SECR CARBON EMISSIONS

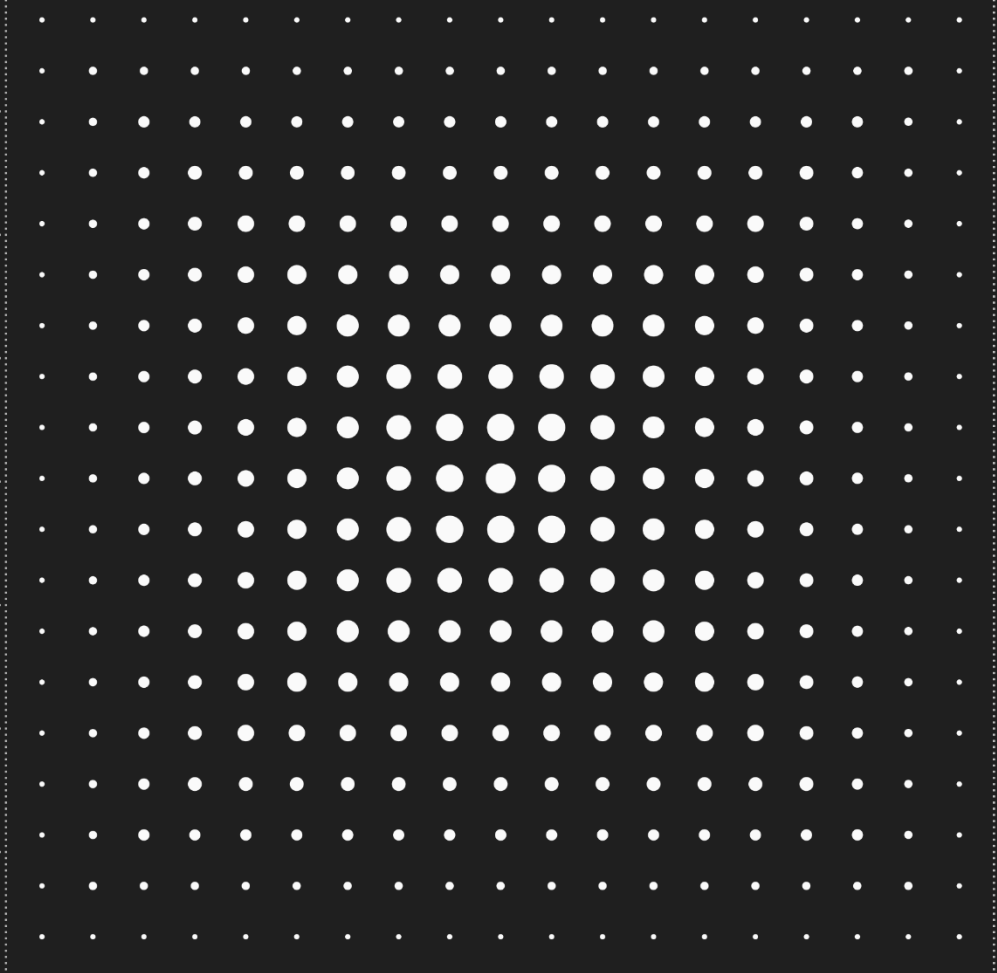
Agilico

REPORTING YEAR

FY25-26

COMPLETION DATE

30/06/2026



CARBON RESPONSIBLE

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INTRODUCTION

Agilico meets the mandatory SECR disclosure requirements and reports to satisfy these requirements. Agilico measured emissions for the period 01.04.2025 – 31.03.2026 (FY25-26), using the financial control and location-based approaches, and the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard methodology.

Agilico has been measuring carbon emissions for several years and has expanded the reporting boundary in this reporting period to improve data coverage; now including the significant upstream impact of the largest suppliers by spend within Agilico's supply chain. As such, emissions have materially increased in this reporting period due to this material addition for the first time. Whilst best practice under the GHG Protocol is to make year-on-year comparisons of GHG results, these should be undertaken with caution and understood in the context of this addition to the FY25-26 reporting boundary.

RESULTS

TABLE 1: GHG EMISSIONS (tCO2e) BY SCOPE AND EMISSIONS INTENSITY

Category	Description	FY24-25	FY25-26	% change in emissions from FY24-25
Scope 1	Emissions from combustion of fuels and operation of facilities	555.71	557.49	+0.3%
Scope 2	Emissions from purchased electricity (location-based), heat, steam & cooling and electric vehicles	116.18	82.52	-29.0%
Scope 3	All included Scope 3 emissions sources	231.85	2,612.19	+1,026.7%
Total Emissions	Total emissions	**903.73**	**3,252.21**	**+259.9%**
GHG/£million Revenue	Emissions per £million of revenue	14.41	55.12	+282.5%
GHG/FTE	Emissions per FTE	2.15	8.56	+298.5%

KEY ANALYSIS

The largest source of measured emissions was purchased goods and services (68.8%), followed by mobile fuel combustion (13.7%), fuel- & energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 & 2 (5.0%), and employee commuting (4.9%). Agilico's total measured emissions increased by 299.8% from FY24-25, driven largely by the introduction of supply chain and employee commuting and homeworking emissions, which were not present in the previous reporting period's measurement.

TARGETS AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTIONS

Agilico has previously committed to reach Net Zero by 2030 from a FY23-24 baseline for Scopes 1 and 2, and by 2040 for Scope 3. The biggest change Agilico undertook to achieve this goal during FY25-26 is starting the transition to a fully electric fleet (excluding vans). This will be completed by the end of calendar year 2026.

DATA QUALITY

For FY25-26, approximately 42.0% (1367.46 tCO2e) of total emissions were calculated based on estimation, an improvement on 64.6% in FY24-25.

Where actual data was incomplete, inexact or unavailable, it has been estimated in line with GHG Protocol and SECR reporting guidelines. Details are available in Appendix Table 2.

METHODOLOGY

Data collection and analysis strictly followed the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHGP)[1], developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD); the GHGP Standard is one of the recommended methodologies under SECR guidelines. UK Government's 2025 emission factors[2], generated by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), are used to quantify all emissions and energy usage. Data inputs have been reviewed and processed by Carbon Responsible Limited. All data, conversion factors and estimations are included in the workbook that accompanies this report.

RESULTS

ENERGY USE BY SCOPE

TABLE 2: ENERGY USE (kWh) BY SCOPE

Energy consumption (kWh)	FY24-25	FY25-26	% Change from FY24-25
Scope 1[3]	2,429,276	2,398,338	-1.3%
Scope 2[4]	561,027	466,136	-16.9%
Scope 3[5]	195,587	121,855	-37.7%
Total energy consumption	**3,185,890**	**2,986,329**	**-6.3%**

EMISSIONS BY SCOPE

TABLE 3: GHG EMISSIONS (tCO2e) BY SCOPE

GHG emissions (tCO2e)	FY24-25	FY25-26	% Change from FY24-25
Scope 1[6]	555.71	557.49	+0.3%
Scope 2[7]	116.18	82.52	-29.0%
Scope 3[8]	231.85	2,612.19	+1,026.7%
Total emissions	**903.73**	**3,252.21**	**+259.9%**

[1] https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard
[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
[3] Scope 1: Direct energy consumption from owned/controlled operations.
[4] Scope 2: Indirect energy consumption from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling.
[5] Scope 3: Other indirect energy consumption.
[6] Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations.
[7] Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling.
[8] Scope 3: Other indirect emissions (upstream & downstream Scope 3) energy consumption.

EMISSIONS BY SECR CATEGORY

TABLE 4: SECR GHG EMISSIONS (tCO2e) REQUIRED FOR COMPANIES HOUSE SUBMISSION

GHG emissions (tCO2e)		GLOBAL		COMPARISON
		FY24-25	FY25-26	% Change from FY24-25
	Combustion of stationary fuels	135.88	110.63	-18.6%
	Combustion of fuel for transport	419.83	444.55	+5.9%
	Fugitive emissions[9]	0.00	2.31	+100.0%
	Process emissions[10]	0.00	0.00	-100.0%
Scope 2	Purchased electricity (location-based)	111.87	82.52	-26.2%
	Purchased electricity (market-based)	111.87	160.53	+43.5%
	Purchased heat, steam and cooling	0.00	0.00	-100.0%
	EVs	4.30	9.37	+117.6%
Scope 3	Purchased fuel for business travel[11]	47.36	28.68	-39.4%
	Other emissions[12]	184.49	2,583.51	+1,300.4%
Total emissions (mandatory to report under SECR)		719.25	668.70	-7.0%
Total emissions (incl. voluntary to report under SECR)		903.73	3,252.21	+259.9%

EMISSIONS INTENSITY

TABLE 5: INTENSITY OF GHG EMISSIONS (tCO2e)

Intensity Metrics	FY24-25	FY25-26	% Change from FY24-25
FTE	420.85	380	-9.7%
Carbon intensity per FTE (tCO2e/FTE) for Scopes 1 & 2	1.60	1.68	+5.5%
Carbon intensity per FTE (tCO2e/FTE) for Scopes 1, 2 & 3	2.15	8.56	+298.5%
Revenue (£m)	62.70	59.00	-5.9%
Carbon intensity per million revenue (tCO2e/£m) for Scopes 1 & 2	10.72	10.85	+1.2%
Carbon intensity per million revenue (tCO2e/£m) for Scopes 1, 2 & 3	14.41	55.12	+282.5%

[9] Fugitive emissions: intentional and unintentional releases, such as equipment leaks from joints, seals, packing, gaskets, as well as fugitive emissions from coal piles, wastewater treatment, pits, refrigerants, cooling towers, and gas processing facilities.

[10] Process emissions: emissions from physical or chemical processes such as CO2 from the calcination step in cement manufacturing, CO2 from catalytic cracking in petrochemical processes, and PFC emissions from aluminium smelting.

[11] Emissions from business travel in rental cars or employee-owned vehicles where responsible for purchasing fuel.

[12] Upstream and downstream Scope 3 emissions, including business travel in trains, aircrafts, and taxis where you do not operate the vehicle, and transport of goods where you subcontract this work to a third party – this category is not mandatory to report for SECR.

RENEWABLE AND MARKET-BASED ENERGY

TABLE 6: QUANTIFICATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY USE

	kWh FY25-26	tCO2e FY25-26 (location-based)	tCO2e FY25-26 (market-based)	FY25-26 Source
Total electricity purchased	413,303	73.15	160.53	Grid
Total renewable electricity **generated** on-site or received via direct line transfer (from owned or controlled sources)	93,555	-	-	Solar array systems at the Chandler's Ford and Gateshead sites via Carbon 3 and Meter Manager Reports

ANALYSIS

Agilico emitted a total of 3,252.21 tonnes of CO2e across its operations across all Scopes. Scope 1 accounted for 17.1%, Scope 2 for 2.5% and Scope 3 for 80.3% of total emissions.

As a proportion of the total emissions, the biggest source of measured emissions was purchased goods and services (68.8%), followed by mobile fuel combustion (13.7%), fuel- & energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 & 2 (5.0%), employee commuting (4.9%), stationary fuel combustion (3.4%), purchased electricity (2.2%), and business travel (1.3%). All other emission sources contributed less than 1.0% of Agilico's overall emissions profile.

YOY ANALYSIS

Overall, Agilico's GHG emissions increased by 259.9%, compared to FY24-25. Emissions intensity increased by 298.5% per FTE and by 282.5% per revenue across all scopes compared to FY24-25. These increases were due to the expansion of Agilico's reporting boundary and subsequent increase in emissions, alongside reductions in both FTE and revenue. When looking at just Scopes 1 and 2, Agilico's emissions intensity increased by 5.5% per FTE and decreased by 1.2% per £m revenue. This indicates that Agilico's Scope 1 & 2 operations were marginally more carbon intensive, notwithstanding the expanded reporting boundary and associated increase in indirect emissions. It further suggests that the increase in intensity metrics overall is largely due to Scope 3 emission increases.

Scope 1 emissions increased by 0.3%, alongside a small decrease in energy consumption by 1.3%, due to the combination of a decrease in emissions from stationary fuel combustion (-18.6%; -25.25 tCO2e), and increases in mobile fuel combustion (+5.9%; 24.72 tCO2e) and the need for refrigerant top ups, where none were required in FY24-25 (+2.31 tCO2e). Emissions from mobile fuel combustion are expected to decrease year-on-year as Agilico transition to an all-electric fleet, which remains ongoing.

Emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2) decreased by -29.0%, due to a reduction in electricity consumption by 23.5% (-126,950 kWh) across Agilico's office portfolio. This is largely due to the installation of solar array systems at the Chandler's Ford and Gateshead sites, which generated 93,555 kWh in total. By supplying a portion of the sites' electricity demand on-site, these systems reduced the amount of electricity that needed to be purchased from the grid.

Scope 3 emissions increased by 1,026.7%. The main differences in emissions by category between FY24-25 and FY25-26 were:

Purchased goods and services increased by 2,237.94 tCO2e, where only 0.03 tCO2e was captured in FY24-25 from water supply. This was due to the measurement of emissions associated with Agilico's top 10 suppliers by spend, which had not previously been captured. Not all suppliers were able to provide Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions data through Agilico's supplier survey. In these cases, spend-based CEDA factors were applied as a benchmark to estimate emissions.

For suppliers where this methodology was used, reported emissions were amongst the highest within the category. Spend-based methodologies typically produce higher emissions estimates than supplier-reported data because they rely on industry-average emissions intensities that do not reflect the specific efficiencies or decarbonisation initiatives of individual suppliers. As a result, the use of spend-based factors are generally considered a conservative estimation approach.

Due to only measuring associated emissions from the top 10 suppliers by spend and due to not receiving responses from all suppliers in the supplier survey, supplier emissions are likely to change as data quality improves. Agilico should therefore prioritise improving supply chain data as it could have a significant effect on Agilico's overall reported emissions. Given the significant difference between supplier-specific emissions data and spend-based estimates, improving supplier engagement and survey response rates are a critical step toward more accurate supply chain emissions reporting.

Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2 decreased by 4.6%, because these emissions reflect the upstream impact of the consumption of fuel and electricity. As such, these are directly influenced by changes that occur in Scope 1 and 2 activities. As total reported Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased year-on-year, upstream fuel and electricity emissions also decreased.

Business travel decreased by 28.2%, driven largely by a reduction in distance travelled by third-party vehicles (-24.1%), resulting in a reduction in emissions by 39.4% (-18.68 tCO2e). Emissions from company business travel via air and rail decreased slightly by 4.7% (-0.42 tCO2e). This was partially offset by an increase in emissions associated with hotel stays (+43.7%; +1.98 tCO2e), due to an increase in room nights of 190. As a result of the above changes to business travel activity, overall emissions from this category decreased by 17.12 tCO2e.

Employee commuting emissions increased to 160.71 tCO2e, having not previously been measured, due to employee commuting and homeworking data being captured in an employee commuting survey for the first time. As with purchased goods and services, a newly included emissions source reflects improved Scope 3 coverage rather than a direct increase in emissions. As this category continues to be measured in future reporting cycles, a more reliable year-on-year comparison will become available.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TABLE 1: SUMMARY BREAKDOWN BY GHG PROTOCOL CATEGORY

Scope 1 in Metric Tonnes CO2e	tCO2e	% of Total Emissions	kWh	Estimated %
Stationary fuel combustion	110.63	3.4%	604,694	0.0%
Mobile fuel combustion	444.55	13.7%	1,793,644	0.0%
Fugitive emissions	2.31	0.1%	0	0.0%
Process emissions	0.00	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Scope 1	557.49	17.1%	2,398,338	79.7%

Scope 2 in Metric tonnes CO2e	**tCO2e**	**% of Total Emissions**	**kWh**	**Estimated %**
Electricity UK	73.15	2.2%	413,303	0.0%
Electricity non-UK	9.37	0.0%	0	0.0%
Heat, steam and cooling	0.00	0.0%	0	0.0%
Electric vehicles	9.37	0.3%	52,833	100.0%
Total Scope 2 (location-based)	**82.52**	**2.5%**	**466,136**	**11.4%**

Scope 3 in Metric tonnes CO2e	**tCO2e**	**% of Total Emissions**	**kWh**	**Estimated %**
Upstream Scope 3 emissions				
Category 1: Purchased goods & services	2,237.97	68.8%	0	27.1%
Category 2: Capital goods	0.00	0.0%	0	0.0%
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2	161.72	5.0%	0	72.2%
Category 4: Upstream transportation & Distribution	7.55	0.2%	0	0.0%
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	0.57	0.0%	0	32.4%
Category 6: Business travel	43.67	1.3%	121,855	65.7%
Category 7: Employee commuting	160.71	4.9%	0	100.0%
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	0.00	0.0%	0	0.0%
Downstream Scope 3 emissions				
Category 9: Downstream transportation & distribution	0.00	0.0%	0	0.0%
Category 10: Processing of sold products	0.00	0.0%	0	0.0%
Category 11: Use of sold products	0.00	0.0%	0	0.0%
Category 12: End-of-Life treatment of sold products	0.00	0.0%	0	0.0%
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	0.00	0.0%	0	0.0%
Category 14: Franchises	0.00	0.0%	0	0.0%
Category 15: Investments	0.00	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Scope 3	**2,612.19**	**80.3%**	121,855	**35.0%**

Total emissions	**3,252.21**	**2,986,329**	**42.0%**

Company intensity measures	tCO2e
Tonnes CO2e per £m of revenue	55.12
Tonnes CO2e per FTE	8.56

APPENDIX TABLE 2: DATA ESTIMATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

Scope	GHG Category	Type	Included/ Excluded	Justification for exclusion	Data capability/ estimation type	Estimation details	% of tCO2e estimated in this category
1	Stationary fuel	Fuel consumption	Included	-	Measured	-	0.0%
	Mobile fuel	Fuel consumption	Excluded	Data not available	-	-	0.0%
	Mobile fuel	Owned vehicle mileage	Included	-	Estimated	Direct comparison	100.0%
	Fugitive emissions	Refrigerants	Included	-	Measured	-	0.0%
	Process emissions	Process emissions	Excluded	Not relevant	-	-	0.0%
2	Electricity consumption	Electricity grid	Included	-	Measured	-	0.0%
	Electricity consumption	Electric vehicles	Included	Not relevant	-	-	100.0%
	Heat & Steam consumption	Heat & steam	Excluded	Not relevant	-	-	0.0%
3.1	Purchased goods & services	Water supply	Included	-	Estimated	Benchmarking	73.6%
	Purchased goods & services	Material use	Excluded	Data not available	-	-	0.0%
	Purchased goods & services	Supply chain	Included	-	Estimated	Benchmarking	27.1%
3.2	Capital goods	Capital goods	Excluded	Not relevant	-	-	0.0%
3.3	Fuel & energy related activities not included in Scope 1/ 2	Fuel & Energy WTT	Included	-	Estimated	Direct comparison	75.7%
	Fuel & energy related activities not included in Scope 1/ 2	Fuel & Energy T&D	Included	-	Measured	-	11.4%
3.4	Upstream Transportation & Distribution	Freight (upstream)	Included	-	Measured	-	0.0%
3.5	Waste generated in operations	Water treatment	Included	-	Estimated	Benchmarking	73.6%
	Waste generated in operations	Waste disposal	Included	-	Measured	-	0.0%
3.6	Business travel	Third-party vehicle use	Included	-	Estimated	Direct comparison	100.0%
	Business travel	Business travel	Included	-	Measured	-	0.0%
	Business travel	Hotel stay	Included	-	Measured	-	0.0%
3.7	Employee commuting	Employee commuting	Included	-	Estimated	Benchmarking	100.0%

3.8	Upstream leased assets	Upstream leased assets	Excluded	Not relevant as operational leased vehicles reassigned to Scope 1	-	-	0.0%
3.9	Downstream transportation & distribution	Freight (downstream)	Excluded	-	-	-	0.0%
3.10	Processing of sold products	Processing of sold products	Excluded	-	-	-	0.0%
3.11	Use of sold products	Use of sold products	Excluded	-	-	-	0.0%
3.12	End-of-Life treatment of sold products	End-of-life treatment of sold products	Excluded	-	-	-	0.0%
3.13	Downstream leased assets	Downstream leased assets	Excluded	-	-	-	0.0%
3.14	Franchises	Franchises	Excluded	-	-	-	0.0%
3.15	Investments	Investments	Excluded	-	-	-	0.0%
Other	Other	Biogenic emissions or other non-mandatory emissions	Excluded	Not relevant	-	-	0.0%

APPENDIX 3: GLOSSARY TABLE OF EMISSION SCOPES AND CATEGORIES

Scope & Category	Definition
Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organisation	
Category 1 – Stationary fuels	Emissions from burning fuels in stationary equipment such as boilers, furnaces, and generators.
Category 2 – Mobile fuels	Emissions from fuel burned in owned or controlled vehicles, aircraft, ships, and other mobile sources.
Category 3 – Fugitive emissions	Unintentional release of GHGs, e.g. refrigerant leaks from A/C units or methane leaks from pipelines.
Category 4 – Process emissions	Emissions released during industrial processes not related to energy use, e.g., cement production or chemical reactions.
Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of energy	
Category 1 – Electricity	Emissions from the generation of electricity consumed. These emissions occur at the power plant where the electricity is produced, not at the site of use.
Category 2 – Heat, steam, and cooling	Emissions from the generation of heat, steam, or cooling consumed. As with electricity, these emissions occur at the facility where the energy is produced, not where it is used.
Category 3 – Electric vehicles	Emissions from the generation of electricity used to charge electric vehicles controlled or owned by the organisation.
Scope 3: All other indirect emissions not covered in Scopes 1 or 2 associated with the organisation's upstream and downstream supply chain	
Category 1 – Purchased goods and services	Emissions from the production of goods and services purchased by the organisation, including materials, water supply, and service provision along the supply chain (e.g., construction, consulting, legal services).

Category 2 – Capital goods	Emissions from the production of long-lived goods such as buildings, machinery, and equipment.
Category 3 – Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	Emissions from upstream fuel extraction, processing, and transmission losses.
Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution	Emissions from third-party transportation and distribution of purchased products before use.
Category 5 – Waste generated in operations	Emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste produced by company operations.
Category 6 – Business travel	Emissions from employee travel for business purposes in vehicles not owned or controlled by the company.
Category 7 – Employee commuting	Emissions from the transport of employees between home and work.
Category 8 – Upstream leased assets	Emissions from the operation of leased assets not owned but used by the company.
Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution	Emissions from third-party transportation and distribution of sold products.
Category 10 – Processing of sold products	Emissions from the processing of intermediate products sold to downstream companies.
Category 11 – Use of sold products	Emissions from the use of goods and services sold by the company. (e.g., if the company sells washing machines, then the emissions from its usage over its life).
Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products	Emissions from waste disposal and treatment of products sold by the company at their end of life.
Category 13 – Downstream leased assets	Emissions from the operation of assets leased to other entities.
Category 14 – Franchises	Emissions from the operations of franchises not directly owned by the company.
Category 15 – Investments	Emissions from the operations of assets or entities in which the company invests.

APPENDIX 4: GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

Term	Definition
Activity Data	Quantitative measure of a level of activity that results in GHG emissions (e.g. kWh of electricity used or litres of fuel consumed).
Baseline Year	The reference year against which current and future GHG emissions are compared.
Biogenic Emissions	CO_2 emissions from the combustion or biodegradation of biomass (e.g. wood, biofuels).
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2e)	A standard unit for comparing emissions of different GHGs, based on their Global Warming Potential (GWP).
Carbon Footprint	The total GHG emissions (expressed in CO_2e) caused directly and indirectly by an individual, organisation, product, or activity.
Downstream Emissions	Indirect GHG emissions that occur after a product or service leaves the reporting company, including distribution, use, and end-of-life treatment of sold products.
Direct Emissions	Emissions from sources owned or controlled by the reporting organisation, such as a boiler that is switched on or off by the reporting company.
Emission Factor (EF)	A numerical value that is multiplied by the quantity of activity data to calculate the emissions of that activity. For example, the emission factor per litre of petrol is 2.34 $kgCO_2e$. This means that for every litre of petrol used, 2.34 kg of CO_2e is released into the atmosphere.

Emissions Intensity	A measure of greenhouse gas emissions per unit of activity, output, or value (e.g. tonnes CO_2e per employee, per product, or per £ revenue).
GHG Protocol - Corporate Standard	The most widely used international standard for measuring and reporting GHG emissions, developed by WRI and WBCSD. The Corporate Standard includes the accounting and reporting of emissions from an organisation's value chain (upstream and downstream).
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	A measure of how much heat a GHG traps in the atmosphere relative to CO_2 over a set time period (usually 100 years). For example, methane has a GWP of 27.9, meaning that a leak of a tonne of methane is equivalent to emitting 27.9 tonnes of CO_2 measured over 100 years.
Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, covered by the Kyoto Protocol: CO_2 (carbon dioxide), CH_4 (methane), N_2O (nitrous oxide), HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons), PFCs (perfluorocarbons), SF_6 (sulphur hexafluoride), and NF_3 (nitrogen trifluoride).
Indirect Emissions	Emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the organisation but occur from sources not owned or controlled by it (Scope 2 and Scope 3).
Location-based Method	Scope 2 emissions accounting method that uses average grid emission factors for the region where electricity is consumed.
Market-based Method	Scope 2 accounting method that reflects emissions from specific electricity purchases (e.g. renewable energy contracts).
Materiality	In a carbon footprint, materiality means focusing on the emissions sources that are significant enough to meaningfully affect the total footprint or influence decisions based on it.
Operational Boundary	Defines which emission sources are included in the reporting company's GHG inventory as categorised within Scope 1, 2, or 3.
Organisational Boundary	Defines which parts of the company are included in the GHG inventory (equity share or financial/control approach).
Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)	A UK regulatory framework requiring qualifying companies to disclose their energy use, associated carbon emissions, and energy efficiency actions in their annual reports.
Tank-to-wheel (TTW)	Emissions produced by a vehicle's engine while in operation and being driven on the road.
Transmission & Distribution (T&D) Loss	The energy lost as electricity travels through the grid from the point of generation to the end user.
Upstream Emissions	Indirect GHG emissions that occur in the supply chain before a product or service reaches the reporting company, such as extraction, production, and transport of purchased goods.
Well-to-Tank (WTT) Emissions	Emissions from the processing, transport, distribution, and transformation of fuels before they are used to power vehicles.
Well-to-Wheel (WTW) Emissions	Total emissions from fuel production (WTT) through to final use in a vehicle (TTW).


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