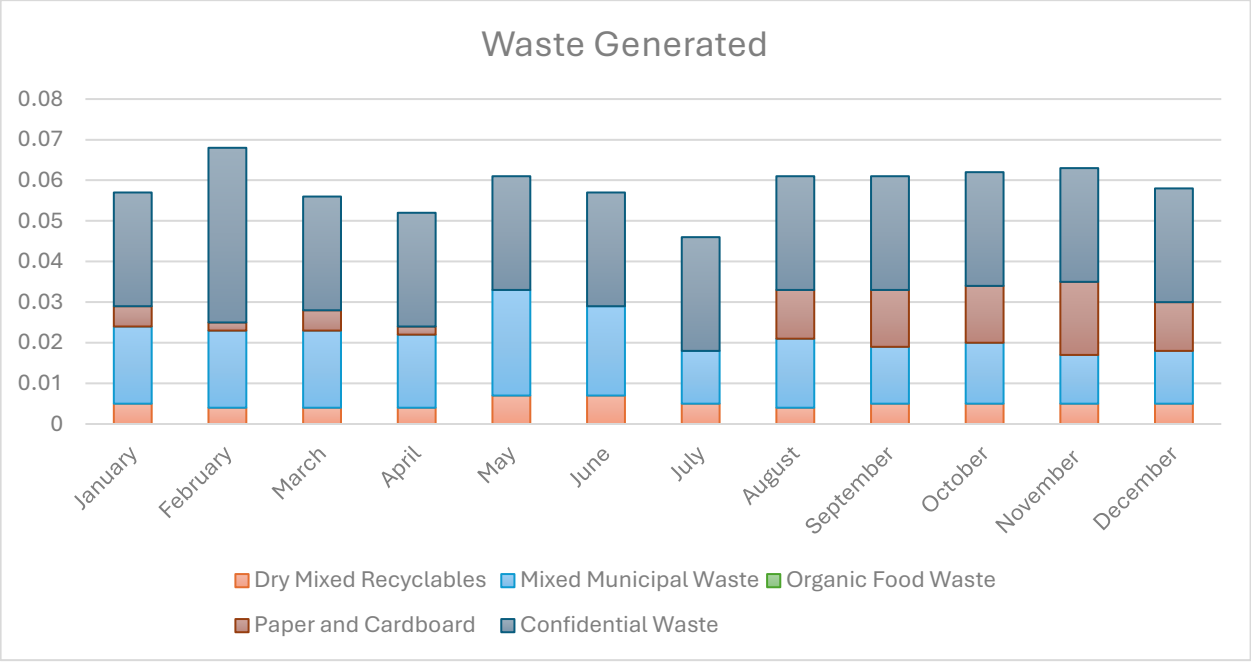
Energy

Our office is located at Alpha Tower in Birmingham. As this is a leased asset, our energy usage is reported to us quarterly by CEG, who manages the Alpha Tower estate. We have a full renewable tariff here, but carefully balancing our staff levels and our energy consumption is still important to us. Through generational improvement and the use of motion-activated lights, we have been able to keep our energy usage steady since 2022 and have seen a ~9.59% decrease in our energy usage from 2023 to 2024.



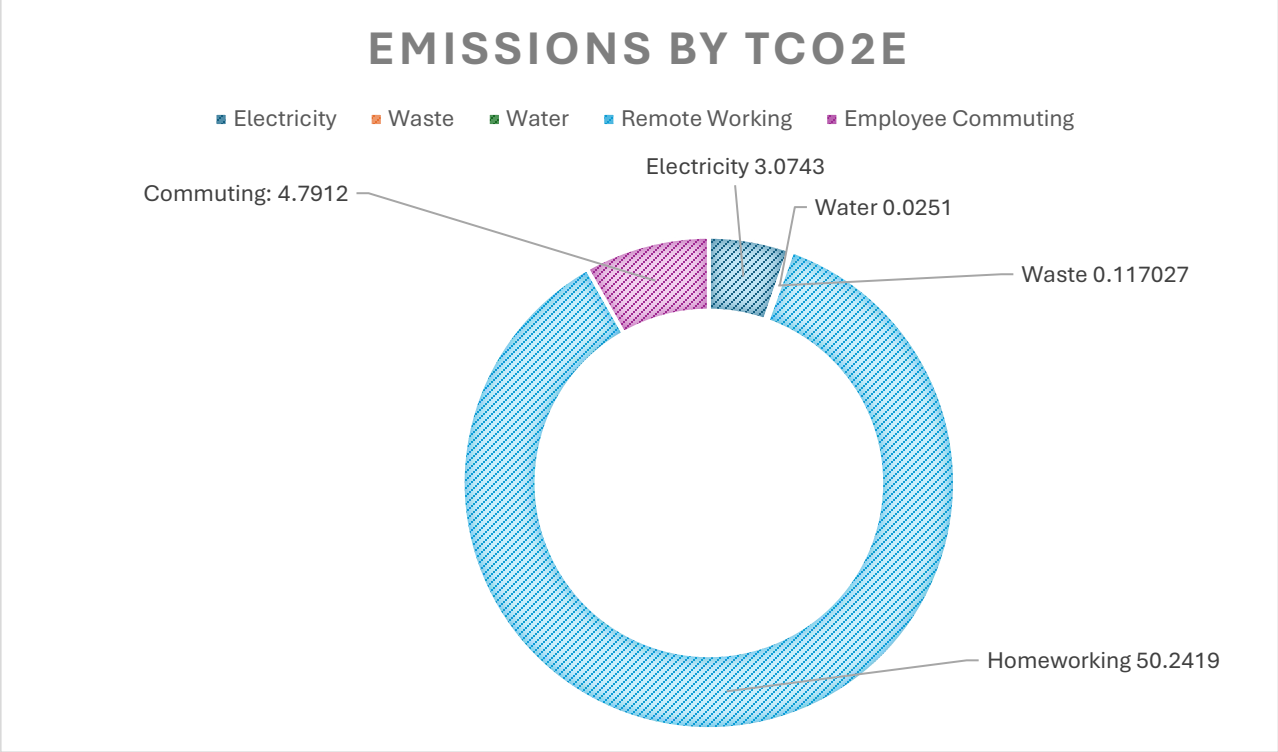
Waste

Our site at Alpha Tower sorts waste into four main waste streams: mixed recycling, mixed municipal waste, paper and cardboard and organic food waste. NetWatch itself also has a confidential waste stream, which is shredded and recycled. In 2025, we have introduced a new organic food waste bin to further divert waste away from landfill, as organic food waste will undergo anaerobic digestion to produce biogas. The kg generated for each waste stream during 2024 has been included below.



As a medium-sized organisation, our SBTi near-term target requires us to measure and reduce Scope 3 emissions, rather than setting an absolute near-term target. In pursuit of this, we have improved our Scope 3 reporting during 2024 by switching from average-data methods to collecting actual data from staff regarding working from home and commuting habits. Furthermore, we have implemented improved business travel reporting for 2025 in order to continually improve the accuracy of our data collection.

For most SMEs, Scope 3 represents the largest carbon load, and this is the same for NetWatch. Voluntarily developing our Scope 3 reporting has identified that remote working is by far our largest environmental aspect, accounting for ~86% of our emissions. Employee commuting is the second largest aspect, accounting for a further ~8.2% of our emissions. As such, meeting our emissions reductions targets is largely dependent on engaging with our colleagues to make changes in their suppliers and lifestyles outside of work. Developing staff awareness of the ways that they can make a positive difference to the environment and introducing incentives to help them do so forms a large part of our 2025 Carbon Reduction Plan. Our Carbon Reduction Plan for 2025 is available later in this report.



NetWatch Global's full GHG Inventory for 2024 can be accessed at the end of this report.

ISO14001:2015

During 2024, NetWatch Global implemented an Environmental Management System in order to ensure compliance with relevant regulations and laws; use resources more efficiently and reduce waste; promote sustainable practices and drive continual improvement. This Environmental Management System underwent external certification in early 2025.

In January 2025, NetWatch passed the Stage 1 audit for ISO14001:2015 with no non-conformities. Our Stage 2 audit is scheduled for early March 2025 and we look forward to announcing the successful completion of our ISO14001:2015 certification soon.

Goals

In July 2023, we joined the Science Based Targets initiative, which is an organisation seeking to ensure that all greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets are science based and feasible. This organisation sets standards and guidance for companies seeking to set targets, validates these targets and publishes regular progression data and resources for companies of all sizes. NetWatch joined SBTi in order to formalise our commitment to reducing our emissions and to ensure that our goals were science based and realistic. Our targets are published on the SBTi website and our own sustainability page.

NetWatch has committed to:

- Reduce scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions by 42% by 2030 from a 2022 base year and to measure and reduce scope 3 emissions
- Reduce scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 90% by 2050 from a 2022 base year as part of our net-zero commitment.

During 2025, we have a number of objectives we wish to achieve and initiatives to introduce.

- Introducing incentives for staff to switch to renewable energy tariffs for home working. At year end 2024, only 1/5 employees used a renewable energy tariff for home working. We aim to increase this by 5% yearly through the use of educational and training modules on environmental issues and will investigate the potential for introducing incentives for employees to switch energy sources.

- Investigate the potential for introducing incentives for staff to switch to low-carbon transit options such as rail, ride-share or public transportation. NetWatch is part of the Bike2Work scheme, and our office location was carefully chosen to maximise public transportation options for commuters while also offering cycling facilities and bike storage. During 2025, we will seek to further understand why colleagues choose their commuting method and what incentives we could introduce which may encourage them to switch to greener methods.

- Continually improving the efficiency of devices; new electronic equipment is almost always more energy efficient due to generational improvements. When making equipment upgrades, we will also take into account the lifecycle of the item and consider how it can be repurposed once it is replaced to minimise waste.

- Improve supply chain use of environmentally friendly vehicles where practicable. Occasionally, NetWatch contracts out services to The Surveillance Group, which operates a fleet of vehicles. We aim to open dialogue with our supply chain to seek the increased used of environmentally friendly vehicles when undertaking contract worked.

- Open dialogue with clients in order to reduce the need for paper copies of products to be provided and instead switch to digital services. Overall, reduce the use of paper products and switch all remaining paper products to FSC paper sources.

- Continuously improve our data collection regarding scope 3 emissions to ensure that our emissions data is as robust and accurate as possible.

Carbon Reduction Plan 2025

Commitment to Achieving Net Zero

NetWatch Global Ltd is committed to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050. Our SBTi targets associated with this have been detailed in the targets section of this plan.

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: 2022
Additional Details relating to the Baseline Emissions calculations.
2022 was chosen as NetWatch Global's baseline emissions year as this represents the return to regular operations following the Covid-19 pandemic and has the most complete data available compared to previous years. However, there are several omissions within scope 3 which are of note: business travel and purchased goods were not fully tracked during this year. Furthermore, employee commuting was calculated on an average data basis in line with GHG Protocol guidance rather than in terms of actual emissions. Due to supplier issues, data was also not available regarding water consumption and the associated emissions during the 2022 period. As such, we expect to see scope 3 emissions increase in the short-term as reporting becomes more accurate.
Baseline year emissions:

EMISSIONS	TOTAL (tCO_2e)
Scope 1	0
Scope 2	2.8135
Scope 3 **(Included Sources)**	37.81075
Total Emissions	40.62425

Current Emissions Reporting

Reporting Year: 2024	
EMISSIONS	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**
Scope 1	0
Scope 2	3.0743
Scope 3 **(Included Sources)**	55.175227
Total Emissions	58.249527

Emissions Reduction Targets

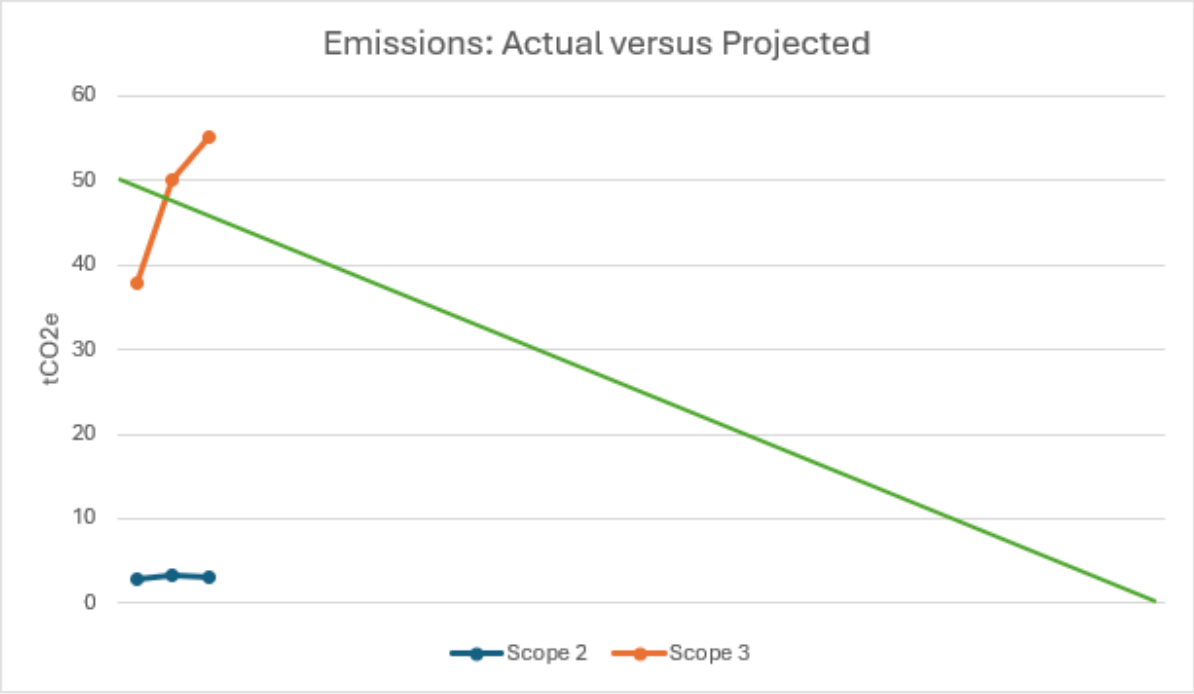
In order to continue our progress to achieving Net Zero, we have adopted the following carbon reduction targets.

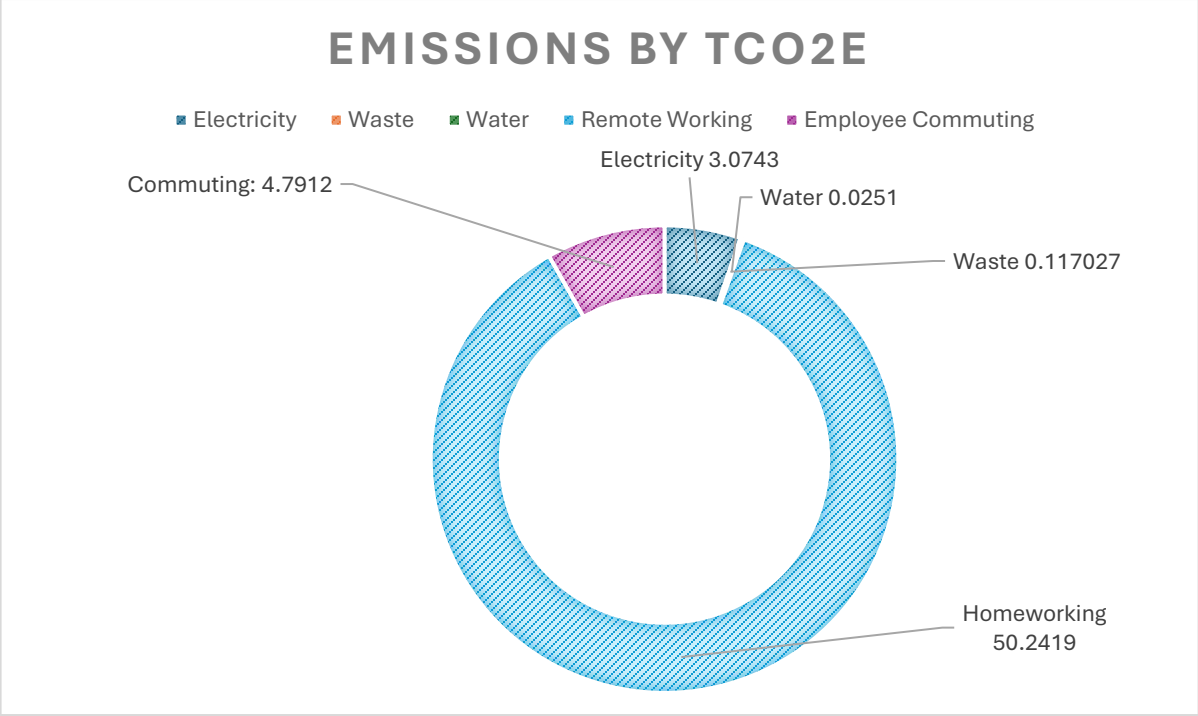
- Reduce scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions by 42% by 2030 from a 2022 base year and to measure and reduce scope 3 emissions. In tonnes CO2 this is 1.7.
- Reduce scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 90% by 2050 from a 2022 base year as part of our net-zero commitment. In tonnes CO2 this is 5.8.

Progress against these targets can be seen in the graph overleaf. During this same period, the size of the company has increased by one third, making it difficult to assess the immediate impact of some of our carbon reduction measures but we anticipate that measures specifically targeted at our largest scope 3 aspects will be effective in the long-term.

A chart depicting the breakdown of these emissions by category has also been included. As shown, remote working is by far the biggest source of our emissions, accounting for ~86% of our emissions. Similarly, emissions from employee commuting are our second largest aspect. Our priority here will be working with colleagues who drive to our office in order to determine how they might be incentivised to switch to a more environmentally friendly mode of transport. Currently, 9 individuals who drive to the office account for 61% of emissions generated via employee commuting.

As such, meeting our emissions reductions targets is largely dependent on engaging with our colleagues to make changes in their suppliers and lifestyles outside of work. Therefore, awareness and education forms a large part of our Carbon Reduction Plan.





Carbon Reduction Projects

The following environmental management measures and projects have been completed or implemented since the 2022 baseline.

- In 2023, NetWatch Global signed up to the Science Based Targets initiative through the SME route and set near-term and long-term reduction targets.
- In 2024, NetWatch Global commenced the certification process for ISO14001:2015. Stage One audit was completed in January 2025 and Stage Two audit is scheduled for March 2025.
- In 2025, NetWatch Global introduced new waste sorting procedures at our Alpha Tower site. An organic food waste bin has been added, and new guidance has been circulated to staff to improve waste sorting into general waste, confidential waste, mixed recycling and food waste to ensure minimal waste is sent to landfill.

In the future we hope to implement further measures such as:

- Introducing incentives for staff to switch to renewable energy tariffs for home working. At year end 2024, only 20.93% of staff used a renewable energy tariff for home working. We aim to increase this by 5% yearly through the use of educational and training modules on environmental issues and intend to introduce incentives to encourage staff to switch to greener energy tariffs.
- Introducing incentives for staff to switch to low-carbon transit options such as rail, ride-share or public transportation. NetWatch is part of the Bike2Work scheme, and our office location was carefully chosen to maximise public transportation options for commuters while also offering cycling facilities and bike storage. During 2025, we will seek to further understand why colleagues choose their commuting method and what incentives we could introduce which may encourage them to switch to greener methods.
- Continually improving the efficiency of devices; new electronic equipment is almost always more energy efficient due to generational improvements. When making equipment upgrades, we will also take into account the lifecycle of the item and consider how it can be repurposed once it is replaced to minimise waste.
- Improve supply chain use of environmentally friendly vehicles where practicable. Occasionally, NetWatch contracts out services to The Surveillance Group, which operates a fleet of vehicles. We aim to open dialogue with our supply chain to seek the increased used of environmentally friendly vehicles when undertaking contract worked.
- Open dialogue with clients in order to reduce the need for paper copies of products to be provided and instead switch to digital services. Overall, reduce the use of paper products and switch all remaining paper products to FSC paper sources.
- Gradually phase out Single Use Plastics (SUPs) from our office environment by educating colleagues as to the risks posed by single use plastics and the alternatives available to them. During 2025, we will conduct a Plastics audit and create new guidance in our Environmental & Sustainability Handbook based on this.

Declaration and Sign Off

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been completed in accordance with PPN 06/21 and associated guidance and reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans.

Emissions have been reported and recorded in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the GHG Reporting Protocol corporate standard[1] and uses the appropriate Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting[2].

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been reported in accordance with SECR requirements, and the required subset of Scope 3 emissions have been reported in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard[3].

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been reviewed and signed off by the board of directors (or equivalent management body).

[1] https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard
[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting
[3] https://ghgprotocol.org/standards/scope-3-standard

NetWatch Global GHG Inventory 2024

Part 1: Descriptive information

Descriptive information	Company response
Company name	NetWatch Global
Description of the company	Pioneers of social media investigation; we conduct private investigations for insurance and legal clients. We also develop OSINT tools for the wider investigatory community.
Chosen consolidation approach (equity share, operational control or financial control)	Financial control
Description of the businesses and operations included in the company's organizational boundary	A single business conducting desktop enquiries and developing software and OSINT tools. We operate from a single leased office based in central Birmingham.
The reporting period covered	2024
A list of scope 3 activities included in the report	Employee commuting, remote working, waste operations and water generated.
A list of scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3 activities excluded from the report with justification for their exclusion	Business travel and purchases were not yet accurately tracked and as such have been excluded. Improved reporting is in place for 2025.
The year chosen as base year and rationale for choosing the base year[4]	2022 is our base year. This was chosen as it represents the return to regular operations following the Covid-19 pandemic and has the most complete data available.
Once a base year has been established, the chosen base year emissions recalculation policy. If base year emissions have been recalculated, the context for any significant emissions changes that triggered the recalculation.	Emissions in the base year will only be recalculated if a significant omission is identified which would affect our long-term and near-term targets.

[4] If a company has different base years for different scopes, base year information should be provided separately for each scope. Establishing a base year is required for scope 1 and 2 emissions, and required for scope 3 emissions when companies choose to track performance or set a reduction target.

Part 2: Greenhouse gas emissions data

Scopes and categories[5]	Metric tons CO_2e
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations	0
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	3.0743
Upstream scope 3 emissions	
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	0.0251
Category 2: Capital goods	0
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	50.2419
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	0
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	0.117027
Category 6: Business travel	0
Category 7: Employee commuting	4.7912
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	0
Other	0
Downstream scope 3 emissions	
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	0
Category 10: Processing of sold products	0
Category 11: Use of sold products	0
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	0
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	0
Category 14: Franchises	0
Category 15: Investments[6]	0
Other	0

[5] Further disaggregation of certain categories may be necessary. Additionally, if categorization of scope 3 activities is not followed as prescribed in the standard, indicate where they are included.

[6] If the reporting company is an initial sponsor or lender of a project, also account for the projected lifetime emissions of relevant projects financed during the reporting year and report those emissions separately from scope 3.

Part 2: Greenhouse gas emissions data (continued)

Greenhouse gas emissions	CO_2		CH_4		N_2O		HFCs		PFCs		SF_6	
	Metric tons CO_2	Metric tons CO_2e	Metric tons CH_4	Metric tons CO_2e	Metric tons N_2O	Metric tons CO_2e	Metric tons of each HFC	Metric tons CO_2e	Metric tons of each PFC	Metric tons CO_2e	Metric tons SF_6	Metric tons CO_2e
Scope 1												
Scope 2		3.0743										

Part 3: Biogenic CO_2 emissions data (if applicable)

Scopes and categories	Metric tons biogenic CO_2
Direct biogenic CO_2 emissions from owned/controlled operations	N/A
Indirect biogenic CO_2 emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	N/A
Indirect biogenic CO_2 emissions - Upstream	
Purchased goods and services	N/A
Capital goods	N/A
Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	N/A
Upstream transportation and distribution	N/A
Waste generated in operations	N/A
Business travel	N/A
Employee commuting	N/A
Upstream leased assets	N/A
Other	N/A
Indirect biogenic CO_2 emissions - Downstream	
Downstream transportation and distribution	N/A
Processing of sold products	N/A
Use of sold products	N/A
End-of-life treatment of sold products	N/A
Downstream leased assets	N/A
Franchises	N/A
Investments[7]	N/A
Other	N/A

[7] If the reporting company is an initial sponsor or lender of a project, also account for the projected lifetime emissions of relevant projects financed during the reporting year and report those emissions separately from scope 3.

Part 4: Description of methodologies and data used

Scope	Methodologies used to calculate or measure emissions, providing a reference or link to any calculation tools used
Scope 1	NetWatch Global has no Scope 1 activities for 2024. Scope 1 activities were determined by use of the UK Government's GHG Emissions guidance, included in the 2024 GHG Emissions Factor spreadsheet.
Scope 2	For our purposes, Scope 2 emissions comprise purchased energy at our leased office site, Alpha Tower. We have a renewable energy tariff at this site, and we track our energy consumption on a sub-metered actual consumption basis, as well as an apportionment per sq footage for the common areas of the building such as lifts, bathrooms, hallways and lobby. Energy usage is reported by Alpha Tower on a quarterly basis, and this was then converted to kg co2e using the UK Government's GHG Emissions Factor for 2024. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2023

Scope and category	Description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions	Description of the data quality of reported emissions	Description of the methodologies, allocation methods, and assumptions used to calculate emissions	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners
Upstream scope 3 emissions				
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	We collected data regarding our water consumption at our Alpha Tower site.	Data regarding our water consumption is billed and reported sporadically, so month-by-month data was inconsistent.	Water consumption data was calculated using the UK Government's GHG Emissions Factor for 2024.	100%

		However, this data was sufficient for our yearly reporting.		
Category 2: Capital goods	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	This data includes remote working data, obtained from our Human Resources Officer, who collates information monthly regarding work from home eligibility and contractual requirements for all staff members.	To calculate these emissions, we have used the UK Government's GHG Emissions Factor for 2024. The quality of this data was deemed to be good, based on the completeness of the data provided regarding home working.	We have used staff levels month-by-month cross-referenced with working hours for each staff member to calculate the total number of remote staff hours per month. This was then calculated using the GHG Emissions Factor 2024 for homeworking, which includes emissions from equipment plus heating. This was calculated on the basis of 7.5 hours per employee per day, however, due to our flexi-time policy, staff may work longer or shorter hours per day than this, and as such this aspect may benefit from more	

			accurate collection in 2025, dependent on reporting capabilities.	
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	N/A	n/a	n/a	n/a
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	We receive waste information from Alpha Tower every quarter. Waste is divided into the following categories: Dry Mixed Recyclables, Mixed Municipal Waste, Organic Food Waste and Paper & Cardboard. End of life treatment for this waste is divided into closed-loop recycling, anaerobic digestion and landfill.	The data quality is deemed to be good, due to the detailed nature of the information provided to us by Alpha Tower.	For each month of 2024, the total waste for each category has been calculated against the UK Government's 2024 Emissions Factor for the respective end of life treatment.	100%
Category 6: Business travel	Business travel was not accurately recorded or reported during 2024 and as such has been excluded. Improved reporting methods have been implemented for 2025.			

Category 7: Employee commuting	We collected information regarding number of remote working employees, number of office days per month, average distance travelled by an average employee and the emissions factor of each mode of transport.	The data quality of reported emissions is deemed to be good. However, the available data is based on self-reporting by employees, and therefore distance and ad-hoc changes to commuting pattern may not have been accurately reported.	Employee commuting emissions have been calculated using a company wide survey requesting frequency, distance and mode of travel.	
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other				

Part 4: Description of scope 3 methodologies and data used (continued)

Scope and category	Description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions	Description of the data quality of reported emissions	Description of the methodologies, allocation methods, and assumptions used to calculate emissions	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners
Downstream scope 3 emissions				
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Category 10: Processing of sold products	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Category 11: Use of sold products	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Category 14: Franchises	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Category 15: Investments[8]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[8] If the reporting company is an initial sponsor or lender of a project, also account for the projected lifetime emissions of relevant projects financed during the reporting year and report those emissions separately from scope 3.

(If applicable)

Part 5: Greenhouse gas emissions in the base year

Please state your base year emissions here. If base year emissions were recalculated, note the year the recalculation occurred

Scopes and categories[9]	Metric tons CO_2e
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations	0
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	2.8135
Upstream scope 3 emissions	
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	0
Category 2: Capital goods	0
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	36.0482
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	0
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	0.27155
Category 6: Business travel	0
Category 7: Employee commuting	1.491
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	0
Other	0
Downstream scope 3 emissions	
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	0
Category 10: Processing of sold products	0
Category 11: Use of sold products	0
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	0
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	0
Category 14: Franchises	0
Category 15: Investments[10]	0
Other	0

[9] Further disaggregation of certain categories may be necessary. Additionally, if categorization of scope 3 activities is not followed as prescribed in the standard, indicate where they are included.

[10] If the reporting company is an initial sponsor or lender of a project, also account for the projected lifetime emissions of relevant projects financed during the reporting year and report those emissions separately from scope 3.

Part 6: Optional Information

As stated on page 120 of the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, a public GHG emissions report should include, when applicable, the following additional information:

- Emissions data further subdivided where this adds relevancy and transparency (e.g., by business unit, facility, country, source type, activity type, etc.)

- Emissions data further disaggregated within scope 3 categories where this adds relevance and transparency (e.g., reporting by different types of purchased materials within category 1, or different types of sold products within category 11)

- Emissions from scope 3 activities not included in the list of scope 3 categories (e.g., transportation, of attendees to/from conferences/events), reported separately (e.g., in an "other" scope 3 category

- Emissions of GHGs reported in metric tons of each individual gas

- Emissions of any GHGs other than CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 whose 100-year GWP values have been identified by the IPCC to the extent they are emitted in the company's value chain (e.g., CFCs, HCFCs, NF_3, NO_X, etc.) and a list of any additional GHGs included in the inventory

- Historic scope 3 emissions that have previously occurred, reported separately from future scope 3 emissions expected to occur as a result of the reporting company's activities in the reporting year (e.g., from Waste generated in operations, Use of sold products, End-of-life treatment of sold products)

- Qualitative information about emission sources not quantified

- Information on any GHG sequestration or removals, reported separately from scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions

- Information on project-based GHG reductions calculated using the project method (e.g., using the *GHG Protocol for Project Accounting*), reported separately from scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3 emissions

- Quantitative assessments of data quality

- Information on inventory uncertainty (e.g., information on the causes and magnitude of uncertainties in emission estimates) and an outline of policies in place to improve inventory quality

- The type of assurance performed (first or third party), the relevant competencies of the assurance provider(s), and the opinion issued by the assurance provider

- Relevant performance indicators and intensity ratios
- Information on the company's GHG management and reduction activities, including scope 3 reduction targets, supplier engagement strategies, product GHG reduction initiatives, etc.
- Information on supplier/partner engagement and performance
- Information on product performance
- A description of performance measured against international and external benchmark
- Information on purchases of GHG reduction instruments, such as emissions allowances and offsets from outside the inventory boundary
- Information on reductions at sources inside the inventory boundary that have been sold/transferred as offsets to a third party
- Information on any contractual provisions addressing GHG-related risks or obligations
- Information on the causes of emissions changes that did not trigger a scope 3 base year emissions recalculation
- GHG emissions data for all years between the scope 3 base year and the reporting year (including details of and reasons for recalculations, if appropriate)
- Additional explanations to provide context to the data