



**MPS Mayorista DE Colombia S.A.  
Environment Performance Report  
(from January 2022 to September 2023)**

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# 1. Organization introduction

## 1.1 Foreword

The problem of global warming and excessive emission of GHG may lead to climate change and impact, which has become an important environmental issue and consensus in the world. Based on the environmental concept of sustainable development and the obligation to fulfill corporate social responsibility, MPS Mayorista DE Colombia S.A. (hereinafter referred to as "MPS") will be actively committed to the verification and control of GHG emission, so as to slow down the resulting global warming, and save energy resources and maintain the sustainable development of the global ecological environment through the Company's management.

## 1.2 Company profile

MPS Mayorista DE Colombia S.A. is a company that provides technological solutions, including education technology, computer servers, storage, licenses, security, and network solutions, to small and medium-sized companies, corporate sectors, government, and others. The Company is involved in the development and sale of home products, educational products, smartphones, computers, wearable devices, and accessories. As a trading company, MPS does not have its own manufacturing facilities or commercial vehicles such as business cars or trucks. Not currently using gasoline. For the period from January 2022 to September 2023, the total direct GHG emissions (Scope 1) and indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2) of MPS amounted to 0.96 tons of Co<sub>2</sub>e, specifically as follows:

- From January 2022 to December 2022, the annual electricity consumption is 948 kWh (kilowatt-hour), and the annual water consumption is 41 m<sup>3</sup>.
- From January 2023 to September 2023, the annual electricity consumption is 729 kWh (kilowatt-hour), and the annual water consumption is 33 m<sup>3</sup>.

Among them, the annual energy and water consumption data from January 2022 to December 2022 and from January 2023 to September 2023 are calculated on the basis of the General Rules for Calculation of the Comprehensive Energy Consumption (GB/T 2589-2020) and the General Principles of Water Balance Test (GB/T 12452-2022).

## 1.3 Reporting department

Department: Purchasing Department

Responsible person: Ms. Deng

Mob.: 13428906154

E-mail: elfy@worldexltd.com

# 2. Organizational boundary

## 2.1 GHG reporting time frame

The time frame for the quantitative data of this Report is from January 2022 to September 2023.

## 2.2. Organizational boundary

MPS Mayorista DE Colombia S.A. takes the production and living devices in the verification address as the organizational boundary in the way of operation control, verifying and reporting the emission sources and amounts within the organizational boundary. The address of the Company within the organizational boundary is No.304, Floor 3, Building C, No.99, South Yadi 1st Road, Shanhe Village, Qiaotou Town, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province.

### 2.3 Reporting boundary

MPS Mayorista DE Colombia S.A. is required to identify and assess GHG emissions related to the Company in accordance with standard requirements. The identification and assessment are to be conducted according to the following categories.

Category 1 Direct Emissions

Category 2 Indirect Emissions from Purchased Energy

Category 3-Indirect emissions from transportation

Category 4-Indirect emissions from products and services used by organizations

Category 5-Indirect emissions from the use of the Organization's products

Category 6-Other indirect emissions not included above

This year marks the Company's first GHG verification, and there is no change in operating boundary.

Supplementary note: Category 1 is the corresponding content of Scope 1 in ISO14064-1: 2018 standard, Category 2 is the corresponding content of Scope 2 in ISO14064-1: 2018 standard, and Category 3-6 is the corresponding content of Scope 3 in ISO14064-1: 2018 standard.

### 2.4 Reporting cycle

MPS Mayorista DE Colombia S.A. conducts a detailed verification of the GHG emissions for the preceding year on an annual basis.

Based on the inventory results, a report will be prepared. The report will encompass the GHG emissions for the previous year, providing a summary for reference in subsequent reports.

## 3. GHG quantification

### 3.1 Definition of GHG

Definition of Green House Gas (GHG): It refers to the gaseous constituent of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorbs and emits radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere, and clouds.

The inventory of GHG emissions for Company includes carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>).

GHG in this Report refers to seven GHG mentioned above.

### 3.2 Exemption from GHG quantification and explanation of reasons

MPS Mayorista DE Colombia S.A. exempts the quantification of certain information related to potential GHG emissions when 1) it is not technically properly measured; 2) quantification is feasible but not economical, meaning that the anticipated quantification will increase the quantification cost by more than RMB 20,000; 3) it is not substantial (accounting for less than 1% of the total emissions).

The exemption items of GHG verification in 2022 were as follows:

GHG sources	Scope 3
Types of GHG	/
Reasons for exemption of quantification	Identified as non-significant indirect emission sources. Please refer to the Significant GHG Indirect Emission Identification and Assessment Table for details.

### 3.3 Quantification of direct GHG emissions

3.3.1 Definition: GHG emissions from facilities within the organizational boundary of the Company are GHG emissions from GHG sources owned or controlled by the organization.

3.3.2 The verification results of Company's direct GHG emissions (Category 1) are shown in the following table.

**The direct GHG emissions for the period from January 2022 to September 2023 for the Company amount to 0 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e.**

As a trading company, MPS does not have its own manufacturing facilities or commercial vehicles such as business cars or trucks. Only office facilities are maintained. Upon identification:

- Within the office premises, there is one air conditioning unit that uses R22 as a refrigerant, which is not within the control scope of GHG Protocol and ISO14064.
- Due to the leased nature of MPS's office premises and the absence of actual operational control over septic tank treatment, emissions from such sources causing fugitive emissions are not included in Scope 1.

- Within the office premises, there are no carbon dioxide fire extinguishers, heptafluoropropane fire extinguishers, and no fire extinguishers using CO2 as a propellant.

In summary, MPS had no Scope 1 emission sources from January 2022 to September 2023. This implies that the Company's direct GHG emissions amounted to 0 tons of CO2e during this period.

### 3.4 Indirect GHG emissions

3.4.1 Category 2 indirect GHG emissions from energy include GHG emissions from external electricity production consumed by the organization.

3.4.2 The quantification results of indirect GHG are shown in the following table.

**The indirect GHG emissions for Company from January 2022 to September 2023 amounted to 0.96 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e.**

Unit: Tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e

Serial No.	Emission sources	Corresponding activities/facilities	Emissions	Category
1	Dongguan office (January 2022-December 2022)	Government-supplied electricity	0.54	2
2	Dongguan office (January 2023-September 2023)	Government-supplied electricity	0.42	2

#### 3.4.3 Selection, reasons and reference materials of quantitative methodology

The GWP value in the Company's Report is sourced from the global warming potential value GWP of GHG

provided in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report of 2021.

3.4.3.1 The results of indirect GHG emissions from energy sources are based on the selection, reasons and reference materials of the following quantitative methodology.

##### 1) Purchased electricity

- Methodology: The methodology is derived from ISO14064-1/6.2.3, using the emission factor method (AD x EF x GWP).
- Reason for selection: The Company and the region do not have existing methodologies, so the international common calculation method was adopted.
- AD: Based on billing statement and equipment power (computers, air conditioners, etc.).
- EF: The national average emission factor for the Chinese power grid, as released by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of PRC, is 0.5703t CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent/MWh.
- Changes in quantitative methodology: There is no change in quantitative methodology.

### 3.5 Other indirect GHG emissions

No other indirect GHG emissions have been found yet.

### 3.6 Quantification of biomass combustion

There was no biomass combustion during the reporting period.

### 3.7 Total direct and indirect GHG emissions

The total direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions for the period from January 2022 to September 2023 amounted to 0.96 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e.

Of which:

For the period from January 2022 to December 2022, the total direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions amounted to 0.54 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. For the period from January 2023 to September 2023, the total direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions amounted to 0.42 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e.

## 4. Quantification uncertainty assessment of GHG

### 4.1 Data management of each emission source

The Company's GHG verification data complies with the Relevancy, Completeness, Consistency, Accuracy and Transparency stipulated in ISO14064-1: 2018.

### 4.2 Methods and results of data uncertainty assessment

The uncertainty assessment of data needs to consider three aspects: activity data category, emission factor level and instrument correction level. According to the assignment of activity data classification, emission factor classification and instrument correction level, the average value is calculated, multiplied by the percentage of each emission source, and then summed up to get the overall uncertainty score.

- 1) 1) The activity data are divided into three categories according to the collection category and scores of 1, 3 and 6 are assigned respectively, as shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Activity Data Assignment

Activity data classification	Assign a score
Automatic continuous measurement	6
Periodic measurement (including meter reading)/nameplate	3
Self-estimation	1

2) The categories and levels of emission factors are divided into six categories according to the collection sources, and scores of 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 are assigned respectively, as shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Emission Factor Assignment

Classification of emission factors	Assign a score
Measurement/mass balance factor	6
Experience factor of the same process/equipment	5
Factor provided by manufacturer	4
Regional emission factor	3
National emission factor	2
International emission factor	1

3) The calibration level of the instrument is divided into three categories, and the scores of 1, 3 and 6 are assigned respectively, as shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Instrument Calibration Level Assignment

Calibration level	
The implementation of calibration is not required by relevant regulations.	1
The implementation of calibration is not required by relevant regulations, but the data is accepted; or the implementation of calibration is required by relevant regulations, but the data does not meet the requirements.	3
The calibration is implemented as required, and the data meets requirements.	6

4) The data level is divided into five levels, and the higher the level, the better the data quality.

Grading standard: the average score  $\geq 5.0$  indicates extremely excellent +;  $5.0 > \text{Score} \geq 4.0$  indicates excellent;  $4.0 > \text{Score} \geq 3.0$  indicates average;  $3.0 > \text{Score} \geq 2.0$  is general; score  $< 2.0$  indicates poor.

#### 4.3 Uncertainty assessment of emission source activity data

The uncertainty assessment of emission source data is shown in Table 4-3.



**Table 4-3 Activity Data Uncertainty Assessment**

S/n	Level of activity data	Emission factor level	Instrument calibration level	Average score	Data level	Emissions (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Emission as a percentage of total emissions	Weighted average points
1	6	6	6	6	0	-	-	-
2	6	6	6	6	0	-	-	-
3	1	2	1	1.333333333	5	540.64	1.3004	1.7339
4	1	2	1	1.333333333	5	415.75	1.0000	1.3333
Total weighted average points								
1.7339								
Data level of weighted average points								
Level 5								

## 5. Selection and quantification of base year

This inventory covers data from January 2022 to September 2023, spanning more than a year. As there is complete data for the year 2022 (from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022), it is provisionally considered as the base year. The emission information for the base year is as follows:

Scope	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3				Total for Scope 3	Total
			Category 3	Category 4	Category 5	Category 6		
Emissions (tonnes CO2 equivalent/year)	-	0.54	After evaluation, it will not be included in this verification for the time being				-	0.54
Percentage	0.00 %	100.0 %					0.00%	100.0 %

## 6. Verification

### 6.1 Internal review

The results of the GHG inventory undergo internal review at least once annually. This initial inventory has undergone an internal review, which was completed in November 2023.

### 6.2 External verification

The GHG Report is prepared under the supervision of SGS.

## 7. GHG reduction strategy and performance

### 7.1 Reduction strategy

From this Report on GHG emissions, it can be known that Category 2 indirect GHG emissions from energy are the largest GHG emissions of the Company.

Energy conservation policy:

Adhere to laws and regulations to promote green production; Emphasize technological and managerial innovation to facilitate energy conservation and emission reduction.

## 8. Responsibility, purpose, use and format of the Report

### 8.1 Responsibility of the Report

The Company prepares the inventory list in accordance with ISO14064-1.

## 8.2 Uses of the Report

The GHG verification of the Company is made available to the public on a voluntary basis, and supervision from all walks of life is welcome. Additionally, this Report also provides reference for the management of the Company in decision-making, and provides basis for setting future emission reduction plans, to assume more social responsibilities.

## 8.3. Purpose of the Report

The purposes of the Company's GHG report are to establish and manage the performance of GHG tracking reduction in order to adapt to national and international trends as soon as possible; declare the GHG information of the Company and improve the social image of the Company.

## 8.4 Format of the Report

As shown in the Report, this Report is prepared in accordance with ISO14064-1.

## 8.5 Ways of obtaining and disseminating the Report

The contents of the Report are available for consultation with

E-mail: [elfy@worldexltd.com](mailto:elfy@worldexltd.com)

# 9. Issuance and management of the Report

9.1 This Report is prepared by the Purchasing Department.

9.2 The Report shall go through the Company's relevant procedures and be approved by the senior management before it is issued.

9.3 The Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of ISO14064-1 standard.

9.4 The Report shall be prepared once a year after 2023, and the corresponding inventory list shall be updated once a year; the updated emission factors or quantification methods shall be used

as far as possible in the preparation process. Generally speaking, the greenhouse gases of the previous year will be subject to verification in the next year, and a report will be formed and released according to the procedures.

# 10. Reference documents

This Report refers to the following documents:

1. ISO14064-1: Greenhouse Gases - Part 1: Specification with Guidance at the Organization Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emission and Removal
2. 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

3. Source: The national average emission factor for the Chinese power grid released by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of PRC

4. IPCC 2021 /Ar6-wg1-errata