

CARBON PROGRESS REPORT 2025



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Directors Welcome

Go Green’s approach to environmental responsibility underpins how we operate, with our decarbonisation strategy forming a key part of that focus. Since publishing our Net-Zero Pathway in 2023, using 2018 as our baseline year to benchmark progress, we have made measurable improvements in both emissions reduction and the quality and transparency of our GHG reporting.

As part of our established three-year verification cycle, independent assurance is not undertaken annually. The 2025 emissions data presented in this report has therefore not been externally verified and should be considered provisional. That said, both our 2018 baseline and 2024 reporting have been independently verified to the ISO 14064-1 standard, providing assurance that our methodology, data quality and reporting approach are aligned with recognised best practice.

Our 2025 results show continued positive progress. In line with our near-term commitments, our primary focus remains on reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, where we have the greatest level of operational control.

We recognise that further work is required and, as a growing business, we approach this with a clear focus on delivering practical, measurable emissions reductions that align with our long-term targets and stakeholder expectations.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Sabrina Barnett'.

Sabrina Barnett
ESG Director





Our Commitments and Progress

In 2023, we established our Near-term and Net-Zero targets, using 2018 as our baseline year, and arranged for them to be independently validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This ensures our targets are aligned with climate science and reflect a credible pathway for reducing emissions over time.

These targets provide a clear framework for how we manage and prioritise carbon reduction across the business. They are focused on delivering measurable progress in the short term, while maintaining a structured route towards our longer-term Net-Zero ambition.

The following section sets out our near-term and long-term targets, including the scope of emissions covered.

Our Verified Targets

Near-Term Target

Go Green commit to reduce our **Scope 1** and **Scope 2 GHG emissions** by 50% by 2030, from a 2018 base year.

Net-Zero Target

Go Green commit to reduce our **Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions** by 90% by 2048, from a 2018 base year.

Alongside this, we will measure and reduce our Scope 3 emissions.

In addition to this:

- Go Green will offset all our residual emissions, dating back to our 2018 baseline year.
- Go Green will publish annual carbon emissions inventories to show transparency with our target progress.

Our Near-Term Reduction Progress

38.9%

Scope 1 & 2 Reduction from Baseline

85.9%

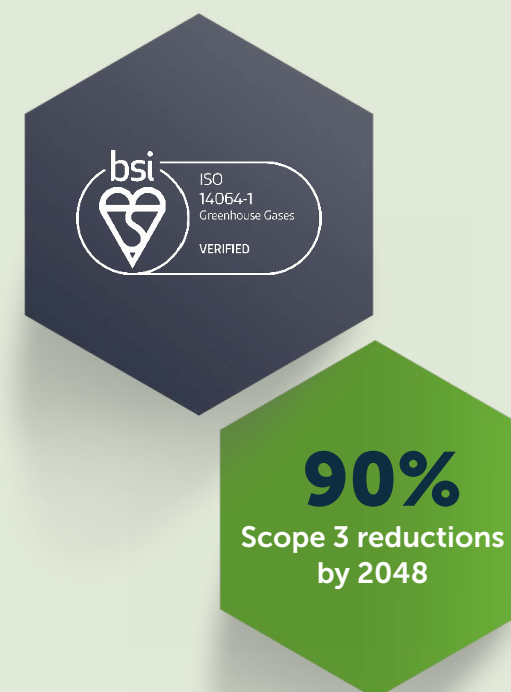
Scope 1 Reduction from Baseline

6.94%

Scope 2 Increase from Baseline

360.59_{tCO₂e}

Scope 3 Emissions



External Recognition

External Credentials

Go Green understands that our performance is recognised with greater credence when externally verified through certifications, accreditations and recognition. We're proud to hold external verification from a several different standards both within our carbon performance, and our wider ESG achievements.



A third-party platform that amongst wider sustainability metrics, independently assesses our GHG management approach, including policies, action plans and data collection processes, against recognised industry standards.



An internationally recognised, independent verification that confirms our Near-term and Net-Zero targets align with climate science and the 1.5°C ambition of the Paris Agreement.



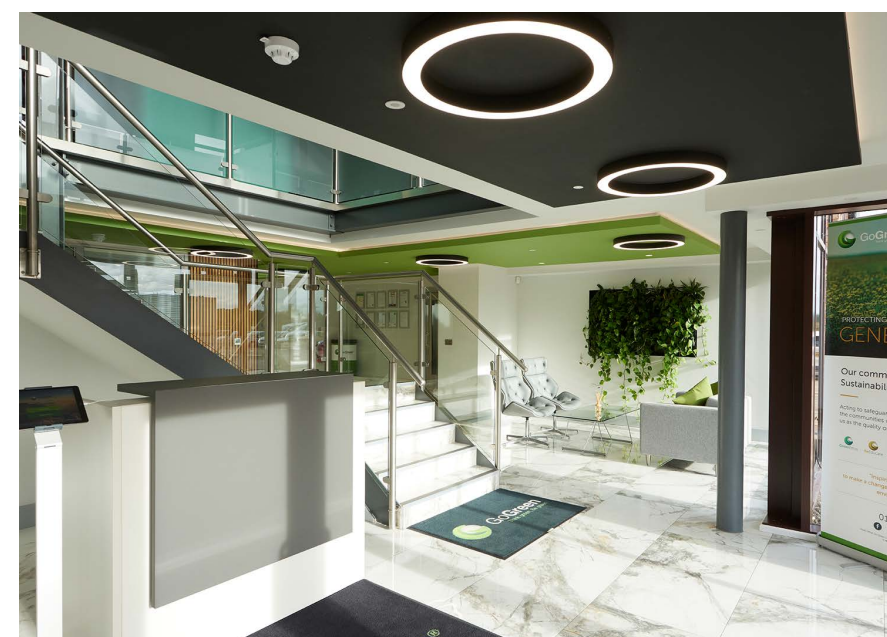
Independent verification of our GHG inventory confirms the robustness of our methodology, quantification approach and reporting procedures.



Our gold membership provides access to structured learning, training sessions and practical resources, supporting the ongoing development of internal capability on climate-related topics.



Our environmental management system ensures effective control of resource use, alongside consistent monitoring and reporting of underlying data sources.



Organisational Boundaries

Go Green is a single facility location from which our services operate from; considering this, Go Green have taken the operational control approach when calculating our emissions for the 2025 reporting year and all years previous including our baseline reporting. This allows us to take full accountability for the entirety of the emissions in which we have control of including, our Head Office and associated assets, and is the most suitable reflection of our operational emissions.

As Go Green functions as a broker model, operational control includes our broker services, and not those carried out by our supply chain network.

Maximum
5%
Exclusion of Emissions

Significance of Emissions

For 2025, our reporting boundaries are determined by, where possible, reporting on all Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions where we have an impact. The company ensures that no more than 5% of Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions are excluded from our reporting, this aligns with the expectations laid out within our SBTi commitment.

To ensure completeness of our reporting, Go Green has taken responsibility to report against all possible sources that are relevant to our operations, including some which may sit under the 5% emissions total threshold.

Report Cycle

Reporting is carried out from January 2025 to December 2025 inclusive, which mirrors all other Go Green company reporting, including operational and financial reporting.

The company reports our GHG emissions on an annual basis with verification of emissions being carried out in a three-year cycle with the most previous verified reporting year being our 2024 footprint.



Scope of Emissions

Scope 1

- Stationary Combustion: Biomass
- Stationary Combustion: Diesel (Generator Use)

Scope 2

- Purchased Electricity (This is reported for both our head office operations and fleet vehicles)

Scope 3

- Business Travel
- Hotel Stays
- Employee Commuting
- Purchased Goods and Services
- Capital Goods
- Fuel and Energy Related Activities
- Waste
- Water Supply

Exclusions

The following categories have been excluded on the basis that they are not applicable to our operations:

- Water Treatment
- Upstream Leased Assets
- Downstream Transportation and Distribution
- Processing of Sold Products
- Use of Sold Products
- End of Life Treatment of Sold Products
- Downstream Leased

In addition to these we have also made an exclusion fugitive emissions due to the insignificance of this emissions source on our total footprint.



Quantification Methodology

We use two primary quantification methods for our 2025 reporting, these are the GHG Protocol Model and the EEIO Model.

Emission Source	Quantification Method	Reporting Model	Factor Applied
Stationary Combustion: Biomass	Activity Based	GHG Protocol	Bioenergy
Stationary Combustion: Diesel Fuel (Generator)	Activity Based	GHG Protocol	Fuels
Purchased Electricity	Activity Based	GHG Protocol	UK Electricity
Business Travel	Spend Based	EEIO Model	SIC Multipliers 2022
Hotel Stays	Spend Based	EEIO Model	SIC Multipliers 2022
Employee Commuting	Activity Based	GHG Protocol	Business Travel Homeworking
Purchased Goods and Services	Spend Based	EEIO Model	SIC Multipliers 2022
Capital Goods	Spend Based	EEIO Model	SIC Multipliers 2022
Fuel and Energy Related Activities	Activity Based	GHG Protocol	WTT – Fuels WTT – Bioenergy WTT – UK Electricity
Waste	Activity Based	GHG Protocol	Waste Disposal
Water Supply	Activity Based	GHG Protocol	Water Supply

Our Baseline Footprint

Establishing an accurate baseline year GHG inventory has provided a clear reference point against which future emissions and reductions can be measured. Using 2018 as our baseline year ensures consistency in how we track performance over time and assess the impact of our decarbonisation activities.

Our baseline captures emissions across Scope 1, 2 and relevant Scope 3 categories, reflecting the core activities of our operations and supply chain. This allows us to understand where emissions are generated, identify key hotspots, and prioritise areas for reduction.

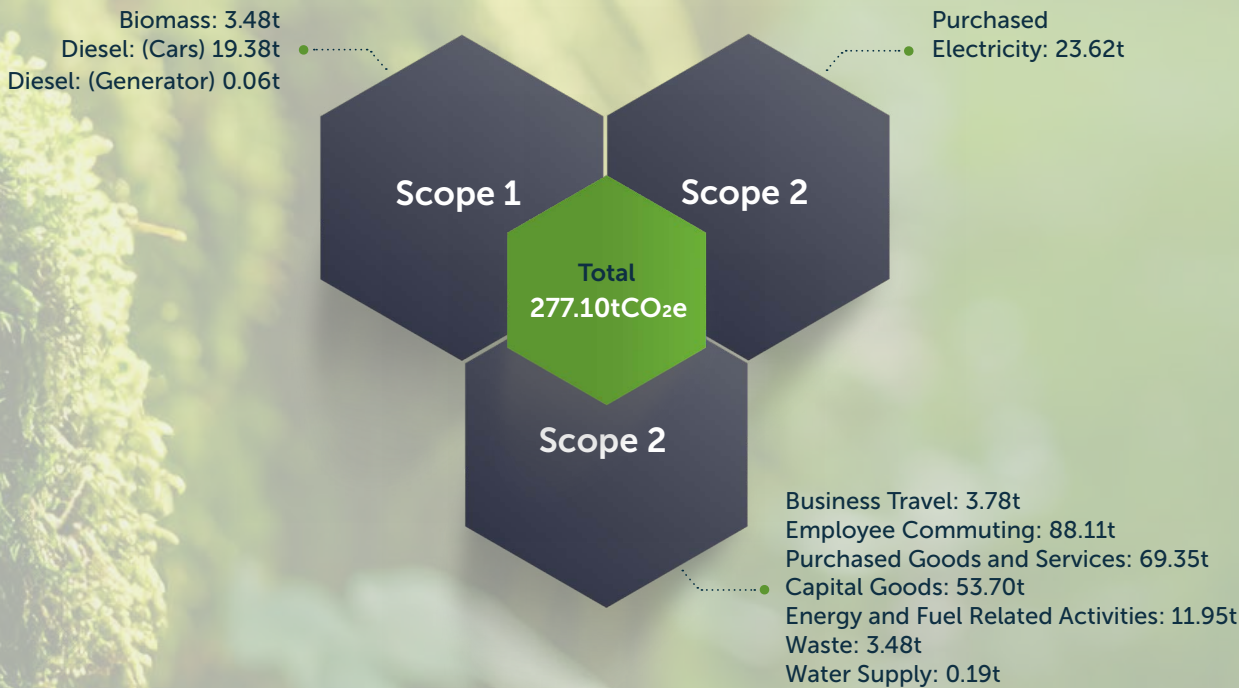
GHG	tCO ₂ e	kgCO ₂ e
Scope 1		
(a) Direct Emissions and Removals		
Biomass	3.48	3,476.54
Diesel (Company Owned Cars)	19.38	19,379.33
Diesel (Generator)	0.06	58.06
Scope 1 Subtotal	22.91	22,913.92
Scope 2		
(b) Indirect GHG Emissions from Imported Energy		
Purchased Electricity	23.62	23,617.66
Scope 2 Subtotal	23.62	23,617.66
Scope 3		
(c) Indirect GHG Emissions from Transportation		
Business Travel	1.20	1,197.26
Hotel Stays	2.58	2,583.68
Employee Commuting	88.11	88,109.22
(d) Indirect GHG Emissions from Products used by the Organisation		
Purchased Goods & Services	69.35	69,353.40
Capital Goods	53.70	53,701.76
Fuel & Energy Related Activities - Biomass	1.86	1,858.05
Fuel & Energy Related Activities - Diesel (Cars)	4.56	4,562.47
Fuel & Energy Related Activities - Diesel (Generator)	0.01	13.51
Fuel & Energy Related Activities - Purchased Electric	3.50	3,502.56
Transmission & Distribution	2.01	2,013.26
Waste - Commercial Mixed	1.22	1,223.18
Waste - DMR	1.22	1,223.18
Waste - Construction	0.04	41.41
Waste - Other	0.99	995.22
(d) Indirect GHG Emissions from Other Sources		
Water Supply	0.19	188.01
Scope 3 Subtotal	230.57	230,566.17
Total Annual Emissions	277.10	277,097.76

Significant Contributors

Within our Scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2018, purchased electricity and diesel used for company owned vehicles were identified as the highest contributors to our footprint.

Within Scope 3, employee commuting, purchased goods & services, and capital goods, contribute significantly to our total emissions.

The development of this baseline has also supported improvements in data quality, calculation methodologies and reporting controls. It underpins our Net-Zero Pathway and wider carbon reduction strategy, ensuring that progress is measured against a robust and transparent starting point.



2025 Emissions Summary

Our 2025 carbon performance demonstrates continued progress in reducing operational emissions, particularly across the areas we directly control. Combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions fell to 28.42tCO₂e in 2025, down from 31.75tCO₂e in 2024 and 46.53tCO₂e in our 2018 baseline year. This means we have reduced direct and energy-related emissions by more than a third since baseline, while also delivering a further year-on-year improvement in 2025.

The most significant long-term improvement of our carbon performance has been in Scope 1 emissions, which reduced from 22.37tCO₂e in 2018, to 3.16tCO₂e in 2025, an overall reduction of 85.9%. Year-on-year, Scope 1 also improved from 3.30tCO₂e in 2024 to 3.16tCO₂e in 2025, a further 4.1% reduction.

Scope 2 emissions reduced from 28.46tCO₂e in 2024 to 25.26tCO₂e in 2025, an 11.3% year-on-year reduction. Compared with the 2018 baseline of 23.62tCO₂e, Scope 2 in 2025 remains 6.9% higher, largely reflecting the company’s increased reliance on electricity to support our now fully electric fleet.

Our Performance in Numbers:

28.42tCO₂e
2025 Combined Scope 1 & 2 Emissions

31.75tCO₂e
2024 Combined Scope 1 & 2 Emissions

46.53tCO₂e
Baseline Combined Scope 1 & 2 Emissions

38.9%
Scope 1 & 2 Reduction from Baseline

10.5%
Scope 1 & 2 Reduction from 2024

85.9%
Scope 1 Reduction from Baseline

11.3%
Scope 2 Reduction from 2024

Zero
Emissions from Diesel Vehicles



Annual Emissions by Source	tCO ₂ e	kgCO ₂ e
Scope 1		
(a) Direct Emissions and Removals		
Biomass Diesel (Generator)	3.15	3153.23
	0.01	7.45
Scope 1 Subtotal	3.16	3160.68
Scope 2		
(b) Indirect GHG Emissions from Imported Energy		
Purchased Electricity (Office)	9.09	9092.84
Purchased Electricity (Onsite EV)	7.79	7785.52
Purchased Electricity (Offsite EV)	8.38	8376.78
Scope 2 Subtotal	25.26	25255.14
Scope 3		
(c) Indirect GHG Emissions from Transportation		
Business Travel	2.70	2702.92
Hotel Stays	3.18	3178.60
Employee Commuting	83.85	83854.07
(d) Indirect GHG Emissions from Products used by the Organisation		
Capital Goods	125.31	125314.30
Purchased Goods & Services	119.07	119070.06
Biomass - Woodchip	10.34	10336.80
Diesel (Cars)	0.03	27.86
Purchased Electricity	6.34	6236.38
Transmission & Distribution	0.54	539.40
Waste (Commercial Mixed)	0.00	0.00
Waste (DMR)	0.00	0.00
Waste (Food)	0.08	80.00
Waste (Construction)	0.01	9.14
Waste (Other)	9.14	9135.44
(d) Indirect GHG Emissions from Other Sources		
Water Supply	0.11	107.66
Scope 3 Subtotal	360.59	360592.63
Biomass	-	-
Total	389.00	389008.46



Near-Term Performance

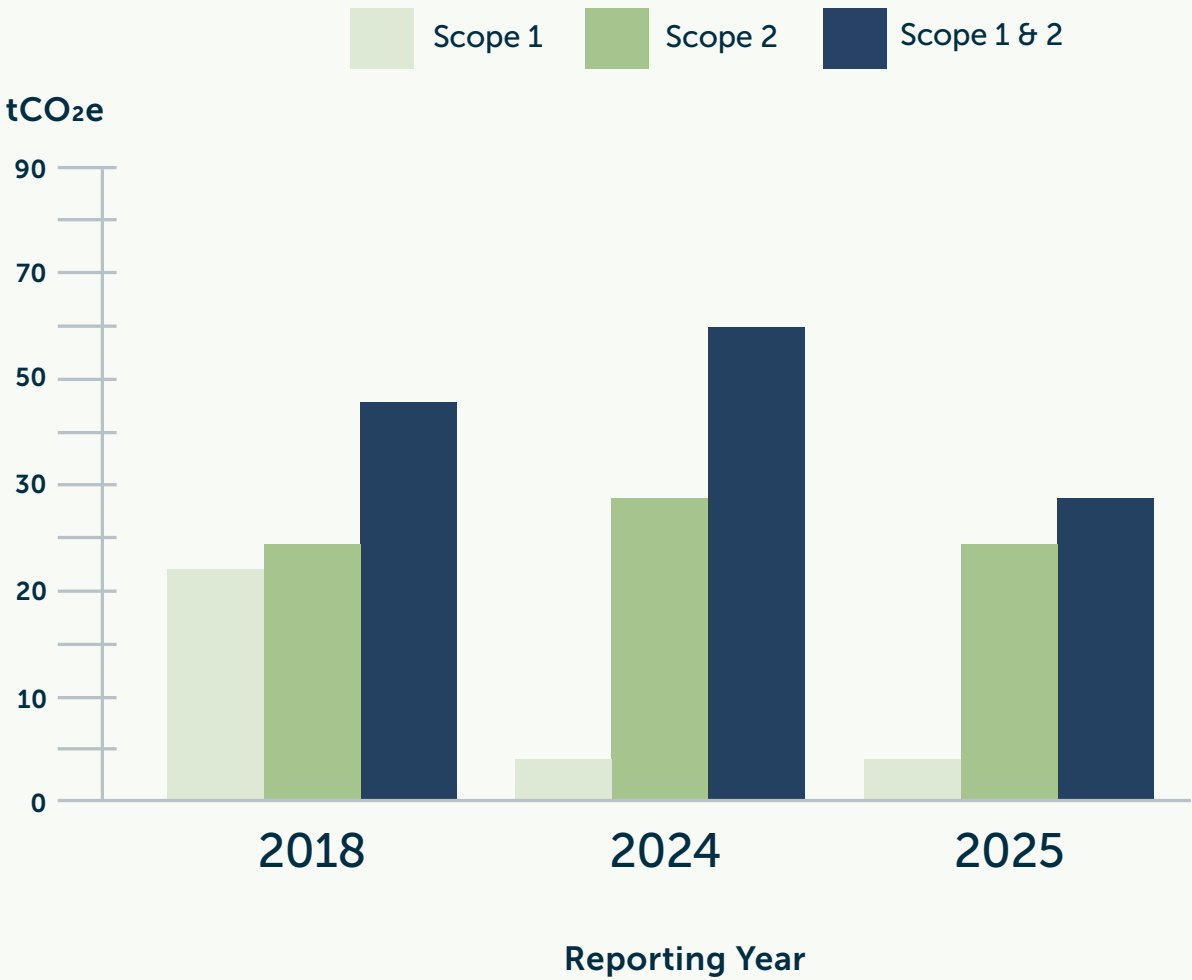
Scope 1 Performance

The most material improvement against our baseline year has come from Scope 1. In 2018, Scope 1 emissions totalled 22.37tCO₂e, by 2025 this reduced to 3.16tCO₂e. This reduction has been driven primarily by the elimination of emissions from diesel cars, which accounted for 18.84tCO₂e in 2018, reduced to 0.11tCO₂e in 2024, and fell to zero in 2025.

By 2025, our remaining Scope 1 profile is almost entirely associated with bioenergy which contributes 3.15tCO₂e, while diesel generator emissions were minimal at 0.007tCO₂e. However, it is still included within our inventory to ensure we are delivering completeness of reporting within our organisational boundaries. Biomass-related Scope 1 emissions have also reduced modestly over time, from 3.48tCO₂e in 2018 to 3.17tCO₂e in 2024 and 3.15tCO₂e in 2025, indicating relatively stable performance with a slight downward trend. This has been achieved through consistent analysis of our biomass usage and implementing efficiencies in how and when we use energy.

This means our residual Scope 1 footprint is now both substantially smaller than in the baseline year and far less dependent on liquid fossil fuels. The year-on-year reduction from 3.30tCO₂e in 2024 to 3.16tCO₂e in 2025 shows continued incremental improvement, even from an already low base, which results from a culture throughout our business and environmental management of continuous improvement across all areas.

Emissions Overview



Scope 2 Performance

Scope 2 emissions also improved in 2025, reducing from 28.46tCO₂e in 2024 to 25.26tCO₂e, a meaningful year-on-year reduction of 11.3%. While the business is pleased to have invested in electric vehicles, implementation of operational efficiencies combined with lower electricity emissions factor applied in 2025 has supported this reduction.

From a baseline perspective, it is also important to note that the nature of Scope 2 emissions has changed. In 2018, Scope 2 was entirely associated with office electricity, totalling 3.62tCO₂e from 83,434 kWh. By 2025, office electricity emissions had reduced significantly to 9.09tCO₂e, meaning office electricity emissions are now substantially below the baseline level, with a reduction of approximately 61.5% against 2018 and 12.0% year-on-year against 2024. This significant reduction has been a direct result of infrastructure changes throughout our head office, with solar generation onsite contributing a key portion of our electricity usage for our office requirements, supported by efficiencies through equipment use and lighting.

Scope 2 emissions remaining above the 2018 baseline is due to the addition of vehicle charging electricity needs, which did not feature in our baseline year. In 2025, onsite EV charging contributed 7.79tCO₂e and offsite EV charging contributed 8.38tCO₂e, together accounting for over 16tCO₂e of Scope 2 emissions. Though this increases electricity-related emissions in the reporting boundary, it also reflects a broader operational shift away from direct fossil fuel combustion and towards electrified activity. While we recognise this increased demand on electricity is an area we need to address to achieve our near-term reduction targets, the company has been committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity, mitigating the impact of increased consumption and reinforcing our transition to a lower-carbon operating model.



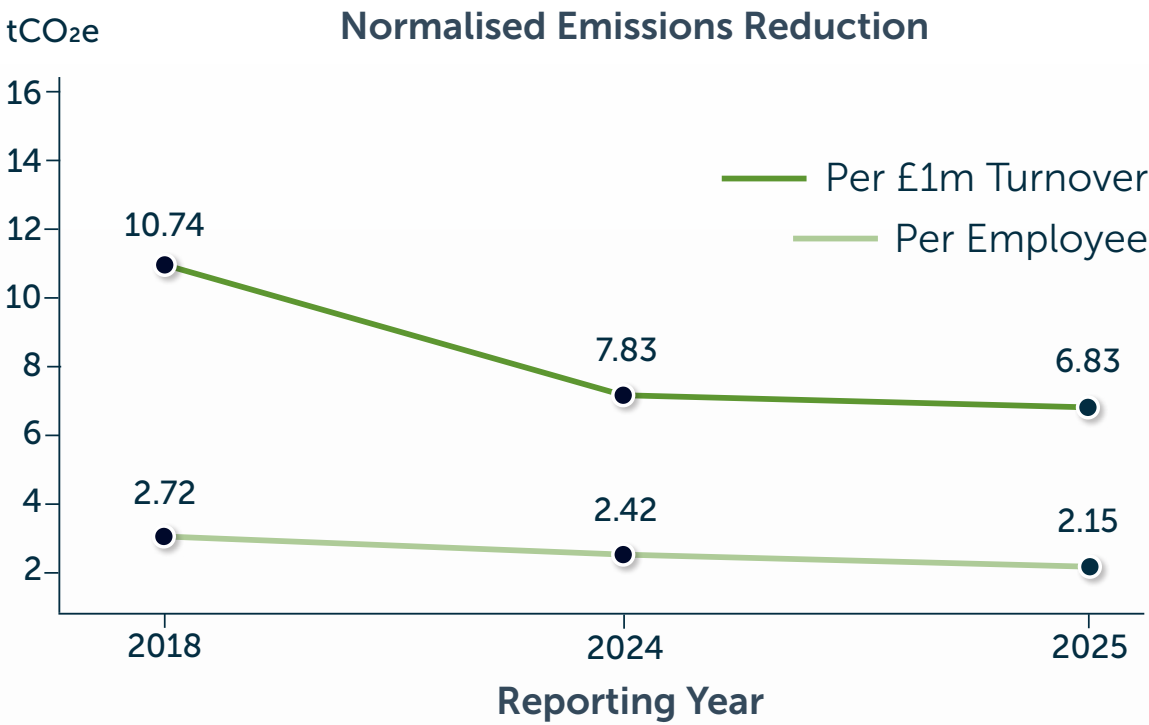
Scope 3 Performance

Compared to our baseline year, Scope 3 emissions have remained broadly consistent overall, however, the composition of emissions has changed significantly, reflecting business growth and operational maturity.

Employee commuting remains the largest contributor but with improved data quality and methodology. Within our baseline year, we used average data to calculate our employee commuting data, since then we have implemented annual employee commuting surveys to ensure this emission source is quantified using activity-based methodology giving us more qualitative data.

Purchased goods and services and capital goods collectively now represent a substantially larger share of emissions compared to baseline. This shift indicates that the organisation is now operating at a greater scale with more embedded carbon in our supply chain, rather than direct activities alone.

Waste and water emissions remain relatively low and well-controlled across the reporting period.

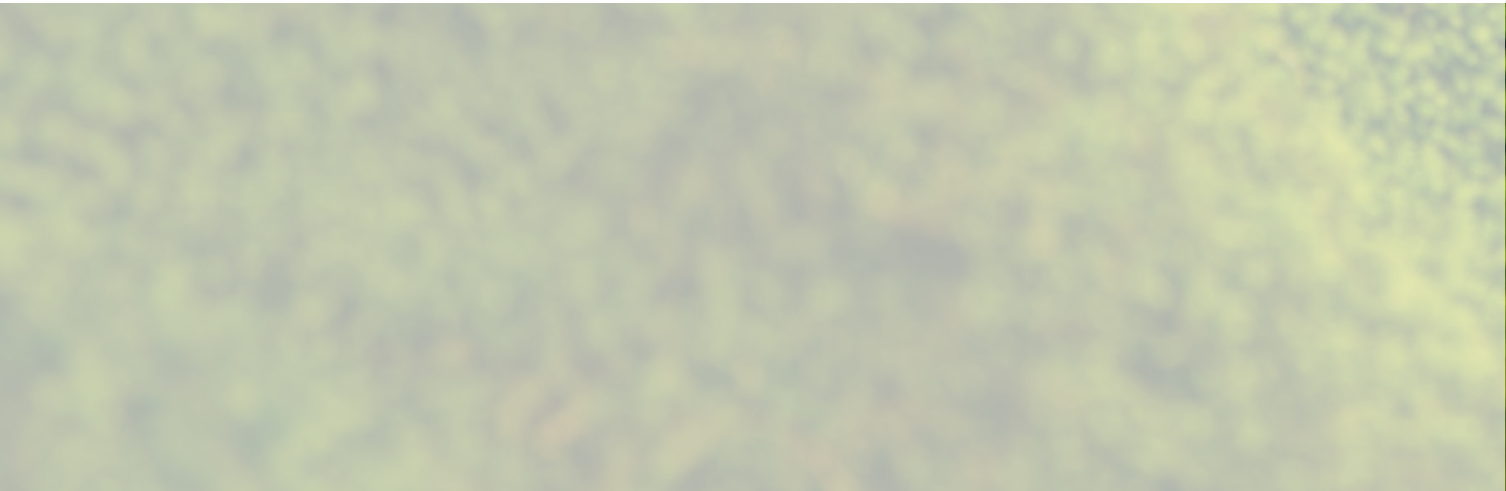


Normalised Emissions

The stabilisation of Scope 3 emissions relative to baseline, suggests that even where absolute emissions remain significant, emissions intensity per activity is improving.

In line with our science-based targets, our immediate focus remains on the reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, where we have the greatest level of operational control and the most direct ability to drive measurable change.

As these operational emissions reduce, Scope 3 emissions will represent an increasingly material proportion of our total footprint. We recognise that addressing value chain emissions is critical to achieving our Net-Zero ambition. Our approach is to build on the strong foundations established through Scope 1 and 2 reductions, before scaling our focus on Scope 3 through enhanced data accuracy, supplier engagement, and targeted reduction initiatives across key categories. Electricity is an area we need to address to achieve our near-term reduction targets, the company has been committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity, mitigating the impact of increased consumption and reinforcing our transition to a lower-carbon electrified operating model.





Our Near-Term emissions reduction targets and Net-Zero commitment provide a clear framework for the years ahead. We remain committed to embedding sustainability into the way we operate, investing in the initiatives that will further reduce our emissions, strengthen business resilience, and create long-term value for our customers, our people, and our stakeholders.



Roger Wells - Managing Director

Closing Statement

Our 2025 carbon performance reflects the tangible progress we are making on our sustainability journey. During the year, we achieved a reduction in our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, driven principally by a significant decrease in Scope 1 emissions. While Scope 2 emissions increased modestly from our baseline year, this reflects a deliberate strategic transition from diesel-powered vehicles to electric vehicles - an investment that supports the long-term decarbonisation of our operations, more importantly we did see a reduction in Scope 2 from the previous year demonstrating efficiency implementation as part of the transition.

What makes this progress particularly significant is that it has been achieved alongside continued business growth. As our revenue and workforce have expanded, we have remained focused on improving the carbon efficiency of our operations, demonstrating that commercial success and environmental responsibility can be delivered together.





Head Office
Go Green Limited,
River Torne House,
Bawtry Road, Doncaster.
DN4 7PB

t: 01302 861130
w: gogreen.co.uk

