

Emissions Report & Action Plan.

Including:

- **Baseline Data 2023**
- **Comparison Data 2024**
- **Emission Analysis 2025**
- **2026 Action plan**

Prepared for the Association of Electrical and Mechanical
Trades (AEMT)

July 2026

Aim & Scope.

The aim of this report is to:

- Provide the Association of Electrical and Mechanical Trades (AEMT) with an accurate representation of its emissions across all three scopes for the reporting year January 2025 to December 2025 in compliance with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol.
- Comparisons against 2023 baseline and 2024 data.
- Share suggested focus for 2026, including approach and timeline.

Organisational Boundary: the boundary for AEMT's emissions has been determined with an Operational Control Approach meaning that AEMT can exercise control – financially or operationally – over the calculated activities.

Operational Boundary: Overview of AEMT's operational boundary (scopes and categories included in the calculation) has been provided on page 18.

Background.

The Association of Electrical and Mechanical Trades (AEMT) is an internationally recognised trade association representing companies involved in the repair, maintenance, and service of electrical and mechanical equipment.

Established in 1945, AEMT has a longstanding reputation for promoting high standards of engineering excellence, technical expertise, and ethical business practices across its global membership.

Members of AEMT include specialist repairers, manufacturers, distributors, and consultants operating across sectors such as power generation, water utilities, oil and gas, manufacturing, transport, and renewables. The association provides training, technical guidance, industry standards, and a forum for collaboration and knowledge sharing.

As a forward-thinking organisation, the AEMT actively supports its members in navigating challenges such as energy efficiency, digital transformation, and sustainable practices. In line with global efforts to reduce environmental impact, AEMT is committed to understanding and managing its own carbon footprint, and to encouraging its members to embrace low-carbon technologies and circular economy principles in their operations.

This carbon emissions report represents year 2 of AEMT's reporting, and reflects the AEMT's ongoing commitment to environmental stewardship, transparency, and continuous improvement in sustainability performance.

AEMT's Mission Statement.

The AEMT are passionate about maintaining, and the craft of rewinding, repairing, and renewing, rotating electro-mechanical equipment and ancillaries to enhance and reuse them.

We **aim** to underpin a circular economy by reducing industrial product and energy waste, nurturing, and championing the use of best practice.

And our **vision** is a safe, productive, reliable, and efficient world in which to prosper by following international standards.

We believe in, live by, and nurture the following **values**:

- **sustainable thinking** through **educating** and raising awareness of the circular economy to reduce industrial product and energy waste.
- **quality craftsmanship and engineering** through **educating** and raising awareness of international standards.
- **leadership** via our networks, partnerships, and by producing thought leading content.
- **integrity** in our communications and the content we produce.
- **global and local communities** where information is shared in a healthy competitive environment

– From AEMT's mission statement.

AEMT's Existing Practices.

AEMT has already implemented a range of sustainability practices that feeds into its emissions reduction. They include:

Internal:

- Upgraded net zero working group to net zero committee.
- Appointment of Thomas Marks as Carbon Champion to lead the drive and journey for AEMT.
- Joined CAFA to assist in the movement and motivation to understand GHG emissions and become a more sustainable organisation.
- Conducted employee commuting survey. Increased awareness has resulted in zero commuting emissions.
- Downsized office from 8 desk office to 2 desk.
- Storage of equipment and training materials now outsourced to warehousing and distribution company.
- Working on reducing the amount of shipping for courses.
- Proof of concept for using VR for training.
- Implementation of a sustainable travel policy, to ensure that emissions and environmental factors form part of the travel decision making process.
- Included environmental sustainability overall organisational mission statement.
- Train the trainer programme in Asia to mitigate AEMT travel by upskilling regional trainers.

External:

- Created online training course 60 people trained online, an additional option to in person events, reducing international travel.
- Development of online course, reducing travel requirements. Online courses increased from 4% in 2021 to 32% in 2023.
- Approached the top 85% of suppliers (by value), to gather actual emissions data.
- Removed physical printed magazine, resorting to digital only.
- Rolled out Environmental Policy template to members.
- Included environmental sustainability as a core pillar in AEMT's codes of practice.
- Member offer (free to use) now live on website.
- Webinar taken place to introduce calculator and business case.

Emissions Report

Reporting Period
01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

Emissions Report.

Organisation: Association of Electrical and Mechanical Trades
Reporting period: 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

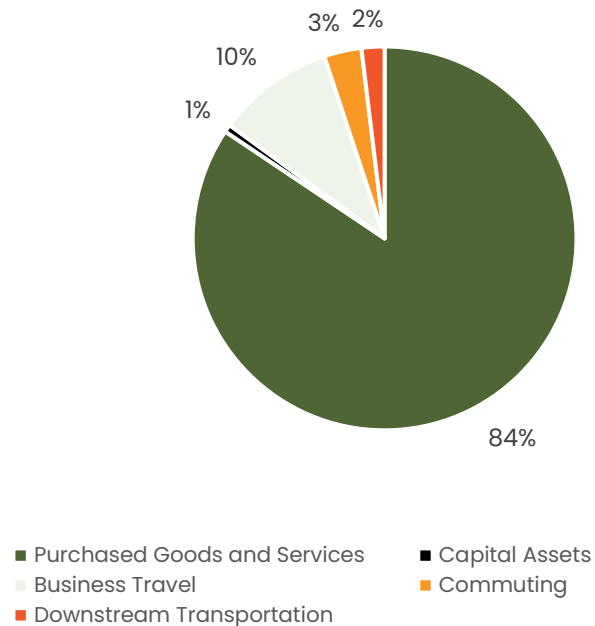
REPORTING PERIOD:		2023	2024	2025	VS Baseline
Full-time Equivalent Employees (FTE)		4	4	4	
Emissions Source	Data Quality	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	
Scope 1	Primary	0	0	0	0%
Scope 2	Primary	0	0	0	0%
Total Scope 1 & 2 Emissions		0	0	0	0%
Scope 3					
Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services)	Spend Based	38.89	14.51	48.64	25%
Category 2 (Capital Goods)	Spend Based	0.00	0.52	0.37	
Category 6 (Business Travel)	Extrapolated	17.16	14.01	5.68	-67%
Category 7 (Employee Commuting & WFH)	Survey	1.18	0.57	1.82	54%
Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets)	Spend Based	1.07	1.03	0.00	-100%
Category 9 (Downstream Transport)	Spend Based	4.04	3.45	1.11	-72%
Total Scope 1, 2 & 3 Emissions		62.34	34.10	57.63	-8%
Carbon intensity per FTE		15.58	8.52	14.41	-8%

Notes: For 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 the number of Full-time equivalent employees (FTE) was 4 and the Turnover was GBP UNKNOWN.

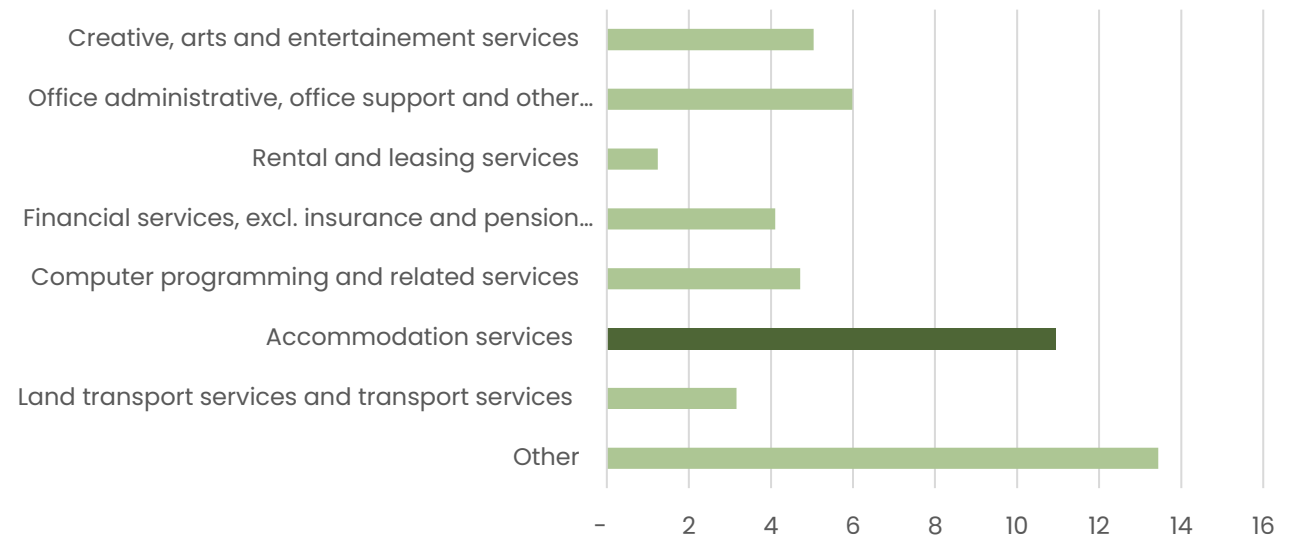
Emissions from reporting years 2023 and 2024 have been adapted in line with the use of our new dashboard, increasing accuracy in the process.

Emissions Analysis.

AEMT's carbon footprint is **57.63 tonnes** of total CO₂ equivalents and its carbon intensity per FTE is **14.41 tonnes** CO₂e. The largest source of emissions is **Scope 3**, with the majority coming from **Category 1** (Purchased Goods and Services).



Category 1 Breakdown (tCO₂e)



Observations:

- Emissions from reporting years 2023 and 2024 have been updated to align with a new, more accurate dashboard and methodology.
- AEMT moved out of their leased office in April 2025 effectively eliminating any emissions from Scope 1 and 2 and reducing emissions from commuting.
- The biggest source of emissions is Category 1 – purchased goods and services – which accounts for 84.40% with the second biggest source of emissions being Category 6 – Business Travel – producing 9.86% of AEMT's emissions.
- Other sources of emissions include Capital Assets (2.59%), Commuting & Work-from-home (3.16%), and downstream transportation (1.93%).

Emissions Analysis – Category 1.

Category 1 is AEMT's largest source of emissions accounting for **84.40%** of total calculated emissions which is a significant increase from the baseline year (2023: 25%) and 2024 (235%). This shift reflects an increased supplier spending.

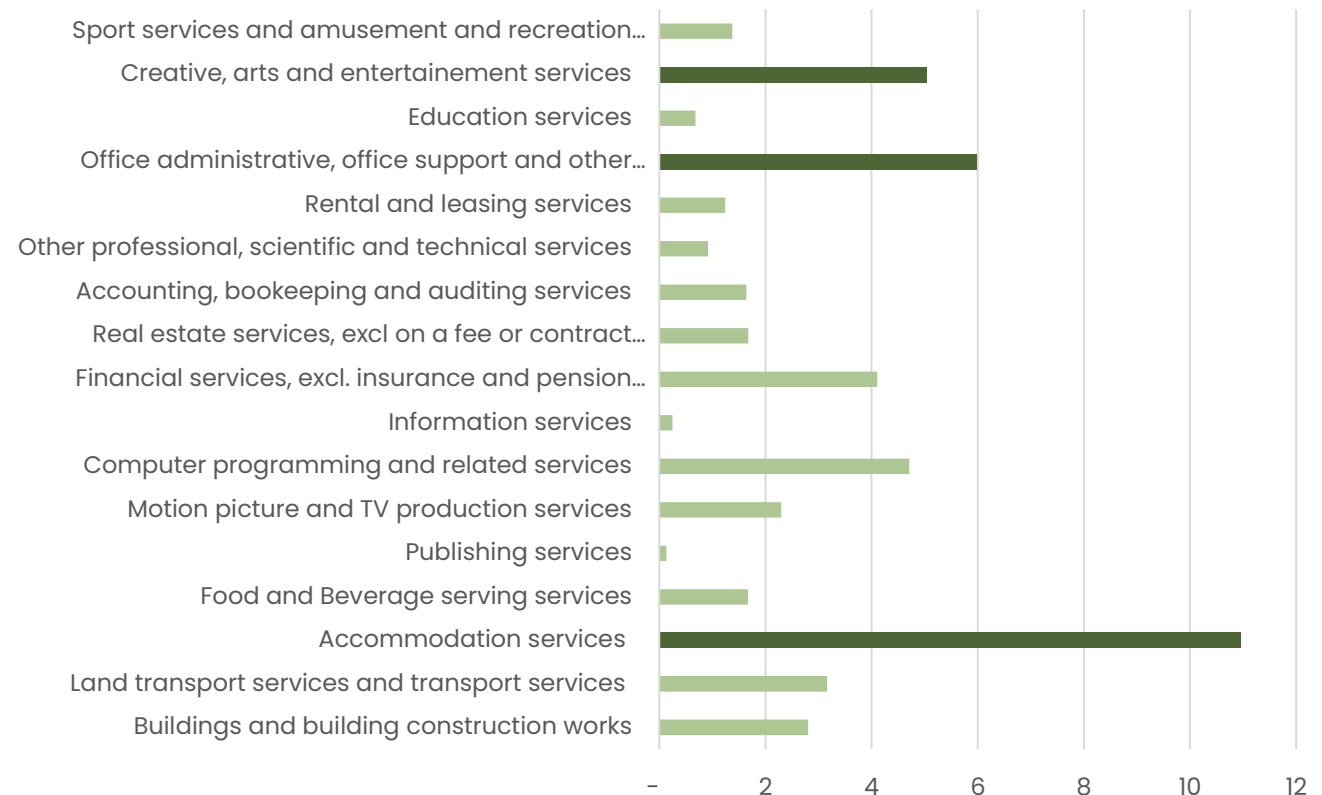
Observations:

AEMT's Category 1 emissions represents 86.50% of its full supply chain which consists of 27 suppliers across 18 classifications (Standard Industry Codes). Spend increased 30% compared to 2024. The three main sources are:

- 1. Accommodation services** – the largest source – emitting 10.95 tCO₂e, or 19.00% of total calculated emissions. This includes hotel accommodation and venue hire services.
- 2. Office Administrative and support services** – the third largest source – emitting 5.99 tCO₂e, or 10.39% of total calculated emissions. This source comprises four suppliers including Creditsafe Business Solutions, and Wishup Technology Private.
- 3. Creative, arts and entertainment services** – the third largest source – emitting 5.04 tCO₂e, or 8.75% of total calculated emissions. These emissions stem from two suppliers: Performing Artistes and Gordon Poole.

Other significant sources come from back-office services such as computer programming, financial services, or other technical services.

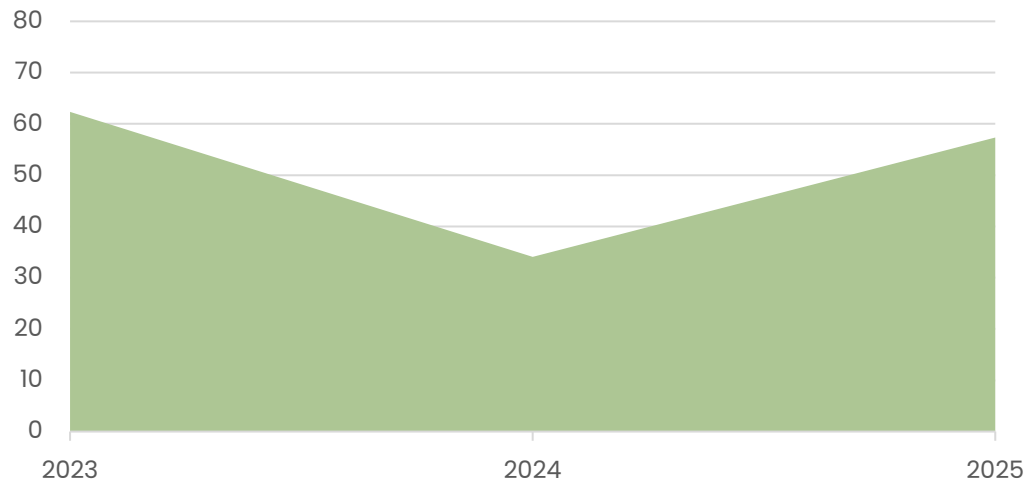
Full Category 1 Breakdown (tCO₂e)



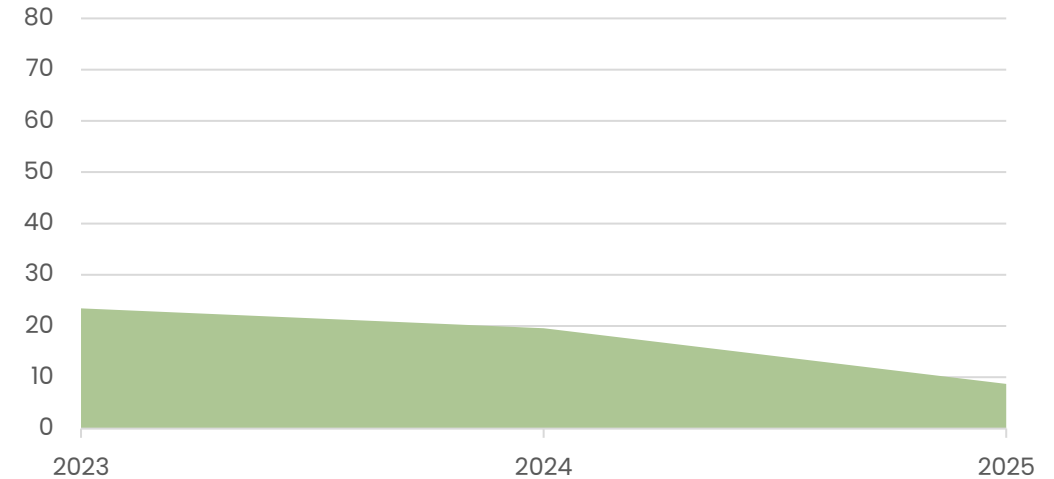
Emissions Comparison.

Total calculated emissions for AEMT have decreased by 8% compared to baseline year 2023 and increased by 68% compared to 2024. This increase is entirely attributable to the increase in supplier spending (235% increase compared to 2024) which resulted in a sharp rise in emissions.

Year-on-year Comparison (tCO₂e)



Total Emissions (Without Cat. 1)



Observations:

- Removing Category 1, remaining emissions have decreased by 63% compared to 2023 and 56% compared to 2024. This shows progress has been made in internal emission reductions.
- Business travel emissions have decreased due to a reduction of 88% in long-haul flight mileage.
- Procurement, therefore, remains an area with massive emission reduction potential.
- With proposed supplier engagement for 2025 suppliers, emissions are expected to decrease as a result of more accurate data.

How AEMT Compares.

While AEMT’s total footprint rose 68% year-on-year – driven entirely by increased supplier spend rather than operational activities – the association has already embedded governance structures (a dedicated Carbon Champion, a net zero committee, CAFA membership) that most comparable organisations have yet to establish. The opportunity for AEMT in 2026 and beyond is procurement: Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) now accounts for 86.50% of AEMT’s footprint, aligning with a sector-wide pattern where supply chain emissions remain the largest emission source and the least actioned area.

Against this backdrop, AEMT’s emissions performance and internal practices place it ahead of its trade association peers.

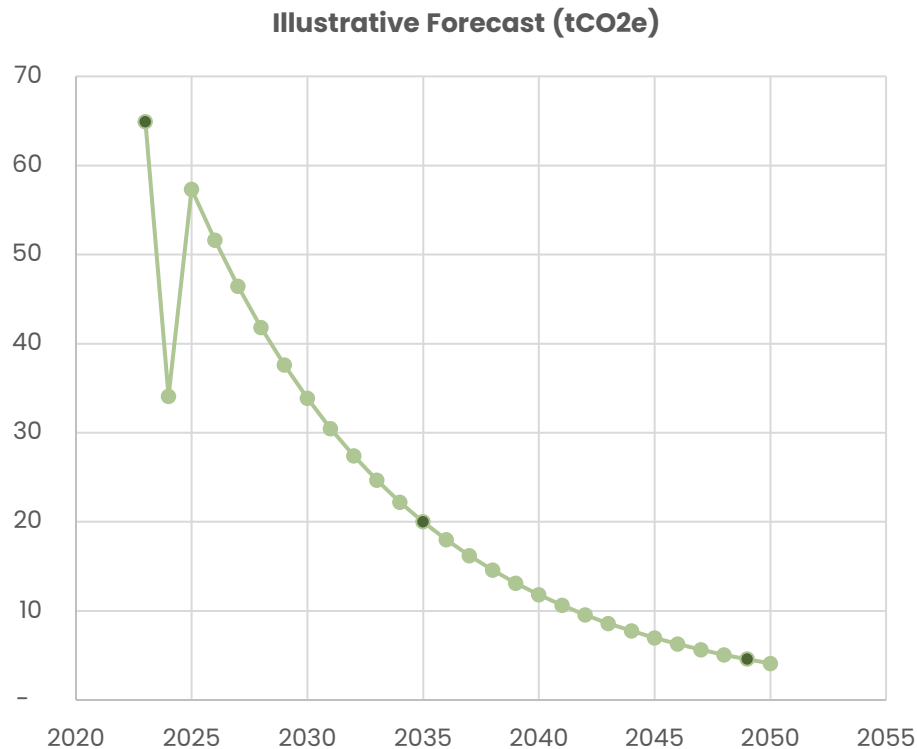
Metric	AEMT	How AEMT Compares*
Scope 1, 2, & 3 measurement	Complete scope reporting with 3 rd year of reporting.	Only 17.60% are calculating Scopes 1 – 3; 51% have not begun calculating their footprint at all.
Net Zero target setting	Illustrative SBTi-aligned pathway modelled for 2026 baseline.	Only 3.90% of respondents have set targets and are implementing a net zero plan.
Dedicated Sustainability Lead	Adopted a Carbon Champion and a Net Zero Committee.	Only 11.80% have a dedicated sustainability team; 23.50% leave it to the executive team; 7.80% have no lead at all.
Research into Industry’s Environmental Impact	Actively engaged – works closely with members and suppliers to understand and reduce sector-wide impact, including adoption of the CAFA Carbon Dashboard.	54.90% of associations have not begun any research into their industry’s environmental impact.
Internal Sustainability Journey	Embedded sustainability into its mission statement and has adopted internal carbon-aligned policies such as a green travel policy.	45.10% have a draft policy or formal board-approved policy while 50.90% do not have one adopted yet.

*Notes:

- CAFA has conducted a membership body-wide survey through the CAFA Tracker collecting 51 responses that provide a useful view into how membership bodies are taking climate action.
- Respondents include 12 sectors, 13 association types, and 4 countries.

Emissions Forecast.

CAFA projects that with an evolving decarbonisation strategy, AEMT can set a **Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi) – aligned Net Zero target** using their 2023 baseline.



Net Zero: Based on 2023 baseline – defined as the most complete year of data reporting – AEMT can set a long-term target to reduce emissions by at least 90% by 2050, in alignment with SBTi guidelines.

By maintaining a consistent annual reduction rate, AEMT can aim to reach this deep decarbonisation threshold before 2050. At that point, any remaining residual hard-to-abate emissions (typically less than 10%) can be neutralised using permanent, high-quality carbon removal and storage.

For AEMT, with a hypothetical constant yearly 10% decrease in total calculated emissions, an interim target of 20.90 tCO₂e can be achieved by 2035 and a net zero target of 4.64 tCO₂e can be achieved by 2049.

*This is an illustrative forecast using 10% year-on-year decrease.

Action Plan

Transition timeline and focus for 2026.



AEMT's 2026 Roadmap.

The following tables present a proposed roadmap of actions and further data collection for AEMT's 2026 reporting year measurement areas.

We propose to continue full supply chain engagement to gather more accurate data where available as conducted for 2023 and 2024 emissions reports.

Discuss interim and net zero target setting.

Keep measuring events to gain better data and instil best practices.

AEMT's Recommended Practices.

CAFA recommends adopting these following initiatives:

Internal Practices

- Follow the recommendations set out in the 2025 Supplier Engagement Report:
 - Thank the suppliers who have engaged with the exercise for taking part.
 - Make environmental impact reporting mandatory for all new suppliers with a target of 80% of suppliers reporting emissions by 2030 (currently 53% are reporting).
 - Contact suppliers who have not engaged or provided data to assess what barriers they are facing and provide further support.
- Improve accuracy of business travel data by strengthening detail requirements in the expense claim to move away from spend-based analysis toward activity-based analysis.
- Work with AEMT's event team to improve availability of event data particularly for catering, venue hire, delegate travel, and waste and materials.

External Practices

- Communicate supplier engagement exercise with members by sharing the 2025 Supplier Engagement Report.
- Create marketing strategy for AEMT's carbon dashboard for member free access with target of 10 members onboarded on the dashboard by December 2026.
- Regularly communicate AEMT's member offer for CAFA's full emissions reporting offer (10%-member discount) using Preformed Windings as a case study.
- Identify core industry suppliers to prepare for future industry supplier engagement exercise.
- Continue supporting CAFA in the development of Material Trace – material-specific embodied emissions calculator.
- Keep developing AEMT's Net Zero hub with member-facing resources and guides.
- Publish case study of Preformed Windings decarbonisation programme.
- Develop and publish case study of member using free member module.
- Conduct and share interview with Thomas on member reporting.

AEMT’s 2026 Recommendations Plan.

Date	Action
2026	Data for reporting year 2025.
Jan- June 2026	Calculate emission for reporting period 2025. Launch AEMT’s member offer.
July 2026	Present Emissions Report for reporting period 2025 Strengthen detail requirements in expense claim to improve accuracy of business travel data.
August 2026	Continue with supply chain engagement to gather updated emissions data. Engage with membership on new tools and resources. Continue to work with events team on gathering data and venue selection.
September – December 2026	Roll out Net Zero Hub and Member call to action. Quarterly update and review of member offer. Quarterly update of AEMT’s Carbon Dashboard.
2027	Gather new data for Jan - Dec 2026 and perform comparison with baseline. Continue to measure above categories, with the intention to increase the accuracy of data. Continue implementing recommended practices.

Methodology

Assumptions & Definitions



2026 AEMT's Operational Boundary.

Emissions	In Scope?	Calculation Method
Scope 1	Excluded	Serviced office so no Scope 1 emissions.
Scope 2	Excluded	Serviced office so no Scope 2 emissions.
Category 1. Purchased Goods & Services	Included	80% of AEMT's full supplier list.
Category 2. Capital Goods	Included	Equipment purchased in the reporting year as defined by financial reporting.
Category 3. Fuel & Energy Related Activities	Included	Transport and Distribution losses automatically calculated from business travel.
Category 4. Upstream Transportation & Distribution	Excluded	N/A as no activities require upstream transportation and distribution.
Category 5. Waste Generated in Operations.	Excluded	N/A as AEMT does not have an office.
Category 6. Business Travel	Included	Use of expense forms to acquire business travel data.
Category 7. Employee Commuting	Included	Use of employee survey to ascertain method of commuting and work-from-home set up.
Category 8. Upstream Leased Assets	Excluded	N/A as no activities require upstream leased assets.
Category 9. Downstream Transportation & Distribution	Included	From supplier list of AEMT.
Category 10. Processing of Sold Goods	Excluded	N/A as AEMT does not sell any goods.
Category 11. Use of Sold Goods	Excluded	N/A as AEMT does not sell any goods.
Category 12. End of Life Treatment of Sold Goods.	Excluded	N/A as AEMT does not sell any goods.
Category 13. Downstream Leased Assets	Excluded	N/A as no activities require downstream leased assets.
Category 14. Franchises	Excluded	N/A as AEMT does not have franchises.
Category 15. Investments	Future	Falls outside of current boundary and methodology but needs to be included in future reports.

Definitions & References.

For the purposes of this report, Greenhouse Gas Protocol definitions have been used to determine the following:

Scope 1: Direct emissions from activities owned or controlled by your organisation. Examples of Scope 1 emissions include emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, and vehicles; and emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.

Scope 2: Energy indirect emissions are those released into the atmosphere that are associated with your consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam, and cooling. These indirect emissions are a consequence of your organisation's energy use but occur at sources you do not own or control.

Scope 3: Other indirect emissions are a consequence of your actions that occur at sources you do not own or control and are not classed as Scope 2 emissions. Examples of Scope 3 emissions are business travel by means not owned or controlled by your organisation, waste disposal, materials or fuels your organisation purchases and emissions because of your annual events programme. Deciding if emissions from a vehicle, office, or factory that you use are Scope 1 or Scope 3 may depend on how you define your operational boundaries. Scope 3 emissions can be from activities that are upstream or downstream of your organisation. More information on Scope 3 and other aspects of reporting can be found in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard.

Carbon footprint: The total set of GHG emissions caused directly and indirectly by an individual event, organisation, or product expressed as Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e).

Emissions footprint: The total set of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) caused directly and indirectly by an individual event, organisation, or product expressed as Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e).

Residual emissions: GHG Emissions that remain after taking all possible actions to reduce emissions.

Carbon Offsets: Emission reduction or removal resulting from an action outside the organisation's boundaries. Represented by credits, offsets must be verified to an approved standard. Only offsets that remove emissions can be used to achieve Net Zero.

Carbon Neutral: Is achieved when scopes 1 and 2 are offset with a robust reduction plan.

Net Zero: Is achieved when scopes 1, 2, and all relevant parts of scope 3 reduced to the greatest extent possible with the residual emissions being offset.

*Note: The Greenhouse Gas Protocol regulations are followed on leased offices. Should a lessee not have ownership or financial control over their office, emissions associated with fuel combustion fall under a scope 3 analysis which is not covered in this report.

Reference: Categorising GHG Emissions Associated with Leased Assets
Appendix F to the GHG Protocol Corporate

Methodology.

For the purposes of this report, Greenhouse Gas Protocol definitions have been used to determine the following:

CAFA has developed a best practice, end to end, framework specifically for membership associations⁵.

AEMT has adopted an operational control approach to establishing its reporting boundary. The methodology used is in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol¹ and the BEIS Environmental Reporting Guidelines². The calculations were completed on CAFA's Carbon Dashboard⁴ using the UK Government emissions factors³.

CO₂e is the universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs), expressed in terms of the GWP of one unit of carbon dioxide. There are seven main GHGs that contribute to climate change, as covered by the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). Different activities emit different gases. Using CO₂e allows all greenhouse gases to be measured on a like-for-like basis.

Data Estimations/Assumptions Used:

- AEMT's footprint under Scopes 1 and 2 is zero because it operates from a leased office with little access to and control over energy data and consumption.
- Business travel emissions from Scott's mileage have been calculated using emission intensity provided by AEMT (109 g/km CO₂e).
- Octopus EV (cat. 1) – spend-based analysis was used as supplier-provided data included the entire Octopus Group, overstating the calculations.

References:

1. The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Revised Edition (2015) World Resource Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development.
2. Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance (March 2019) UK Government Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy.
3. Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors – Full set (for advanced users). More at this link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting>
4. CAFA Dashboard CAFA Carbon Dashboard – Climate Action for Associations
5. CAFA's Best Practice Framework for Associations has been tailored specifically for the membership sector using ISO Net Zero Guidelines, UN Race to Zero Starting Line Criteria, SBTi, We Mean Business Coalition Responsible and WBCSD Responsible Policy Engagement Framework, , GHG Protocols as a basis.
6. CAFA Tracker is a live survey and dashboard that track and benchmark climate action in the membership sector globally.

Category	Subcategory	Description	Input Type	Activity Value	Activity Unit	Spend Value	Total Emissions (tCO2e)	Conversion Factor Source	Conversion Factor Year
scope3_cat1		Supplier emissions: Chord	supplier	-		5,243.50	0.2458	Supplier Derived Intensity - Chord (2024 data, estimated for 2025)	2024
scope3_cat1		Climate Action for Associations	supplier			6,071.99	0.3396	Supplier Derived Intensity - Climate Action for Associations (CAFA Supplier)	2025
scope3_cat1		Expert Safety Compliance	supplier			22,793.45	0.9197	Supplier Derived Intensity - Expert Safety Compliance (2024 data, estimated for 2025)	2024
scope3_cat1		SIC 58 - Touchwave Media	supplier	-		31,258.70	0.1305	Supplier Derived Intensity - Touchwave Media Ltd (2024 data, estimated for 2025)	2024
scope3_cat1	SIC 59	Motion picture, video and TV programme production services, sound recording & music publishing	spend			18,766.70	2.2979	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 59	2025
scope3_cat1	SIC 56	Food and beverage serving services	spend			5,716.57	1.6688	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 56	2025
scope3_cat1	SIC 93	Sports services and amusement and recreation services	spend			5,594.75	1.3771	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 93	2025
scope3_cat1	SIC 90	Creative, arts and entertainment services	spend			11,210.00	5.0417	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 90	2025
scope3_cat1	SIC 85	Education services	spend			5,000.00	0.6797	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 85	2025
scope3_cat1	SIC 82	Office administrative, office support and other business support services	spend	-		27,899.99	5.6467	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 82	2025
scope3_cat2	SIC 77	Rental and Leasing Services	spend	-		1,243.00	1.2430	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 83	2025
scope3_cat1	SIC 69.2	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services; tax consulting services	spend			23,858.49	1.6394	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 69.2	2025
scope3_cat1	SIC 68.12	Real estate services, excluding on a fee or contract basis and imputed rent	spend			14,149.03	1.6763	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 68.12	2025
scope3_cat1	SIC 64	Financial services, except insurance and pension funding	spend			43,426.92	4.1071	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 64	2025
scope3_cat1	SIC 62	Computer programming, consultancy and related services	spend			40,037.75	4.7106	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 62	2025
scope3_cat1	SIC 55	Accommodation services	spend			43,896.69	10.9514	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 55	2025
scope3_cat1	SIC 49.3-5	Land transport services and transport services via pipelines, excluding rail transport	spend			4,970.00	3.1606	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 49.3-5	2025
scope3_cat1	SIC 41.2	Buildings and building construction works	spend			10,011.95	2.8044	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 41.2	2025
scope3_cat1		Web services	supplier			100,000.00	-	Supplier: PIXL8 (test) — no intensity data	
Total Category 1 Emissions							48.6403		

Table 1. UK GHG emissions and data for period 01 Jan to 31 December 2025.

*Notes: 01 Jan to 31 December 2025 the number of Full-time equivalent employees (FTE) was 4 and the Turnover was GBP Unknown

Category	Subcategory	Description	Input Type	Activity Value	Activity Unit	Spend Value	Total Emissions (tCO2e)	Conversion Factor Source	Conversion Factor Year
scope3_cat2	SIC 26	Computer, electronic and optical products	spend			734.15	0.3725	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - SIC 26	2025
Total Category 2 Emissions							0.3725		
scope3_cat6	WTT - Cat 6	WTT for: Long-haul - Economy class	auto_calculate				0.1361	defra_2025_official_2025	2025
scope3_cat6	Flights	Long-haul - Economy class	activity	10916	passenger.km		0.756	Estimated (18%)	2025
scope3_cat6	WTT - Cat 6	WTT for: Average train travel	auto_calculate				0.0002	defra_2025_official_2025	2025
scope3_cat6	Average train travel	Average train travel	spend			33.2	0.0009	Estimated (18%)	2025
scope3_cat6	WTT - Cat 6	WTT for: National rail	auto_calculate				0.0197	Supplier Provided	2025
scope3_cat6	Rail	National rail	activity	3080	passenger.km		0.1092	Estimated (18%)	2025
scope3_cat6	Car (by size)	Average car - Battery Electric Vehicle	activity	10271.86	km		0	Supplier Provided	2025
scope3_cat6	WTT - Cat 6	WTT for: Average car - Diesel	auto_calculate				0.2624	Estimated (18%)	2025
scope3_cat6	Car (by size)	Average car - Diesel	activity	8425.46	km		1.4579	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - Regular taxi	2021
scope3_cat6	WTT - Cat 6	WTT for: Hotel Nights International - To change with something more accurate	auto_calculate				0.2899	Estimated (18%)	2025
scope3_cat6		Hotel Nights International - To change with something more accurate	supplier_provided				1.6107	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - Short-haul Economy Class	2021
scope3_cat6	WTT - Cat 6	WTT for: Regular Taxi (129.99 km)	auto_calculate				0.0035	Estimated (18%)	2025
scope3_cat6		Regular Taxi (129.99 km)	supplier_provided				0.0193	Supplier Provided	2025
scope3_cat6	WTT - Cat 6	WTT for: Regular taxi	auto_calculate				0.0144	Estimated (18%)	2025
scope3_cat6	Regular taxi	Regular taxi	spend			381.11	0.08	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - Average train travel	2021
scope3_cat6	WTT - Cat 6	WTT for: Short-haul Economy Class	auto_calculate				0.1372	Estimated (18%)	2025
scope3_cat6	Short-haul Economy Class	Short-haul Economy Class	spend			984.27	0.7621	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - Long-haul Economy Class	2021
scope3_cat6	WTT - Cat 6	WTT for: Average Land Transport	auto_calculate				0.0035	Estimated (18%)	2025
scope3_cat6	Average Land Transport	Average Land Transport	spend			30.8	0.0196	UK DEFRA Spreadsheet - Average Land Transport	2022
Total Category 6 Emissions							5.6826		

Table 1. UK GHG emissions and data for period 01 Jan to 31 December 2025.

*Notes: 01 Jan to 31 December 2025 the number of Full-time equivalent employees (FTE) was 4 and the Turnover was GBP Unknown

Category	Subcategory	Description	Input Type	Activity Value	Activity Unit	Spend Value	Total Emissions (tCO2e)	Conversion Factor Source	Conversion Factor Year
scope3_cat7	Car (by size)	Average car - Unknown	activity	637.55	km		0.1066	defra_2025_official_2025	2025
scope3_cat7	Homeworking	Auto-calculated: 3.00 FTE working from home	activity	3.00	per FTE Working Year		1.7123	defra_2025_official_2025	2025
Total Category 7 Emissions							1.8189		
scope3_cat9		BrandIQ	supplier_provided				0.8600	Supplier Provided	2025
scope3_cat9		D2L Europe	supplier_provided				0.2539	Supplier Provided	2025
Total Category 9 Emissions							1.1139		
Total Scope 1, 2, 3 Emissions							57.3451		
Emissions Intensity per FTE (4)							14.3363		

Table 1. UK GHG emissions and data for period 01 Jan to 31 December 2025.

*Notes: 01 Jan to 31 December 2025 the number of Full-time equivalent employees (FTE) was 4 and the Turnover was GBP Unknown

CLIMATE ACTION FOR
ASSOCIATIONS.

BE THE LEADERS YOUR MEMBERS **Expect**

