



GENESIS PROPERTY

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY

2025

Genesis Property International S.A.

www.genesisproperty.net

Has this inventory been verified by an accredited third party?
☐ No

☐ Yes (if yes, fill in verifier contact information below and attach verification statement)

Date of verification: MM/DD/YYYY

Verifier:

Email:

Phone:

Address:

Have any facilities, operations and/or emissions sources been excluded from this inventory? If yes, please specify.

The current report includes emissions in Scope 1 and 2 of Genesys Property International Group (The Group), entailing 9 entities and 16 buildings, both residential and office, operating in Romania alone. The buildings are grouped in four sites (locations), out of which 3 residential and five office buildings reside within West Gate Business District, in the western part of Bucharest and seven office ones in Yunity (Novo) Park, in the northern area. The Group is exercising full control over all its entities included in the scope of this report, from equity, financial and operational point of view.

The calculation of emissions is done based on the information provided by The Group. As such, our calculation is dependent of the completeness and quality of this information which remain entirely under the responsibility of The Group. Under these circumstances, to the best of our knowledge there are no material omissions related to Scope 1 and 2 inventories. Certain omissions may include amounts of fuel relayed to stationary combustion for H3 building.

The reporting unit is in t CO₂e only, as for the considered scope categories, the proportion of emissions for greenhouse gases other than CO₂ was considerably reduced in comparison with CO₂ amounts, and therefore, it was regarded as below the significance threshold.

Reporting period covered by this inventory

The reporting period is for the last 7 closed years - 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025, with 2019 considered as baseline year.

ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES

Which consolidation approach was chosen (check each consolidation approach for which your company is reporting emissions.) *If your company is reporting according to more than one consolidation approach, please complete and attach an additional completed reporting template that provides your company's emissions data following the other consolidation approach(es).*

Equity Share x	Financial Control	Operational Control
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OPERATIONAL BOUNDARIES

Are Scope 3 emissions included in this inventory?

Yes

No x

If yes, which types of activities are included in Scope 3 emissions?

The current report does not include Scope 3 emissions.

INFORMATION ON EMISSIONS

The table below refers to emissions independent of any GHG trades such as sales, purchases, transfers, or banking of allowances:

EMISSIONS (tCO ₂ e)	2019 (base year)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	838.37	875.58	877.05	501.41	771.07	1,058.98	1,172.48
Scope 2 – Location-Based	4,472.08	3,153.54	2,992.15	2,577.89	2,194.68	1,868.28	1,790.80
TOTAL Scope 1+2 Loc.-Based	5,310.45	4,029.12	3,869.20	3,079.30	2,965.75	2,927.26	2,963.28
Scope 2 – Market Based	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	703.69	27.79
TOTAL Scope 1+2 Market-based	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,762.67	1,200.27

As indicated by the numbers, the overall level of carbon emissions compared to the 2019 baseline year has decreased by more than 44% in 2025 and remained at a similar compared to the previous year.

Direct CO₂ emissions from Biogenic combustion (tCO₂)

Not applicable

BASE YEAR

Year chosen as base year

2019

Clarification of company-determined policy for making base year emissions recalculations

2019 was selected as baseline year, as the company established the first draft of a long-term strategy for sustainability performance improvement and articulated a proactive, committed plan with clear initiatives to attain its sustainability goals. Moreover, this was the last year before the COVID-19 pandemic that completely altered and changed customers' living and working behaviors.

Context for any significant emissions changes that trigger base year emissions recalculations

A small correction to the baseline year emissions has been applied because of fugitive emissions recalculation based on EPA recommended evaporation rate (see details in methodology section below) for the years 2019-2023. The corrections did not affect the overall values and evolution, and they represented less than 2% of the total yearly emissions, for the impacted years.

METHODOLOGIES AND EMISSION FACTORS

Methodologies used to calculate or measure emissions other than those provided by the GHG Protocol. (Provide a reference or link to any non-GHG Protocol calculation tools used)

The Emissions were calculated in accordance to GHG Protocol methodology, as follows:

1. For Scope 1 – Stationary combustions, the emissions are attributed to the natural gas burned in own facilities, as well as to fuel consumption for electricity generators, all of them using diesel fuel. For diesel, actual yearly consumptions were collected from the beneficiary and multiplied with the emission factor provided by the European Investment Bank in the document "EIB *Project Carbon Footprint Methodologies. Methodologies for the assessment of project greenhouse gas emissions and emission variations*", Version 11.3, January 2023, Table A1.1: Default emission factors, Diesel oil p. 27¹. For the natural gas, the quantities were collected from meters and supplier invoices and multiplied with the EPA² emission factor, based on "*Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories*" document, Table 1 Stationary Combustion Emission Factors, March 9, 2018.
2. For Scope 1 – Mobile combustion, the information regarding how the group's car park was used, entailing vehicle id, and the amount of fuel consumed in the year. For each car, the emission factor was selected in correspondence with the type of fuel – gasoline and, respectively diesel gasoline – as indicated in the same EIB methodology. Compared to previous years, in 2025, with very few exceptions, the auto fleet was sold to a company outside of the group, therefore contributing to the overall reduction of the carbon footprint.
3. For Scope 1 – Fugitive emissions, the main emission source was represented by refrigerants in chillers and air conditioning equipment. The associated fugitive emissions were estimated at a rate of 2,5% of total capacity, in accordance to EPA recommendation for fixed cooling equipment in the document "Greenhouse *Gas Inventory Guidance. Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases*"³, 2020. This group includes the following entities: WGS, NPA, NP2, and NP3. The emission factors

¹ [EIB Project Carbon Footprint Methodologies](#)

² <https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/center-corporate-climate-leadership-ghg-emission-factors-hub>.

³ <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2020-12/documents/fugitiveemissions.pdf>

for each type of refrigerant indicated in the technical documentation were used from GHG Protocol⁴ recommended values, based on the latest IPCC reports. For 2019-2023 the 5th Assessment Report for 100-year time horizon values were used. For 2025, the most recent value from AR6 was used for R310a and R22 and from EPA for R410A⁵

4. For Scope 2 – Electricity,

- a. The calculation of corresponding carbon emissions was done using the consumptions in kWh registered in the year for each location in scope multiplied with the applicable emission factor for electricity consumption, including network losses for Romania, as recommended by the EIB Methodology 2026 edition, p. 46⁶ (310g CO₂/kWh). For 2024 and 2025, the location-based Scope 2 emissions were calculated using an electricity emission factor of 289 gCO₂/kWh, excluding transmission and distribution losses. This approach reflects the distinction between Scope 2 emissions associated with purchased electricity consumption and emissions from grid losses, which are generally accounted for under Scope 3. The consistency of the emission factor boundaries across the reporting period has been assessed to ensure comparability.

For the market-based emission calculation, Hidroelectrica emission factors reported for 2024 and 2025 on the producer's website were applied⁷. The approximately 96% reduction in Scope 2 market-based emissions between 2024 and 2025, from 703.69 tCO₂e to 27.79 tCO₂e, primarily reflects the full-year effect of the transition to electricity supplied by Hidroelectrica, initiated in July 2024.

While 2024 represented a transition year, with electricity purchased from two suppliers, in 2025 the Group's purchased electricity was supplied entirely by Hidroelectrica, whose reported emission factor is significantly lower.

Consequently, this reduction mainly reflects the change in the emission attributes of purchased electricity rather than a corresponding reduction in electricity consumption.

- b. In 2024, Genesis Property changed its electricity supplier from PPC to Hidroelectrica, effective 1 July 2024. For the period preceding the supplier change, emissions were calculated using an emission factor of 289 gCO₂/kWh. For electricity supplied by Hidroelectrica from July 2024 onwards, the supplier-specific emission factor of 4.332 gCO₂/kWh, as published on Hidroelectrica's website, was applied. This approach reflects the transition between electricity suppliers during 2024 and explains the higher Scope 2 market-based emissions reported for that year (703.69 tCO₂e), compared with 2025 (27.79 tCO₂e), when the electricity purchased by the Group was supplied entirely by Hidroelectrica.
- c. In 2025, on-site photovoltaic systems at YUNITY Park generated **491,793** kWh of renewable electricity. The portion consumed on-site was accounted for separately from purchased grid electricity, thereby reducing the amount of purchased electricity used in the Scope 2 calculation. No carbon offsets were claimed in relation to this generation

⁴ <https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/2024-08/Global-Warming-Potential-Values%20%28August%202024%29.pdf>

⁵ https://www.epa.gov/climate-hfcs-reduction/technology-transitions-gwp-reference-table?utm_source=chatgpt.com

⁶ Idem 1.

⁷ <https://www.hidroelectrica.ro/article/89>

- d. Scope 2 – Market-Based emissions are reported separately from location-based emissions, using supplier-specific emission factors published by the electricity provider. Genesis Property receives Guarantees of Origin corresponding to the electricity supplied by Hidroelectrica. The eligibility and exclusive attribution of these instruments under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria remain subject to confirmation of their registry status and applicable cancellation requirements.
 - e. Location-based Scope 2 emissions reflect the average carbon intensity of the Romanian electricity grid, while market-based Scope 2 emissions reflect the emission attributes of Genesis Property's electricity procurement, including its transition to contractually procured renewable electricity, where supported by qualifying contractual instruments.
5. For the initial Scope 2 – Gas (used for heating), estimation of carbon emission equivalents was based on registered consumptions in the year, multiplied by the applicable emission factor according to EPA⁸ in the document "*Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories*," Table 1 Stationary Combustion Emission Factors, March 9, 2018.
- In order to ensure coverage and avoid underrepresentation, the factors with the highest value applicable in the context (region, country, resource type, usage type etc.) have been selected. In this reporting edition of 2025, all respective emissions have been moved to scope 1 – Stationary combustion, following the clarification that the natural gas is burned in own facilities for heating purposes. This change did not affect the overall emissions level.

⁸ <https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/center-corporate-climate-leadership-ghg-emission-factors-hub>.

LIST OF BUILDINGS AND ENTITIES

Legal entity	Abbreviation	Building	Total surface (m2) (2025)
Alma Trade	ATR	H5	17,991
Genesis Development SA	GND	C1	1,398.78
Genesis FM	GFM	n/a	N/A
Genesis Property International SA	GNS	n/a	N/A
Novo Park	NPA	A	2,992
Novo Park	NPA	B+C	7,896
Novo Park 2	NP2	D	4,368
Novo Park 2	NP2	E	24,202
Novo Park 3	NP3	F	33,089
Novo Park 3	NP3	G	16,409
West Gate SA	WGP	H1	17,991
West Gate SA	WGP	H2	17,991
West Gate SA	WGP	H3	17,991
West Gate SA	WGP	H4	17,991
West Gate Studios SA (residential)	WGS	A1	19,863.37
West Gate Studios SA (residential)	WGS	B1	9,568.51
West Gate Studios SA (residential)	WGS	B2	9,568.51

ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES

List of all legal entities or facilities over which reporting company has equity share, financial control or operational control	% equity share in legal entity	Does company financial reporting have control? (yes/no)	Does company operational reporting have control? (yes/no)
Alma Trade	100%	Yes	Yes
Genesis Development SA	100%	Yes	Yes

Genesis FM	100%	Yes	Yes
Genesis Property International SA (reporting company)	100%	Yes	Yes
Novo Park	100%	Yes	Yes
Novo Park 2	100%	Yes	Yes
Novo Park 3	100%	Yes	Yes
West Gate SA	100%	Yes	Yes
West Gate Studios SA	100%	Yes	Yes

If the reporting company's parent company does not report emissions, include an organizational diagram that clearly defines relationship of the reporting subsidiary as well as other subsidiaries

Not applicable

INFORMATION ON EMISSIONS

Emissions disaggregated by source types:							
Scope 1: Direct Emissions from Owned/Controlled Operations (t CO2e)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
a. Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion	650.17	684.08	686.47	309.68	593.88	848.91	991.23
b. Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion	38.91	42.34	41.42	42.57	28.03	23.85	2.69
c. Direct Emissions from Fugitive Sources	149.29	149.16	149.16	149.16	149.16	186.22	178.56
d. Direct Emissions from Process Sources	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
e. Direct Emissions from Agricultural Sources	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Scope 2: Indirect Emissions from the Use of Purchased: Electricity, Steam, Heating and Cooling (t CO2e)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
a. Indirect Emissions from Purchased Electricity	4,472.08	3,153.54	2,992.15	2,577.89	2,194.68	1,868.28	1,790.80
b. Indirect Emissions from Purchased Heating	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
c. Indirect Emissions from Purchased Steam	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
d. Indirect Emissions from Purchased Cooling	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Emissions by facility type (t CO ₂ e) *	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Office ⁹	4,807.32	3,565.49	3,463.51	2,688.55	2,604.11	2,752.77	2,915.84
Residential ¹⁰	464.22	421.29	364.27	348.19	333.61	150.64	44.75
TOTAL	5,271.54	3,986.79	3,827.79	3,036.73	2,937.73	2,903.41	2,960.59

*mobile combustion emissions not included

Emissions by entity (t CO ₂ e)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ATR	853.41	718.70	697.22	545.35	330.41	257.27	302.42
GFM	27.64	31.07	31.07	31.07	22.15	21.39	2.69
GND	110.31	91.80	80.80	72.09	44.68	64.62	2.96
NP2	891.88	551.47	545.79	454.72	485.09	572.38	606.11
NP3	1,617.99	1,121.90	933.69	666.15	921.79	870.14	998.39
NPA	188.80	240.26	275.05	178.64	150.39	181.55	271.81
WGP	1,156.20	852.63	941.32	783.09	677.62	809.27	734.16
WGS	464.22	421.29	364.27	348.19	333.61	150.64	44.75
TOTAL (GNS)	5,310.45	4,029.12	3,869.20	3,079.30	2,965.75	2,927.26	2,963.28

Base year emission recalculations have been applied, with less than 2% overall impact, as indicated in section BASE YEAR.

GHG emissions data for all years between the base year and the reporting year (including details of and reasons for recalculations, if appropriate)

Recalculations have been applied for the years 2019-2023, following the revision of fugitive emissions calculations, where EPA methodology used for 2024 and 2025 has been applied as well (EPA, "Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories," Table 10a Global Warming Potentials, March 9, 2018 (<https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/center-corporate-climate-leadership-ghg-emission-factors-hub>)).

(t CO₂e)

YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total emissions - revised	5,310.45	4,029.12	3,869.20	3,079.30	2,965.75	2,927.26	2,963.28

⁹ Office space emissions do not include Scope 1 emissions from mobile combustion, as those are not allocated to buildings.

¹⁰ The Residential also includes a small part of refrigerant emissions for C1 building, which is the office space for WGS.

Total emissions – initial value	5,257.93	3,950.73	3,837.61	3,121.81	3,009.42	n/a	n/a
Difference (tCO2)	52.52	78.40	31.60	(42.50)	(43.67)	n/a	n/a
Difference (%)	+1.00%	+1.98%	+0.82%	-1.36%	-1.45%	n/a	n/a

Relevant ratio performance indicators (e.g. emissions per kilowatt-hour generated, sales, etc.)

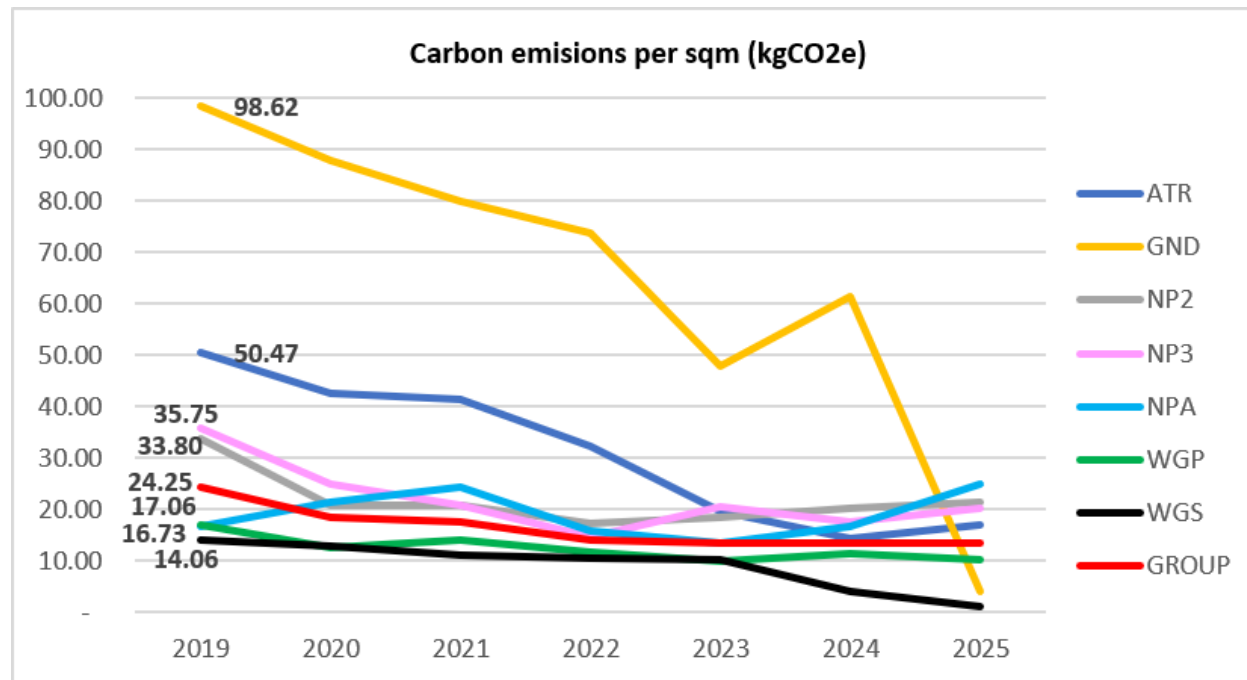
CARBON EMISSIONS PER SQM

In the case of The Group, we have calculated the corresponding level of emissions per sqm (emission intensity), at Group and per entity¹¹ (kg CO2 / sqm):

ENTITY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Evolution (2025 vs. Baseline)
ATR	50.47	42.50	41.23	32.25	19.54	14.30	16.81	-66.70%
GND	98.62	87.84	79.97	73.74	47.78	61.49	4.04	-95.90%
NP2	33.80	20.90	20.69	17.23	18.39	20.03	21.21	-37.24%
NP3	35.75	24.79	20.63	14.72	20.37	17.58	20.17	-43.58%
NPA	16.73	21.28	24.37	15.83	13.32	16.67	24.96	+49.25%
WGP	17.06	12.58	13.89	11.55	10.00	11.25	10.20	-40.20%
WGS	14.06	12.76	11.03	10.55	10.10	3.86	1.15	-91.84%
GROUP	24.25	18.40	17.67	14.06	13.55	13.35	13.51	-44.29%

Note: Emissions of GFM are included in GND here, in order to be included in the calculation per sqm, as there is no surface allocated to GFM entity. Evolution represents the difference between 2025 and 2019, as a proportion of 2019 level.

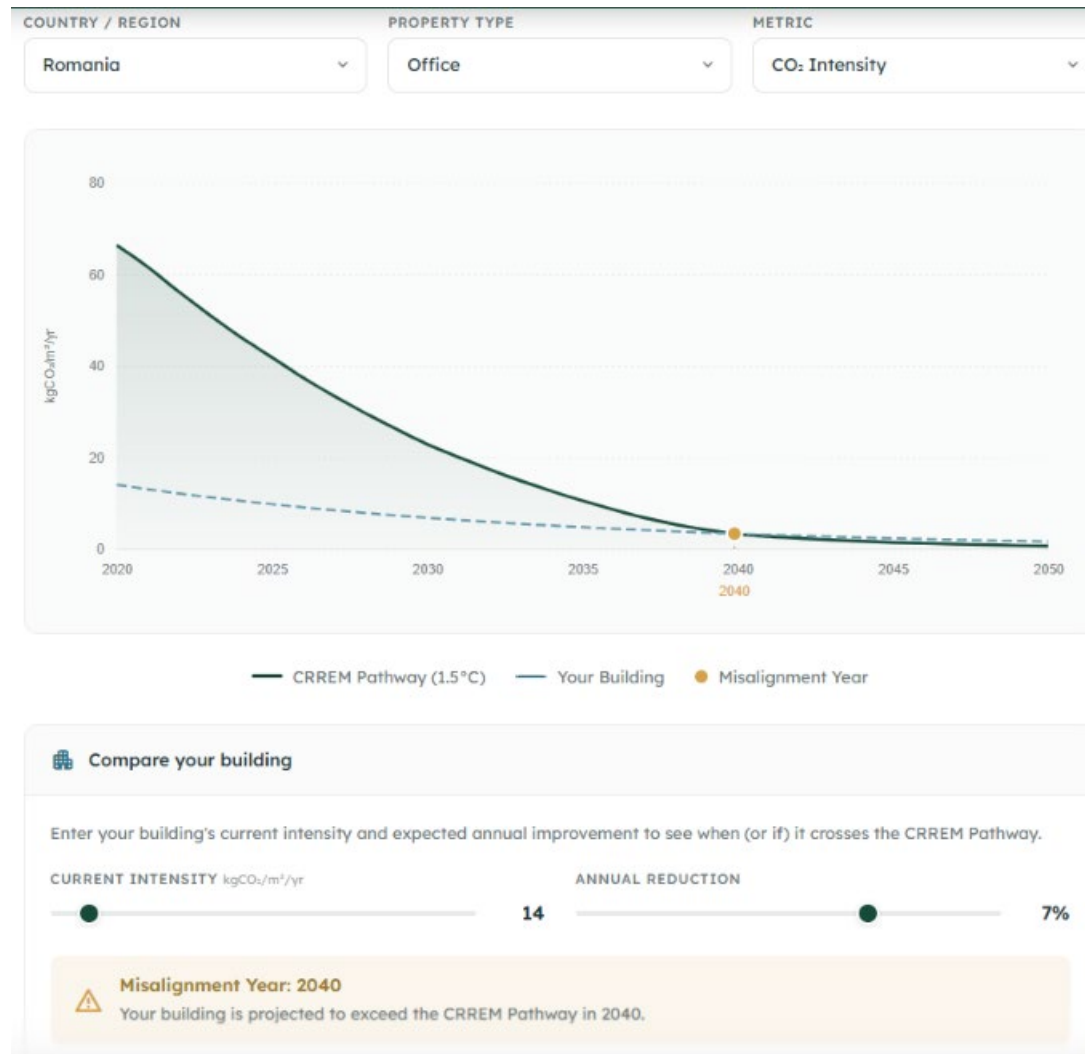
¹¹At entity level, we have considered total surface of buildings belonging to the entity, therefore for entities that do not own any buildings, no emissions per sqm have been calculated; their Scope 1 and 2 emissions are included however in the indicators calculated at group level.



The overall evolution is descending, in line with the reduction progress of Group's carbon emissions. Compared to the 2019 baseline, the Group's operational emissions intensity decreased by approximately 44% in 2025.

The CRREM simulation provides an indicative assessment of the portfolio's decarbonisation trajectory. Under the assumed annual reduction rate of 7%, a potential misalignment is identified in 2040, highlighting the need for additional decarbonisation measures. Further asset-level assessments are recommended to evaluate alignment with the applicable CRREM pathways. An annual reduction rate of 8% would indicate a more favourable decarbonisation trajectory and could reduce the risk of future misalignment with the applicable CRREM pathways. However, confirmation of alignment requires further assessments at individual asset level.

At the Group level the intensity evolution simulation is presented in the below figure:



ENERGY INTENSITY INDICATORS

The energy intensity refers to the ratio of consumed energy (kWh) per sqm at group level. For this calculation, two indicators have been calculated:

- Total intensity, including energy in Scope 3 (of tenants), per Total building surface.
- Intensity for total Scope 2 consumptions, per total building surface not rented to tenants.
- Energy intensity by office type
- Energy intensity by location: West Gate Park and Yunity (Novo) Park

ENERGY INTENSITY – SCOPE 2 AND SCOPE 2+3:

Year	Energy - Scope 3 (tenant-occupied spaces) (kWh)	Energy - Scope 2 (Landlord-controlled spaces) (kWh)	Energy Scope 2+3 (kWh)	Total Surface (sqm)	Surface - Scope 2 (not rented) (sqm)	Intensity - Scope 2+3 (kWh/sqm)	Intensity - Scope 2 (kWh/sqm)
2019	24.456.215,67	10.802.123,04	35.258.338,71	202.034,42	32.347,38	174,52	333,94
2020	18.399.508,67	7.617.249,05	26.016.757,72	202.034,42	52.532,89	128,77	145,00
2021	17.166.136,01	7.227.419,60	24.393.555,62	202.034,42	62.312,08	120,74	115,99
2022	15.287.282,68	6.226.793,81	21.514.076,49	202.034,42	69.312,08	106,49	89,84
2023	14.403.647,67	5.301.167,31	19.704.814,99	202.034,42	74.475,15	97,53	71,18
2024	18,232,563.24	7,570,941.13	25,803,504.37	219,310.17	92,584.20	117.66	81.77
2025	27,825,771.00	6,688,317.00	34,514,088.00	219,310.17	118,792.00	157,38	56,30
Evolution vs. 2019	14%	-38%	-2%	9%	267%	-10%	-83%

Compared to the 2019 baseline, the Group's overall energy intensity decreased by approximately 10%. However, energy intensity increased significantly in 2025 compared to 2024, reflecting changes in the reported energy consumption and potentially in the operational characteristics of the portfolio. Further internal analysis may help identify the underlying drivers of these variations.

In the previous years, several important positive changes occurred, which continued generating effects in 2025 as well:

- Remeasurement of total available surfaces and standardization process based on GRESB requirements
- Fluctuations in occupancy rate
- Change of main energy supplier to Hidroelectrica, delivering hydro-generated energy

- Increase in solar energy production in 2025 compared to previous year.

ENERGY INTENSITY BY SPACE TYPE:

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Evolution vs. 2019
Consumption (kWh)								
Office	32.609.799,71	23.954.077,72	22.508.758,62	19.570.749,49	17.775.124,99	23.700,246.37	32,427,882.00	-1%
Residential	2.648.539,00	2.062.680,00	1.884.797,00	1.943.327,00	1.929.690,00	2,103,258.00	2,086,206.00	-21%
Surface (sqm)								
Office	169.015,78	169.015,78	169.015,78	169.015,78	169.015,78	180,309.78	180,309.78	6.70%
Residential	33.018,64	33.018,64	33.018,64	33.018,64	33.018,64	39,000.39	39,000.39	18.10%
Intensity (kWh/sqm)								
Office	192,94	141,73	133,18	115,79	105,17	131.44	179.85	-6.79%
Residential	80,21	62,47	57,08	58,86	58,44	53.93	53.49	-33.31%

As expected, the energy intensity is higher for office spaces than for residential spaces. Nevertheless, for both types of spaces, the numbers show a clear downward trend, with a decrease by almost 7% in the case of office spaces and by more than 33 % for residential spaces, which translates to a decrease of 10 % for both office spaces and residential spaces combined.

In 2025, Yunity (Novo) Park buildings complex was the most efficient in terms of energy intensity, having a lower built surface and an efficiency 20% higher than the West Gate Park' office assets. Compared to the baseline year (2019) only Yunity (Novo) Park maintained the decreasing trend, registering in an overall decrease of almost 37,5%.

ENERGY INTENSITY BY LOCATION:

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Evolution vs. 2019
Consumption (kWh)								
Yunity (Novo) Park	18.660.273,88	13.719.048,45	13.765.152,64	11.999.793,22	11.684.095,00	17,928,858.37	12,518,357.00	-32.91%
West Gate	16.598.064,83	12.297.709,27	10.628.402,98	9.514.283,27	8.020.719,99	7,874,646.00	21,995,731.00	32.52%
Surface (sqm)								
Yunity (Novo) Park	82.932,00	82.932,00	82.932,00	82.932,00	82.932,00	88,956.00	88,956.00	7.26%
West Gate	119.102,42	119.102,42	119.102,42	119.102,42	119.102,42	130,354.17	130,354.17	9.45%
Intensity (kWh/sqm)								
Yunity (Novo) Park	225,01	165,43	165,98	144,69	140,89	201.55	140.73	-37.46%
West Gate	139,36	103,25	89,24	79,88	67,34	60.41	168.74	21.08%

An outline of any GHG management/reduction programs or strategies

Set up energy management task force with the aim to identify and implement measures and solutions for entire buildings 'portfolio to achieve significant energy savings.

Invest in low-carbon technologies to save energy (improved equipment, LED lighting technology, various sensors, BMS, etc.).

Solar panels deployment on all buildings' roofs in YUNITY Park (former Novo) Park location.

Renewable electricity provision for the entire building's portfolio

Implementation of circular economy principles.

Investments in eco-mobility solutions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Information on any contractual provisions addressing GHG-related risks and obligations

Specific green lease clauses with Siemens, HP and other customers

Switching from PPC to Hidroelectrica also significantly reduced the carbon intensity associated with our purchased electricity (the market-based emissions), based on the suppliers' reported emission factors. This improvement is not reflected in our **location-based Scope 2 inventory**, which applies the same national grid emission factor irrespective of electricity supplier. However, the Group's **market-based emissions** are substantially lower with Hidroelectrica than with PPC. As an illustration, the former electricity provider, PPC reported an

emission factor of 156,8 gCO₂/kWh in 2024, while Hidroelectrica¹² reportedly had a factor of 4,332 gCO₂/kWh for the same year and 4,485 gCO₂/kWh for 2025, for end-consumers, representing a reduction of more than 97% at producer level.

An outline of any external assurance provided and a copy of any verification statement, if applicable, of the reported emissions data.

Not applicable

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

High level of the quality of the inventory data that don't affect overall data accuracy

Information on any GHG sequestration

Not applicable

INFORMATION ON OFFSETS

Information on offsets that have been purchased or developed *outside* the inventory boundary

Quantity of GHGs (tCO ₂ e)	Type of offset project	Were the offsets verified/certified and/or approved by an external GHG program (e.g., CDM)
Not applicable	Genesis Property has not used carbon offsets in the calculation of its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.	

¹² Source: Hidroelectrica energy label on website: <https://www.hidroelectrica.ro/article/89>