



Net Zero Strategy and Actions

A roadmap to achieve net zero emissions by 2050

Published: V20 September 2026

Classification: Public

Executive foreword

Climate change presents both a challenge and a responsibility for businesses. At Glide, we are committed to playing our part in the transition to a low-carbon economy by reducing the environmental impact of our operations and services.

This Net Zero Plan sets out our strategic approach to achieving our emissions reduction objectives. It defines the actions, governance and accountability required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across our operations and value chain while supporting sustainable business growth.

We recognise that achieving Net Zero will require collaboration across our business, our suppliers and our customers. Through continued investment in efficient infrastructure, responsible procurement and sustainable business practices, we will drive measurable progress and deliver long-term value for all stakeholders.

The Board and Executive Team are committed to overseeing the delivery of this plan and ensuring that sustainability remains embedded within our business strategy, decision-making and culture.

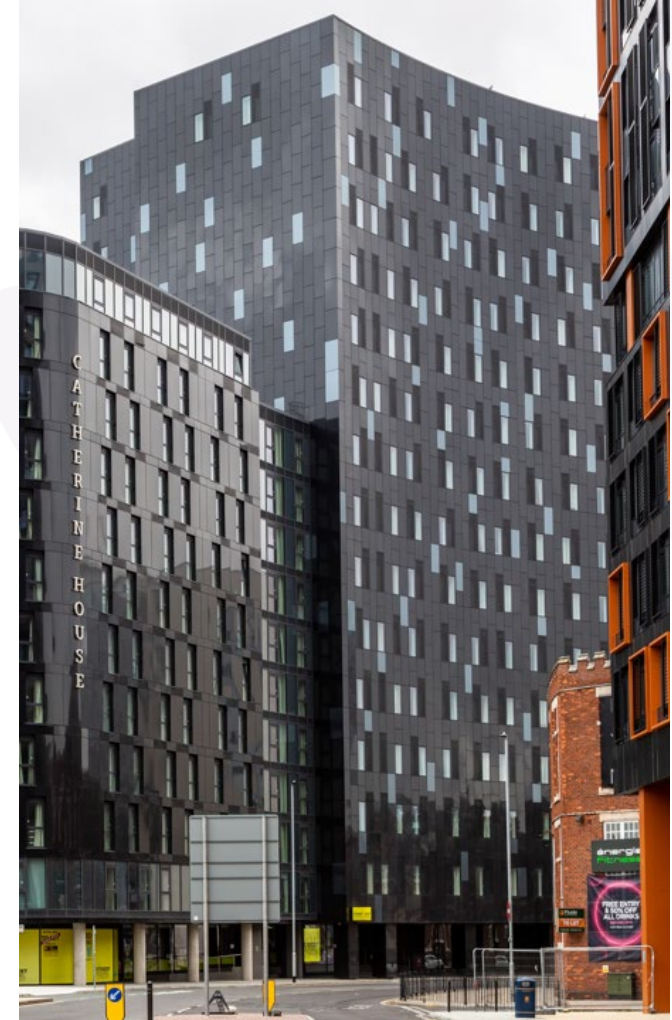
This Net Zero Strategy, Actions and GHG emissions report have been reviewed and signed off by the board of directors.



Tim Pilcher

Chief Executive Officer

30 September 2026



Overview

- **Executive foreword**
- **Introduction**
 - Welcome to Glide's net zero plan
 - Solving the climate equation
- **Decarbonisation strategy**
 - From ambition to action
 - Action plan
 - Carbon accounting methodology
 - Emissions reduction path
 - Action roadmap
 - Carbon reduction plan
 - By scope
- **Focus on actions**
 - Carbon reduction initiatives
 - Reduction actions
 - Focus on digital
 - Focus on services purchases
- **Conclusion**
- **GHG Emissions Report FY2026**



Introduction



Welcome to Glide's net zero plan

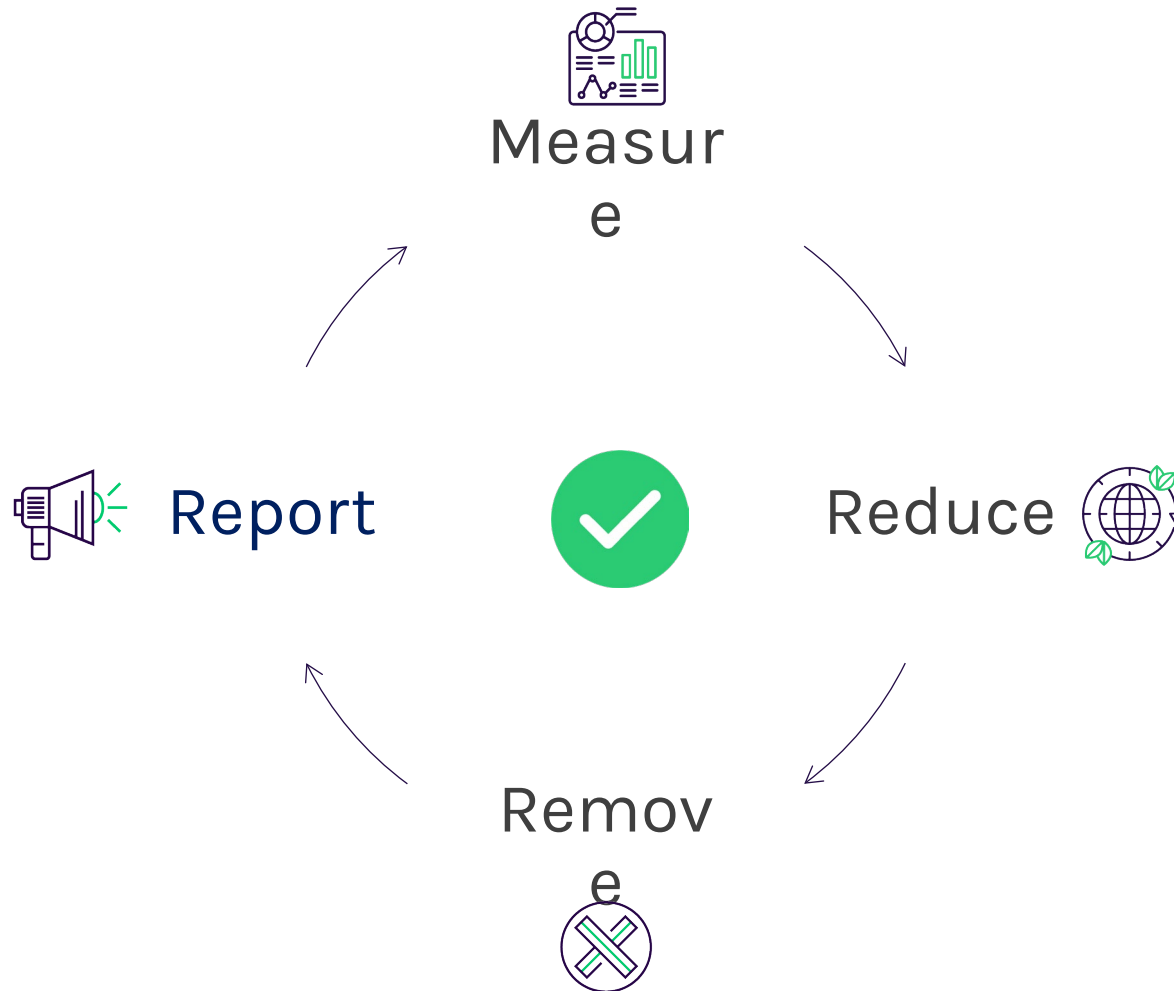
Glide is committed to reducing its environmental impact and contributing to the global efforts to limit the rise of global temperatures.

As a leading provider of broadband services in the UK, we recognise our responsibility to measure, manage and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions across our operations.

This plan outlines our journey towards becoming a Net Zero organisation, which covers our scope 1 and 2 emissions (direct and indirect emissions from our own energy use) and our scope 3 emissions (indirect emissions from our upstream and downstream activities, such as purchased goods and services, business travel, employee commuting and waste disposal).



Solving the climate equation



Measuring emissions is the first step to setting a path towards net zero.

From ambition to action

Glide is committed to turning climate ambition into measurable action.

Our ambition will progress Glide towards global climate targets.



Decarbonisation strategy



From ambition to action

Our net zero plan is a strategic priority for Glide, as we believe it will create value for our business, our customers, our shareholders and our society. By reducing our emissions, we will increase our resilience, lower our costs, improve our competitiveness and support the transition to a low-carbon economy

We invite our stakeholders to join us on our net zero journey and to share their feedback and suggestions on how we can improve our plan and performance. Together, we can make a positive difference for the planet and the people.



Ambition

Each initiative accelerates progress towards climate targets



Pragmatism

Our action plans are grounded in proven solutions already deployed by pioneering companies.



Efficiency

Designed for real world implementation, these actions deliver measurable emissions reductions, both now and overtime.

Communicate

Lead

Collaborate

Empower

Action plan

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is both an environmental responsibility and a strategic business priority. This assessment confirms that meaningful reductions are achievable through focused action, disciplined governance, and continued investment in efficiency and innovation.

Glide has a Net Zero Strategy to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. This is a roadmap to measure, manage and reduce our carbon emissions across our operations. It provides a structured, long-term pathway to align our business operations with global climate goals. This ensures an embedded sustainability approach across our day-to-day activities, such as reducing our energy efficiency across our network, improving customer experience through delivery of more modern equipment which is less power hungry or improving our packaging waste output across our operations.

Action Plan

Glide has an action plan in place to drive measurable progress toward our emissions targets.

Our principal actions are:

- Simplifying the network and reducing power consumption.
- Gain real PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness) for data centres where we have presence.
- Implement carbon impact conditions in our purchase policy.
- Reduce office space.
- Evaluate our suppliers' climate maturity.

Carbon accounting methodology

Scope 1: Direct emissions

GHG emissions generated directly by Glide and our activities.

Examples: combustion of fossil fuels, refrigeration leaks etc.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions related to energy consumption

Emissions related to Glide's consumption of electricity, heat or steam.

Examples: electricity consumption, etc.

Scope 3: Other indirect emissions

Emissions related to Glide's upstream and downstream operations and activities.

Examples: transportation, purchased goods and services, sold products, etc.



Emissions reduction path

We have a 5-year emission reduction plan which includes these reduction trajectory characteristics:



30% Reduction tCO₂e by 2030

Initial emissions considered in this trajectory in 2024 were 44.6k tCO₂e. Our target is to reduce our emissions to 32k tCO₂e by 2030.



6 planned actions

Implement 6 agreed actions to deliver our decarbonisation strategy.



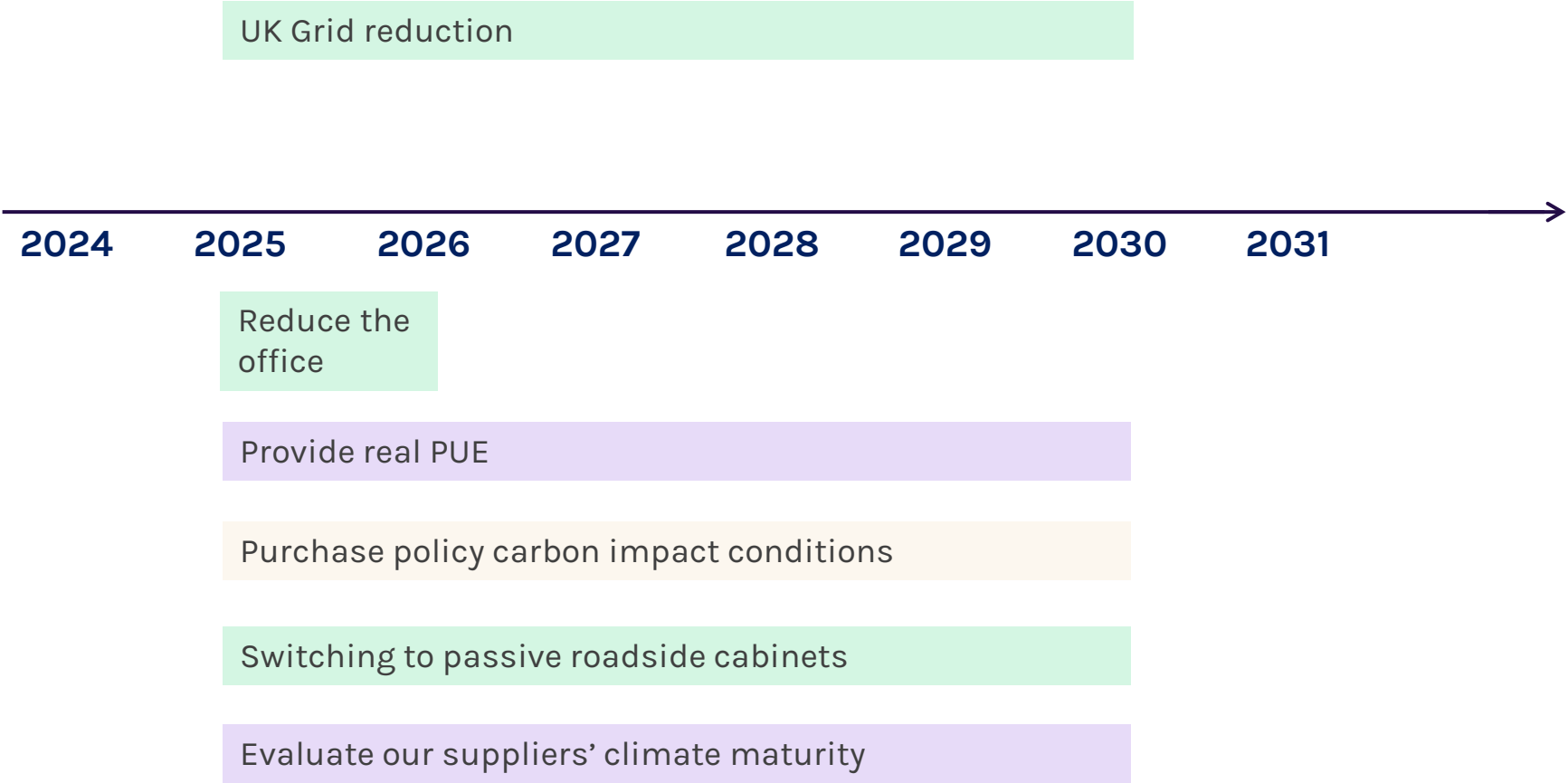
Location based

Calculation method location-based emissions which reflect the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid where consumption occurs.

This reduction target is base lined from 2024 (FY2025) and does not include expected company growth as a starting point. This provides a simple view on how our climate actions will reduce emissions from our existing operations. As our company grows, the targets will be adjusted as typically growth means higher emissions.

Action roadmap

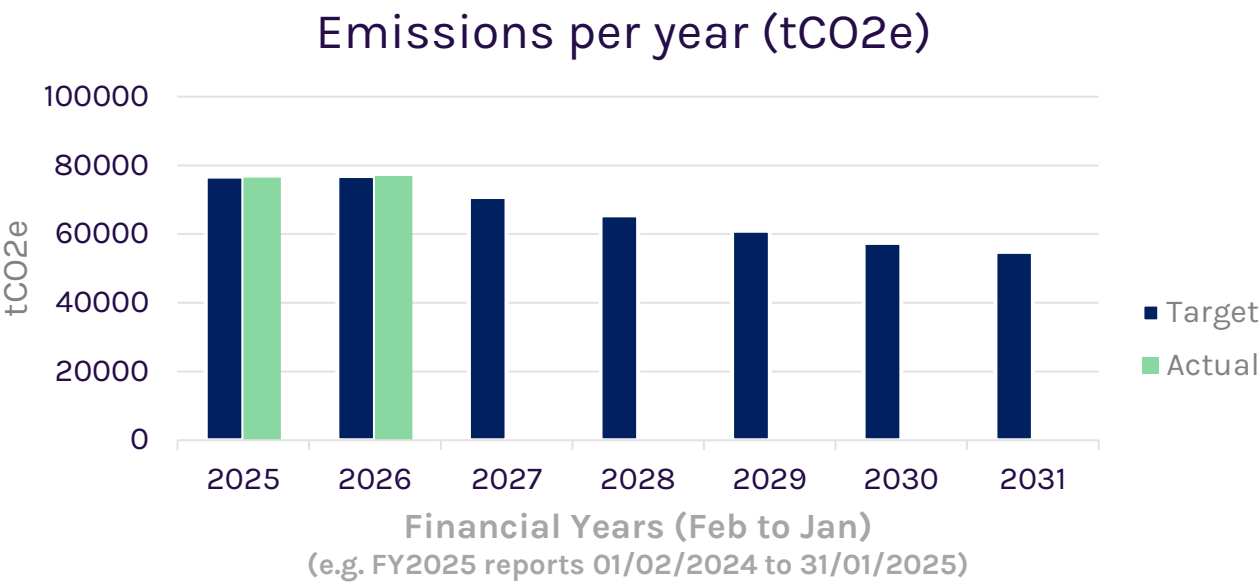
This is a visual of our carbon reduction plan from the baseline year of 2024 (FY 2025)



Carbon reduction plan

Reduction target:
-30% by 2030

Projected growth
included



This is an average of saving of approximately
3,750 tCO2e per year.

3,750 tCO2e savings is equivalent* to removing
2,600 cars off the road in the UK for one year
Or
1,560 return flights from London to New York

*calculation based on source UK Gov GHG
reporting 2024

This graph shows the targeted reduction plan of emissions year after year.
This target includes expected emission reduction through the UK Grid which reduces the overall emissions from Glide. The UK has legally committed to a 95% carbon-free electricity grid by 2030.

By scope

Our baseline year is 2024 (FY2025) from when we captured our scope 3 emissions.

tCO2e

Financial Year	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total tCO2e
2025	197	148	76,100	76,400
2026	210	106	76,600	76,900

kWh

Financial Year	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total kWh
2025	808,000	589,656	-	1,397,656
2026	881,000	543,310	-	1,424,310

Scope 1: Direct emissions

These are generated by Glide and our activities.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions related to energy consumption

Emissions related to Glide’s consumption of electricity, heat or steam.

Scope 3: Other indirect emissions

Emissions related to Glide’s upstream and downstream operations and activities.



Focus on actions



Carbon reduction initiatives

ISO 14001 Environmental Management

Glide has held this certification for several years. It a structured and systematic approach to managing our environmental responsibilities and driving continuous improvement in our environmental performance.

Through ISO 14001, Glide is able to identify and assess the environmental impacts of our activities, set clear objectives and targets, and implement controls

Simplifying the network and reducing power consumption

Glide's network efficiency programme is a key component of our carbon reduction and infrastructure modernisation strategy and reductions in energy consumption across our network and data centre environments. From one datacentre, we have seen an energy reduction from an average of 30,000kWh per month (2022) down to around 19,000 kWh per month in 2025.

Reducing plastic packaging from our supply chain.

Glide is committed to minimising waste and reducing the environmental impact associated with packaging across our supply chain. We recognise the importance to reduce landfill waste and support a more circular economy.

Wherever possible, we prioritise suppliers that use recyclable and lower-impact materials, such as cardboard and paper-based alternatives

Vehicle strategy and fleet optimisation

Glide recognises that business travel is an essential part of our operations. We are committed to balancing these operational requirements with our responsibility to reduce carbon emissions.

We focus on minimising unnecessary travel and have reduced our fleet size. We continue to review lower-carbon alternatives

Marketing materials – reduced printed literature

Glide prioritises low-carbon, resource-efficient approaches. Our marketing strategy is designed to reduce waste, limit emissions, without compromising our brand visibility. We have significantly reduced printed material and utilise QR codes to provide instant access to information.

Reduce Office Space

Over the last few years Glide has reduced office space and closed 2 sites by consolidating working arrangements in remaining offices. This has reduced energy consumption used in underused offices and made better use of working spaces. This reduced annual energy consumption by about 30% when comparing 2025 usage with 2022.

Reduction actions

To achieve our net zero targets, we have identified the following actions:

Action	Scope	Estimated Impact tCO2e saved	Application period
1. UK Grid Reduction	Scope 2 & 3	-28.89k tCO2e i.e. -37.6% of total emissions	2025 - 2030
2. Provide real PUE	Scope 3	-13.09k tCO2e i.e. -17% of total emissions	2025 - 2030
3. Implement carbon impact conditions in our purchase policy	Scope 3	-789.96k tCO2e ie. -1% of total emissions	2025 - 2030
4. Switching to passive roadside cabinets	Scope 2 & 3	-44.87 tCO2e ie. -0.1% of total emissions	2025 - 2030
5. Reduce the office	Scope 1,2 & 3	-5.35 tCO2e	2025 - 2026
6. Evaluate our supplier's climate maturity	Scope 3	Not quantifiable	2025 - 2030

Focus on digital

The chosen strategy focuses on both physical infrastructure and reporting accuracy.



UK Grid Reduction (Passive decarbonisation)

By 2030

The vast majority of Glide's server and network emissions are tied to the carbon intensity of the UK electricity grid.

- The UK has legally committed to a 95% carbon-free electricity grid by 2030.
- By phasing out coal (completed in late 2024) and expanding offshore wind and solar.
- As the grid becomes cleaner, Glide's emissions will automatically drop even if their electricity usage stays the same.
- By 2030, every kWh Glide consumes is expected to be 60-70% less carbon-intensive than 2024 levels.

Providing Real PUE (Accuracy & Optimisation)

By 2030

Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) shows how much of a facility's energy is used by IT equipment.

- Right now, calculations are done using industry estimates.
- By switching to real PUE data (measuring actual cooling and power loss), Glide can show its facilities are running far more efficiently.
- This improves reporting accuracy as it identifies where energy is being wasted on non-computing overheads like cooling.
- A 0.1 decrease in PUE can represent a reduction of thousands of tons of CO₂e for large-scale operations

Switching to Passive Roadside Cabinets (Energy Elimination)

By 2030

Passive cabinets do not require an electrical connection as they have no electronic components and don't produce heat.

- Switching to passive infrastructure can eliminate 100% of the local electricity consumption for that part of the network.

Focus on services purchases

Purchasing is a major emissions source. Adding eco-criteria and assessing supplier climate maturity helps reduce this impact.

Glide will continue to directly engage with our supply chain to understand their climate maturity. This will support our choices for working with suitable partners who are aligned with our climate goals. Through this we will also be able to demonstrate the importance of taking action to encourage wider industry decarbonisation.

Benchmark	Estimated Impact	Implementation (By 2030)
Launched in 2020, the 1.5-degree Supply Chain Leaders initiative, committing to help suppliers to halve emissions by 2030 and set clear public targets.	- Improving visibility into supplier emissions - adding eco-criteria to procurement can cut scope 3 emissions - encourage wider industry decarbonisation.	- Assess suppliers' climate maturity through surveys - Monitor suppliers' GHG emissions, Paris Agreement 2030 alignment and SBTi alignment



Conclusion



Conclusion

Glide's Net Zero Strategy sets a clear and actionable path toward reducing our environmental impact and aligning with global climate goals. By focusing on accurate measurement, targeted reduction actions, responsible procurement, and continuous improvement, we are building a more resilient and efficient organisation.

Achieving net zero will require commitment across our teams, close collaboration with suppliers and partners, and ongoing transparency in how we measure and report progress.

Together, these efforts position Glide to meet its long-term climate targets, strengthen operational sustainability, and contribute meaningfully to a low-carbon future.





GHG Emissions Report FY2026

Published: V20 September 2026

Classification: Public

GHG Emissions Report FY2026 Overview

- **Introduction**

- Welcome to Glide's GHG report FY2026
- GHG emissions overview
- Year over Year emissions overview
- By scope
- GHG emissions assessment scopes

- **Frequently asked questions**

- **Emission reports**

- Focus on digital
- Focus on services purchases
- Focus on assets
- Focus on business travel
- Focus on employees' commute
- Focus on energy
- Focus on buildings (energy)
- Focus on products purchased
- Focus on others



Introduction

Welcome to Glide's GHG report FY2026

This report is the result of Glide's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions assessment.

The evaluation of the emissions have been reported and recorded in line with carbon accounting international standards as standardised by the GHG Protocol and aligned with the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi). It has been completed in accordance with PPN 006 and associated guidance. It uses UK Government emissions conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been reported in accordance with SECR requirements and the required subset

Our assessment is based on 92% of physical data and the remaining 8% is financial data which delivers a high level of accuracy of our results. We aim to continue to improve our reporting accuracy.

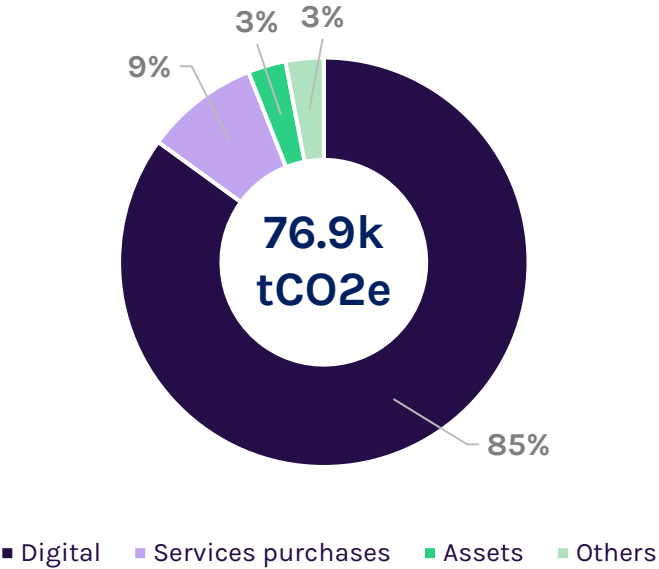
This assessment has enabled Glide to identify our main GHG emission sources to then frame our Net Zero Strategy. We have targets and actions to improve our company's environmental impact. Our baseline is from 2024 from when we first captured our scope 3 emissions.

GHG emissions overview

Activity data
70.4k tCO2e (92%)

Expense data
6.5k tCO2e (8%)

Total FY26 emissions
(tCO2e)

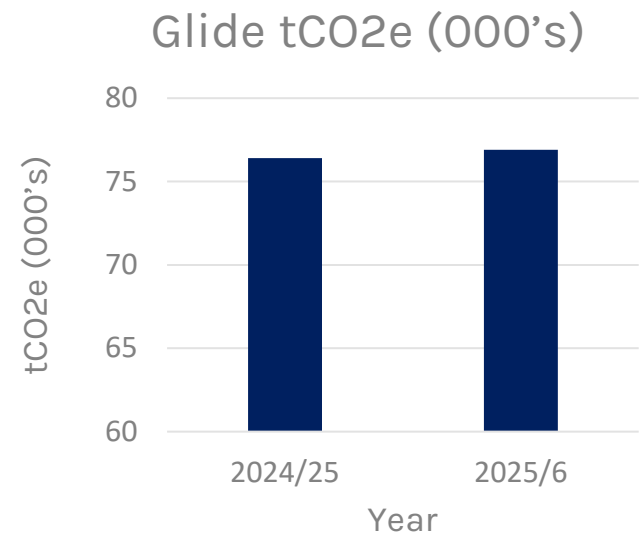


76.9k tCO2e Equivalent* to approximately
45,000 return flights from London to New York*
or
The annual emissions of 6,300 British people*

*sources: Labos1point5, ExioBase

	Glide tCO2e	Per employee tCO2e	Emissions from
Digital	72K	266	internet use, data storage, and cloud computing. Includes emissions from data centers, servers, and network infrastructure.
Services purchases	2.6k	9.4	professional services. Primarily from upstream energy/ material use and energy consumed during service provision.
Assets	773	2.8	construction, operation, and maintenance. Excludes energy consumption during use and end-of-life emissions.
Business Travel	703	2.6	Business travel using various transportation modes. Hotel stays. Includes direct fuel combustion and indirect fuel production emissions.
Product purchases	188	0.7	products purchased for installations, fixtures and equipment, PPE and office supplies.
Energy	184	0.7	heating and energy consumption of buildings, waste related emissions and A/C emissions.
Others **	97	0.4	Freight, waste, food and drinks, activities and events

Year over year emissions overview



FY2026 Variance key sources

- Business travel – more fuel purchases & distance travelled by plane.
- Product purchases – average emissions higher per item.
- Energy – reduced kWh electricity consumed across offices and cabinets.
- Assets – reduced volume of equipment purchased.
- Others – reduced freight plus less average emissions per journey.

	Glide tCO2e FY2025	Glide tCO2e FY2026	Variance trend	% variance	Emissions from
Digital	71.5k	72k	▲	1%	internet use, data storage, and cloud computing. Includes emissions from data centers, servers, and network infrastructure.
Services purchases	2.9k	2.6k	▼	13%	professional services. Primarily from upstream energy/ material use and energy consumed during service provision.
Assets	1.1k	773	▼	28%	construction, operation, and maintenance. Excludes energy consumption during use and end-of-life emissions.
Business Travel	370	703	▲	90%	Business travel using various transportation modes. Hotel stays. Includes direct fuel combustion and indirect fuel production emissions.
Product purchases	113	188	▲	66%	products purchased for installations, fixtures and equipment, PPE and office supplies.
Energy	262	184	▼	30%	heating and energy consumption of buildings, waste related emissions and A/C emissions.
Others **	182	97	▼	47%	Freight, waste, food and drinks, activities and events
Total	76.4k	76.9k	▲	0.6%	

By scope



Scope 1
210
tCO2e

Scope 1: Direct emissions

GHG emissions generated directly by the organisation and its activities.

Examples: combustion of fossil fuels, refrigeration leaks etc.



Scope 2
106
tCO2e

Scope 2: Indirect emissions related to energy consumption

Emissions related to the organisation's consumption of electricity, heat or steam.

Examples: electricity consumption, etc.

.



Scope 3
76.6k
tCO2e

Scope 3: Other indirect emissions

Emissions related to the organisation's upstream and downstream operations and activities.

Examples: transportation, purchased goods and services, sold products, etc.

GHG emissions assessment scopes

Entity

Glide Group

From February 2024 to January 2025

Primary data

Accounting data

Employee survey

Buildings data

Activity data from the following modules: Business travel and vehicle fuel consumption, Consultants & Contractors, Outsourced & On-Premise Datacenters (Cloud excluded), IT Inventory, Vehicle Fleet

Methodology

Official and approved GHG Protocol methodology; GWP 100

Emissions generated in and outside the country of operation are accounted for. The methodological details of the calculation of each carbon footprint source are available on the Greenly platform.

Measurement scope

All emissions under operational control

- ✓ Category included
- Category excluded
- X Category irrelevant

Scope 1

- X 1.1 Generation of electricity, heat or steam
- ✓ 1.2 Transportation of materials, products, waste, and employees
- X 1.3 Physical or chemical processing
- ✓ 1.4 Fugitive emissions

Scope 2

- ✓ 2.1 Electricity related indirect emissions
- ✓ 2.2 Steam, heat and cooling related indirect emissions

Scope 3

- ✓ 3.1 Purchased goods and services
- ✓ 3.2 Capital goods
- ✓ 3.3 Fuel- and energy- related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2
- ✓ 3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution
- ✓ 3.5 Waste generated in operations
- ✓ 3.6 Business travel
- ✓ 3.7 Employee commuting
- ✓ 3.8 Upstream leased assets
- X 3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution
- X 3.10 Processing of sold products
- 3.11 Use of sold products
- 3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products
- X 3.13 Downstream leased assets
- X 3.14 Franchises
- X 3.15 Investments



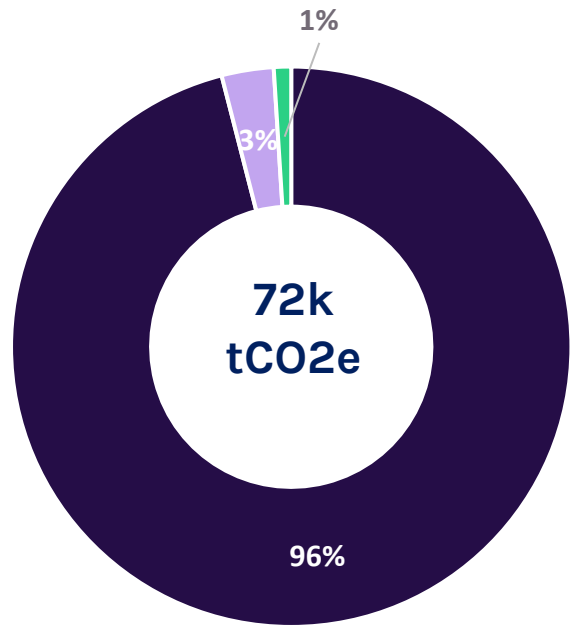
Emission reports

Focus on digital

Activity data
70k tCO2e (96%)

Expense data
2k tCO2e (4%)

Digital emissions
(tCO2e)



■ Physical servers ■ Telecommunications ■ Other ■

85% of total emissions

What is included in this category?

CO2 emissions from digital activities, covering internet use, data storage, and cloud computing. Includes emissions from data centers, servers, and network infrastructure.

Methodology

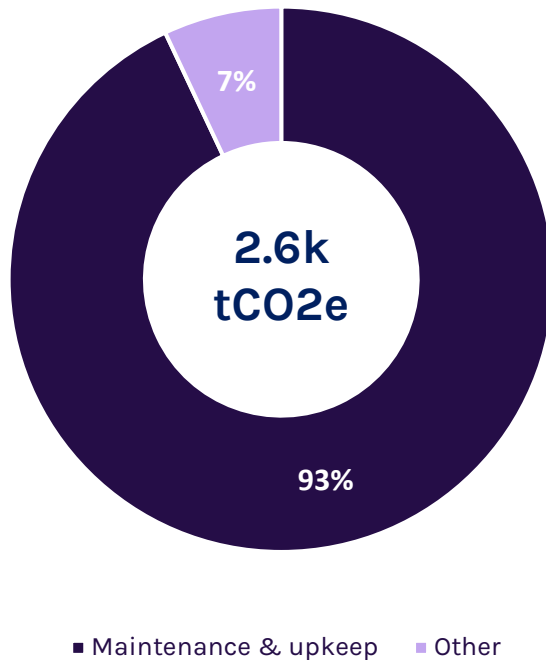
Emissions calculated using activity and expenses data, by multiplying a quantity by an emissions factor.

Focus on services purchased

Activity data
1.8 tCO₂e (0%)

Expense data
2.6k tCO₂e (100%)

Services purchased
(tCO₂e)



3.3% of total emissions

What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from service purchases, covering professional services. Primarily from upstream energy/ material use and energy consumed during service provision.

Methodology

Emissions calculated using activity and expenses data, by multiplying a quantity by an emissions factor.

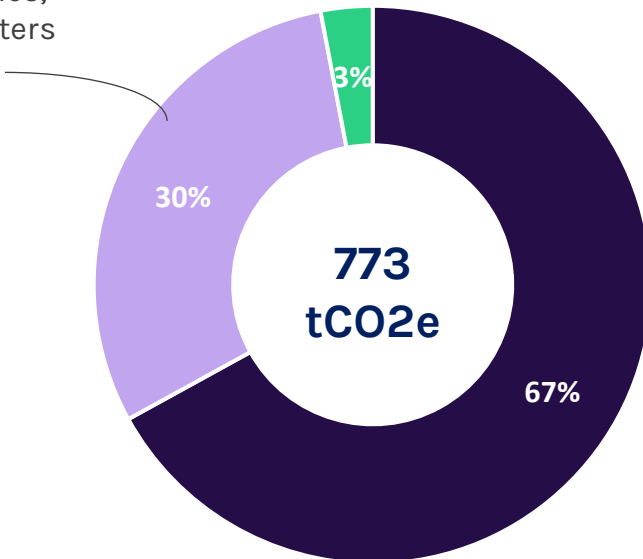
Focus on assets

Activity data
253 tCO₂e (33%)

Expense data
520 tCO₂e (67%)

Assets emissions (tCO₂e)

Includes: cables,
switches, routers



■ Computer equipment ■ Various assets ■ Other ■

1% of total emissions

What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from capital assets, covering construction, operation, and maintenance. Excludes energy consumption during use and end-of-life emissions.

Methodology

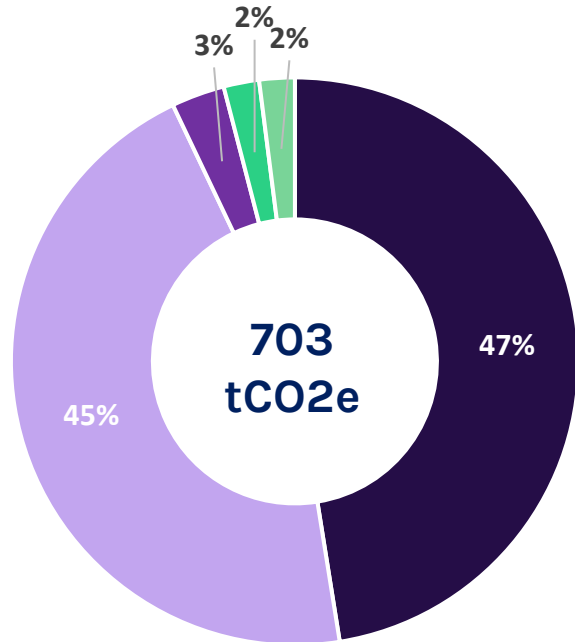
Emissions calculated using activity and expenses data, by multiplying a quantity by an emissions factor.

Focus on business travel

Activity data
361 tCO₂e (51%)

Expense data
342 tCO₂e (49%)

Travel and commute emissions (tCO₂e)



■ Car/ fuel ■ Travel agency & employee commute ■ Plane ■ Train ■ Hotel

0.9% of total emissions

What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from business travel, employee commuting, vehicle fuel consumption, covering various transportation modes.

Includes direct fuel combustion and indirect fuel production emissions.

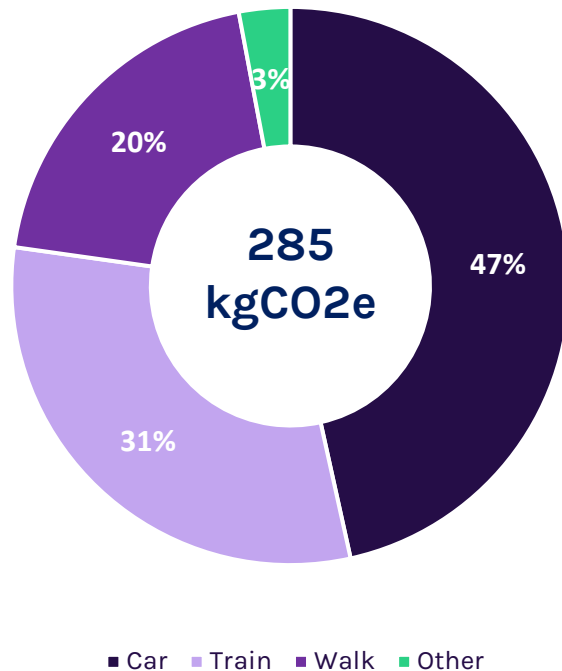
Methodology

Emissions calculated using activity and expenses data, by multiplying a quantity by an emissions factor.

Focus on employees' commute

Survey data
285 kgCO₂e (100%)

Employee commute emissions
(kgCO₂e/ employee)



What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from employees travel and commuting, covering various transportation modes. Includes direct fuel combustion and indirect fuel production emissions.

Does not include business travel.

Methodology

Analysis based on an employee survey.

The data used to calculate commute-related emissions are from the French Agency for Ecological Transition (ADEME)

On average, our employees travel 1.6k miles each year, emitting 285kgCO₂e for home-work commuting.

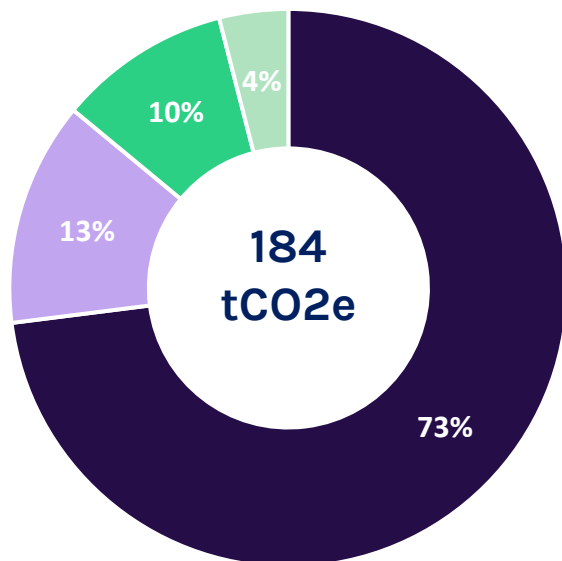
Less than 1% of total emissions

Focus on energy

Activity data
165 tCO₂e (90%)

Expense data
19 tCO₂e (10%)

Energy emissions
(tCO₂e)



■ Electricity ■ Fuel ■ Heat networks ■ Direct GHG emissions

Less than 1% of total emissions

What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from products purchased for installations, fixtures and equipment, PPE and office supplies.

Methodology

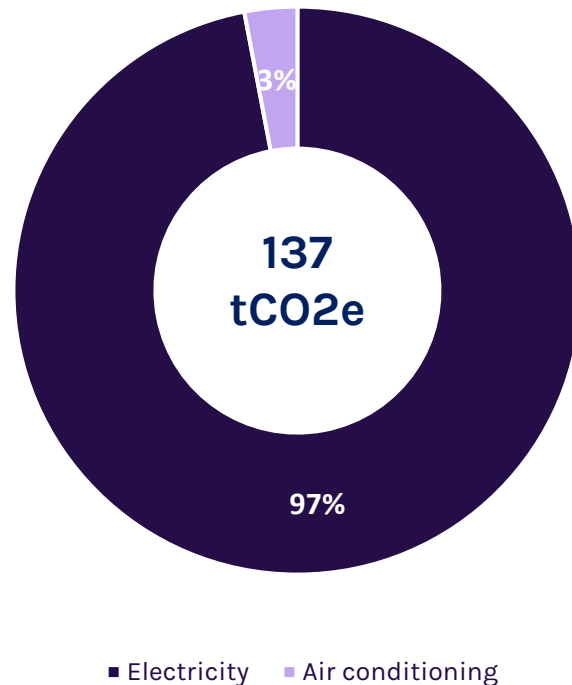
Emissions calculated using activity and expenses data, by multiplying a quantity by an emissions factor.

Focus on buildings (energy)

Activity data
133 tCO₂e (97%)

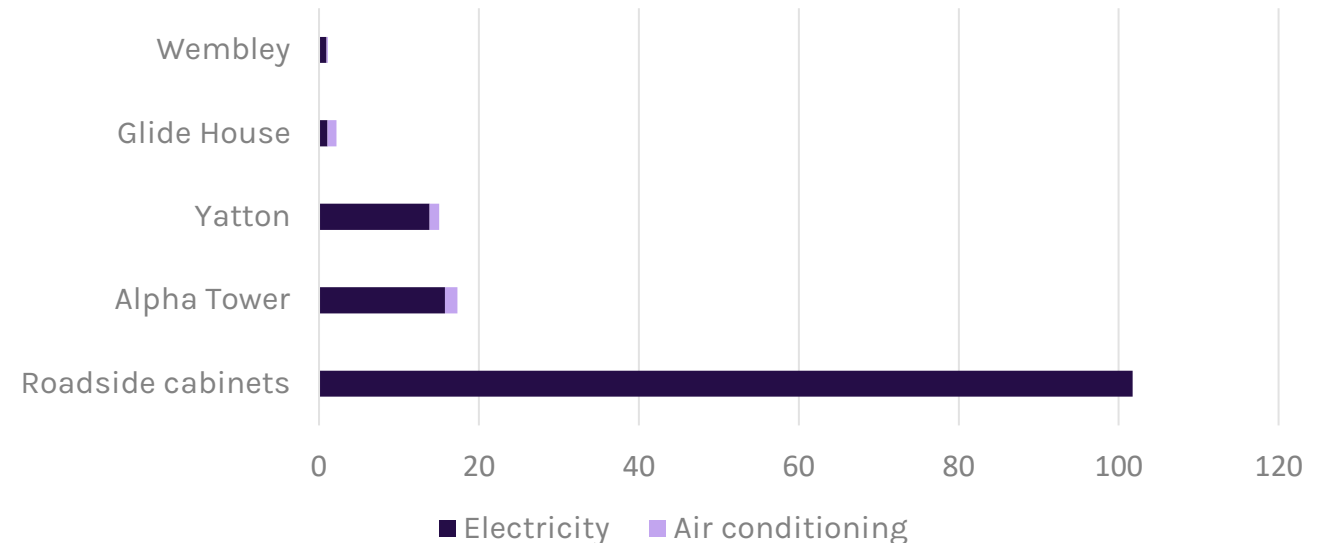
Estimated emissions
4.1 tCO₂e (3%)

Buildings emissions
(tCO₂e)



Less than 1% of total emissions

Emissions per building
(tCO₂e)



Methodology

Emissions linked to heating and energy use are calculated by multiplying the building's electricity consumption by an emissions factor. If estimated, building surface area is used.

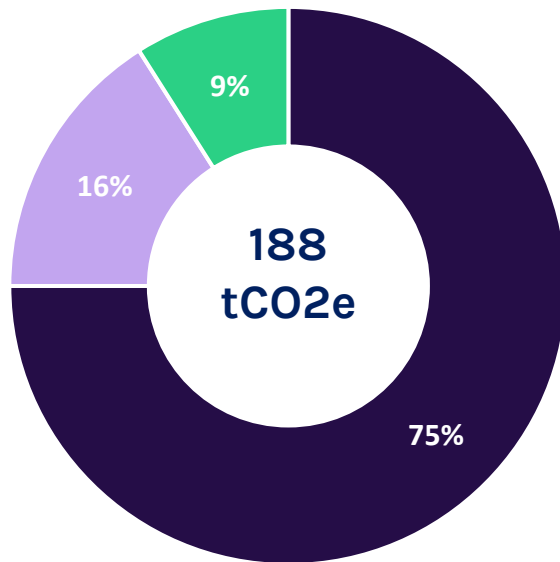
Air conditioning emissions correspond to refrigerant leaks (average estimate)

Focus on product purchases

Activity data
0 tCO2e (0%)

Expense data
188 tCO2e (100%)

Product purchases emissions
(tCO2e)



■ Manufactured goods ■ IT, electronics & electrical equipment ■ Other

Less than 1% of total emissions

What is included in this category?

CO2 emissions from products purchased for installations, fixtures and equipment, PPE and office supplies.

Methodology

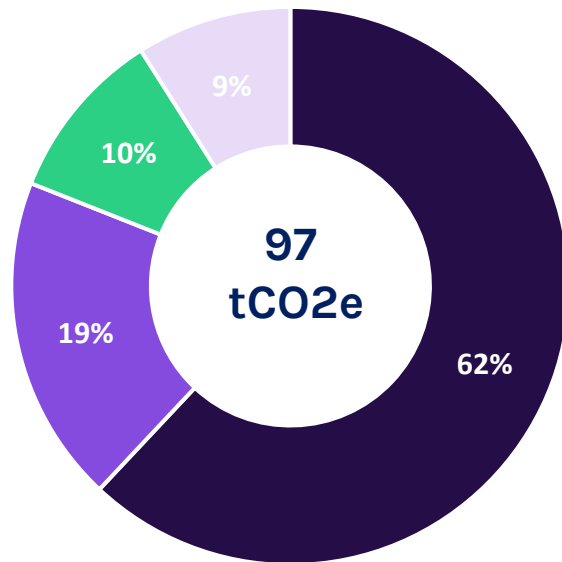
Emissions calculated using activity and expenses data, by multiplying a quantity by an emissions factor.

Focus on others

Activity data
0 tCO₂e (0%)

Expense data
97 tCO₂e (100%)

Product purchases emissions (tCO₂e)



■ Freight ■ Waste ■ Food and drinks ■ Activities and events

Less than 1% of total emissions

What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from freight and logistics, the collection, disposal and treatment of waste and business events, activities and food/ drinks.

Methodology

Emissions calculated using activity and expenses data, by multiplying a quantity by an emissions factor.



Frequently asked questions

Frequently asked questions (1)

Is your reporting aligned to a recognised methodology?

Yes, the methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol for carbon accounting across scopes 1, 2 and 3. We map emissions across scopes 1,2 and 3 by combining activity data, financial data and supplier data.

We categorise emissions by source such as purchased energy or indirect value chain emissions in line with the GHG Protocol.

Is the reporting aligned to ISO 14067?

Yes, our reporting is aligned to the ISO 14067 international standard for quantifying and reporting the carbon footprint of products throughout their life cycle.

What emissions factors do you use to calculate your GHG emissions?

We utilise a platform to calculate our emissions. This platform is certified to ISO 14067 and uses 300k+ verified data bases for emissions factors. Examples are ADEME, Ecoinvent and Agrobalyse. Each emission factor is traceable and updated regularly ensuring accuracy of reporting using valid emission factors.

Frequently asked questions (2)

What is SBTi?

SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative) is a global initiative that helps organisations set emissions reductions targets that are aligned to climate science and the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees C. In simple terms, SBTi checks that a company's climate targets are ambitious, credible and based on science, not guesswork.

What is Net Zero?

Net Zero means balancing the greenhouse gases put into the atmosphere with those taken out, so the overall impact on the climate is zero or no increase in greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere.

Does Glide have a Net Zero Plan?

Yes, Glide has a published net zero plan and strategy on our website.

It is important to Glide as we are committed to reducing its environmental impact and contributing to the global efforts to limit the rise of global temperatures. As a leading provider of broadband services in the UK, we recognise our responsibility to measure, manage and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions across our operations.

Frequently asked questions (3)

What is an emission factor?

An emission factor is a set multiple that is used to calculate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions or pollutant released during an activity or when a material is used. It enables the estimation of emissions. They are typically expressed as the mass of the gas per unit of activity, such as kilograms of CO₂ emitted per gigajoule of natural gas combusted or per litre of fuel consumed.

What data sources are used for scope 3 calculations?

We have used both supplier and activity-level physical data, where it is available, to reduce the need for estimates based on financial spending. Activity data means the actual data such as energy consumed in kWh, the number of litres of fuel purchased or the number and specific type of equipment purchased.

What emissions factors do you use to calculate your GHG emissions?

We utilise a platform to calculate our emissions. This platform is certified to ISO 14067 and uses 300k+ verified data bases for emissions factors. Examples are ADEME, UK Government, EPA, IPCC, eGRID, Ecoinvent, HBEFA, Eurostat, CarbonMinds, GFLI, Agrobalyse and sector-specific references like World Steel and Plastics Europe.

This makes each emission factor traceable. They are updated regularly ensuring accuracy of reporting using valid emission factors.

Frequently asked questions (4)

How do you calculate supplier emission factors?

The platform Glide uses provides access to 25k+ customised supplier emission factors which are suppliers are matched to where available and verified to provide more accurate data reporting. The platform considers 40 criteria when evaluating suppliers which are then graded.

What is the difference between scope 2 and scope 3 emissions?

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the energy which Glide buys. Indirect emissions are greenhouse gas emissions that happen because of the activity but occur at sources which Glide does not own or directly control. This category of emission comes from electricity, heat, steam or colling that Glide purchases and uses. The emissions happen at the power stations, not in Glide's buildings.

An example is electricity used to power our offices.

Scope 3 emissions are all other indirect emissions from Glide's value chain. They occur outside our direct control and include both upstream and downstream activities.

For example, this includes business travel. Glide does not own or control the planes, trains or hotels that produce the emissions. The emissions are created by third parties but they happen because Glide required the travel.

Another example is suppliers manufacturing goods. The suppliers use energy, fuel and raw materials to make them. The emissions happen before the goods are with Glide during the manufacturing process, but they happened as we placed the order for them.



End

