



Scope 1 emissions are those under our direct control, such as aviation fuel consumed by our aviation business, combustion of fuels for heating buildings and powering our vehicles.

Scope 2 are our indirect emissions arising from purchased electricity and steam.

Scope 3 emissions make up the rest of our value chain, including the upstream emissions embedded within the goods and services we purchase, downstream lifetime emissions from products we sell, and the emissions resulting from employee travel and our investments.



1. Scope 1 emissions include biogenic emissions from combustion of biofuels. In 2023 this equated to 7,261 tCO₂e.
2. Use of sold products emissions include future lifetime emissions from products sold in 2023.

Compared to our base year, 2021, scope 1 and 2 emissions have reduced by 7.6% which is good progress
FRPSDUHG WR RXU VFLHQFH EDVHG WDUJHW :H QRZ KDYH FDUERQ U
our estates and assets scope 1 and 2 emissions.

2XU VFRSH HPLVVLRQV DUH FDOFXODWHG IURP PHWHU HUM EDLQHG/ FDQVGR
of the revised version of the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance for calculating our scope 2 emissions. In this method,
all electricity consumption attributed to our contract backed by Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO)
FHUWL, FDWHV LV FRQVLGHUHG JHUR HPLVVLRQ DQ\ UHPDLQLQJ FRQVXP
XVLQJ UHVLGXDO JULG IDFWRUV DQG VXSSOLHU VSHFL, F FRQYHUVRQ ID
electricity and steam provided by the MCV operated energy from waste combined heat and power plant. This
SODQW VHUHYV DV D ZDVWH GLVSRVDO URXWH IRU WKH UHJLRQ DQG GR
RI WKH SURGXFWHG HOHFWULFLW\ LV VLJQL, FDQWO\ KLJKHU WKDQ WKH 8

Scope 3 emissions

Scope 3 emissions have increased by 13.2% compared to 2022, primarily because of an increase in procurement
spend, and an increase in the number of products sold by the LGE business. This is discussed in more detail below.
Compared to our base year, scope 3 emissions have increased by 2.4% which is not on track compared to our
VFLHQFH EDVHG WDUJHW KRZHYHU ZH DUH DW WKH EHJLQQLQJ RI F
SODQV WR UHGXFH VFRSH HPLVVLRQV RYHU WKH QH[W , QDQFLDO \HDU
& DWHJRU\ HPLVVLRQV E\ GH, QLWLRQ LQFOXGH HVWLPLDWRQV RI IXWX
uncertainty. The top 3 sources of category 11 emissions are LGE ecoSMRT® (1.12 million tCO₂e), Type 31
(236,000 tCO₂e) and Africa Plant generators (186,500 tCO₂e). Type 31 downstream scope 3 emissions have
been spread over the 9 years of the build contract to avoid a sudden spike in emissions on completion. Reported
HPLVVLRQV IURP HFR6057p SURGXFWV VROG FDQ EH PLVOHDGLQJ JLYHQ
IURP ERLQLQJ RII GXULQJ VKLSSLQJ 7KHUHIRUH WKH SURGXFWV KDYH
DVVHVPHQW ZHUH WR EH FRQGXFWHG RQ WKHLU FUDGOH WR JUDYH FR
VKLSV 7KH *+* 3URWRURO & RUSRUDWH 9DOXH & KD WQH G VDGXHG D B G D FFR/XO
lifetime emissions of sold products. The standard also allows avoided emissions to be reported separately, however
we have not estimated avoided emissions at this time.

Scope 3 Upstream

\$ VSHQG EDVHG FDOFXODWRQ ZDV FDUULHG RXW IRU VXSSO\ FKDLQ HPLV
, QSXW 2XWSXW PHWKRGRORJ\ 7KLV DSSURDFK DQDO\HV WKH HFRQRPLF
sectors of the economy to estimate the environmental impacts associated with the production and consumption of
goods and services. This applies an emissions factor to each category of spend based on average industry data. We
DUH ZRUNLQJ WRZDUGV FROOHFWLRQ RI VXSSOLHU VSHFL, F HPLVVLRQV G
Business travel emissions have been calculated from travel booking data and include the impacts of radiative
IRUFLQJ IRU fLJKWV +RPHZRUNLQJ HPLVVLRQV KDYH EHHQ HVWLPLDWHG
of days worked at home combined with the best practice methodology of the “Ecoact homeworking emissions
whitepaper”. Commuting emissions were estimated from the number of employees who commute in each
country multiplied by national average commuting statistics and the relevant emissions factors.

Scope 3 downstream

Scope 3 downstream emissions were calculated based on data collected from all Sectors and DRCs on their
products and services, as well as data from the pensions team and Joint Ventures. Some assumptions had to be
made to estimate emissions, particularly in projecting future emissions from sold products (category 11). We are
working with our customers to improve the accuracy of these estimations.

Pensions

Pensions have been estimated for 2023 based on extrapolation of the absolute GHG emissions within the most
recently available climate report data for BIGPS, DRDPS and BRSS schemes as required for compliance with TCFD.
These schemes cover around 70% of all employees. Emissions are estimated from the relative share of annual
emissions from investments as per the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Standard for category 15. More detail
on these emissions calculations can be found in the TCFD reports.

Our targets

Based Targets initiative (SBTi). These targets commit Babcock to the following:

- › Babcock International Group also commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year.
- › Babcock International Group also commits to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year.
- › Babcock International Group also commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2040 from a 2021 base year.
- › Babcock International Group also commits to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2021 base year.