GoAhead

ESG Reporting

Greenhouse gases emissions metrics definitions

Go-Ahead ESG reporting for FY2024

Greenhouse gas emissions – metrics definition

Go-Ahead is an ESG leader in its sector and has been reporting its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions independently verified for more than a decade. In order to meet the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised auditing criteria, the company is now publishing its GHG metrics definitions for the FY2024 data in this dedicated document. These can be found below.

Please note that Go-Ahead's audited greenhouse gas emissions performance figures are published on a yearly basis through its Annual Report and Financial Statements as well as its Sustainability Report, which is publicly available on the company's website.

Overarching GHG definitions (as per the GHG Protocol)

- **Scope 1 emissions:** Direct emissions from the organisations owned or controlled sources
- Scope 2 emissions: Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy
- **Scope 3 emissions:** All indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions

Go-Ahead's GHG emissions boundaries

Go-Ahead reports the GHG emissions from all its operations, including bus and rail, Public Service Vehicle (PSV) and ancillary fleet, as well as emissions from premises.

Regarding emissions from its wider value chain, Go-Ahead currently reports on two categories of scope 3, category 3 (Fuel- and energy-related emissions) and category 15 (Investments) as per the GHG protocol definitions. These two categories don't represent the entirety of Go-Ahead's scope 3 emissions and not necessarily are the most material ones. In 2021, when setting a Science-Based target, a GHG inventory pointed out that Go-Ahead's scope 3 emissions were less than 40% of the company's overall emissions, which allowed the Group to set an SBTi¹-validated target for its scopes 1 and 2 only.

Collection and calculation process for GHG Reporting

Go-Ahead collects input data for its GHG emissions (e.g. diesel consumption, traction electricity, gas/electricity premises consumption) from various sources, including billing and online portals from energy providers, consumption data from infrastructure providers (e.g. Network Rail for the UK and Bane NOR for Norway) and information reported into Group by the operating companies. This data is taken to a spreadsheet where all calculations are made internally. More information on the methodology used can be found below.

Metric heading	Metric definition
Scope 1 (tCO2e)	

¹ The Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) is a collaboration between CDP, UNGC, WRI and WWF to ensure organisations' emissions reduction targets are in line with leading climate science.

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Gas (bus)	Total gas used on operational bus and coach Public Service
	Vehicle (PSVs) fleet – it includes all mileage (commercial and not commercial).
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Gas biogas (bus)	Total biogas used on operational bus and coach passenger
	service vehicle (PSVs) fleet – it includes all mileage
	(commercial and not commercial).
Gas premises (bus)	Total gas used on premises for the bus operation –
	predominantly for heating.
Gas premises (rail)	Total gas used on premises for the bus operation –
	predominantly for heating.
Bus diesel (10% biodiesel blend)	Total diesel (10% biodiesel blend) used on operational bus
	and coach fleet (PSVs) – it includes all mileage (commercial
	and not commercial).
Bus diesel (100% biodiesel blend)	Total Biodiesel used on operational bus and coach fleet
	(PSVs) – it includes all mileage (commercial and not
	commercial)
Bus HVO biodiesel	Total Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO) used on operational
	bus and coach fleet (PSVs) – it includes all mileage
	(commercial and not commercial).
Ancillary fleet diesel (Bus)	Total diesel used on bus operation ancillary fleet (not PSVs) –
	it includes all mileage.
Ancillary fleet diesel (Rail)	Total diesel used on the rail operation ancillary fleet – it
	includes all mileage.
Gas oil (Rail)	Total gas oil used in the rail operation.
AdBlue (Bus)	Total annual AdBlue consumption (including by ancillary
	fleet). OBS: AdBlue is a liquid that's added to diesel vehicles
	exhaust to help reduce harmful exhaust emissions.
Fugitive HFC emissions from air conditioner (Bus)	Total refrigerant gases fugitive emissions from air conditioner
	from the bus operation. It includes operational fleet (PSVs),
	ancillary fleet and premises. It includes all fugitive emissions
	from air conditioner (R134a, R407c, R410a and other gases)
Fugitive HFC emissions from air conditioner (Rail)	Total refrigerant gases fugitive emissions from air conditioner
	from the rail operation. It includes operational fleet (PSVs),
	ancillary fleet and premises. It includes all fugitive emissions
	from air conditioner (R134a, R407c, R410a and other gases)
	Total hydrogen used on operational bus and coach fleet
Hydrogen	(PSVs) it includes all mileage (commercial and not
	commercial).
Scope 2 (tCO2e)	
Scope 2 emissions – location	Total electricity consumed by the company. It includes:
based (reflects the average	- Bus fleet electricity: Total electricity used on
emissions intensity of grids on	operational bus and coach fleet (PSVs) – it includes all
which energy consumption	mileage (commercial and not commercial). It includes
occurs (using mostly grid-average	own depot charging as well as remote/opportunity
emission factor data)	recharging).
	- Rail traction electricity: Total electricity consumption
	used to power electric trains – it includes all mileage
	(commercial and not commercial).
	 Ancillary fleet: Total electricity used on operational

	- Premises electricity: Total electricity used on
	premises for both bus and rail operations.
Scope 2 emissions – market	Total electricity consumed by the company. It includes:
based (reflects emissions	- Bus fleet electricity: Total electricity used on
from electricity that Go-Ahead	operational bus and coach fleet (PSVs) – it includes all
has purposefully	mileage (commercial and not commercial). It includes
chosen (or our lack of choice)	own depot charging as well as remote/opportunity
	recharging).
	- Rail traction electricity: Total electricity consumption
	used to power electric trains – it includes all mileage
	(commercial and not commercial).
	- Ancillary fleet: Total electricity used on operational
	bus and coach fleet (PSVs).
	Premises electricity: Total electricity used on premises for
	both bus and rail operations.
Scope 3 (tCO2e)	
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-	Includes emissions related to losses in the generation and
related emissions – transmission	distribution of electricity (only) that are not included in scope
and distribution (T&D) losses	2.
(total)	
Category 15: Investments	Includes emissions from investments not already included in
	scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3 (category 3 – losses in the
	generation and distribution of electricity) emissions. Please
	note that Go-Ahead's GHG emissions reporting follows the
	company's financial consolidation. In this category, Go-Ahead
	reports the GHG emissions from its investments, which
	include, for instance, joint ventures where Go-Ahead don't
	have operational control.
Other	
Out of scopes (tCO2e)	Carbon emissions related to the biogenic content of fuels
	used by our bus fleet.
Biogenic content of biodiesel	Carbon emissions related to the biodiesel content embedded
(tCO2e)	in the diesel consumed by our fleet.
All scopes kg CO2e/vehicle mile	Total carbon emissions (scopes 1, 2 and 3) divided by the
(rate)	total PSV bus/rail mileage (including commercial and not
	commercial miles run).
Total global energy consumption	Total energy consumption including bus/rail fleet and
(kWh)	premises reported in line with the UK's Streamlined Energy
	and Carbon Reporting (SECR) regulation.

Methodology and scope

Go-Ahead report greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidance methodologies.

In line with the GHG Protocol and guidance, we report all scope 1 and 2 emissions, and CO2 relating to fugitive emissions from air-conditioning equipment in our premises and fleet, the consumption of AdBlue (used in exhaust abatement technology installed on some of our latest diesel buses to

reduce NOx emissions) and carbon emissions relating to fuel consumption by ancillary vehicles. Our materiality threshold for GHG emissions is 5%.

We do not currently report on our scope 3 emissions other than those arising from losses within the electricity transmission and distribution systems. A screening exercise was carried out in 2021 to quantify our scope 3 emissions and established that these emissions were under the 40% threshold specified by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We therefore did not set reduction targets for our scope 3 emissions at this time but plan to do so soon and incorporate them into GHG reporting going forward.

All scope 1 emissions (UK and overseas) are calculated by using the UK's DEFRA CO2e conversion factors for each energy source (updated on a yearly basis). We report our scope 2 emissions on both a "location" and a "market" basis. This dual reporting applies to CO2e emissions arising from our electricity consumption only. The location-based method uses the national average carbon emission factors for mains electricity that take the whole mix of fuels used to generate electricity into account in each country we operate.

The market-based method uses supplier- or product-specific carbon factors (where available) that reflects supply contract specifications agreed between supplier and customer. In some instances, particularly for traction electricity where we do not contract directly with the energy provider, the supplier or product-specific market-based CO2 conversion factors are not available. Where this occurs, we follow the hierarchy of market-based factors as specified in the GHG Reporting Protocol.

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