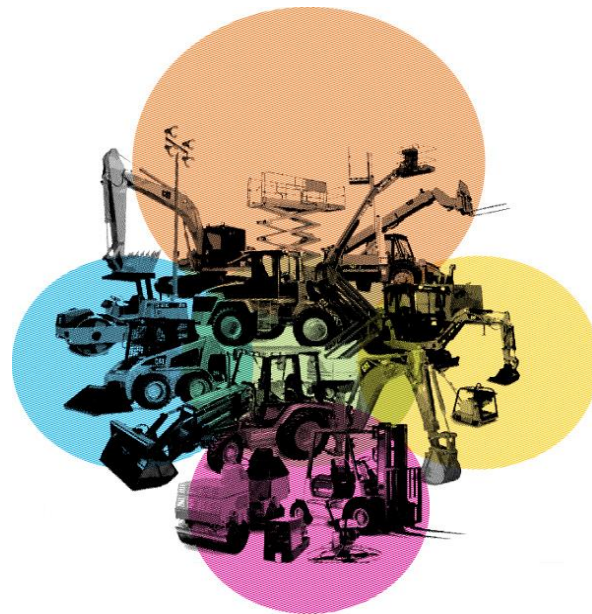




# Scope 3 reporting – Why?

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Organization: Ashtead Group plc



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**ERA Convention 2024**

“The future of rental solutions”, Lisbon, May 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup>

# Ashtead's Scope 3 report



## Scope 3 emissions

	FY22		FY23	
	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	% of total	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	% of total
Downstream leased assets	2,309,886	49%	2,504,134	42%
Capital goods	905,394	19%	1,359,344	23%
Use of sold products	750,352	16%	1,247,021	21%
Purchased goods & services	436,020	9%	456,982	8%
Upstream transportation and distribution	108,230	2%	159,113	3%
Fuel and energy related services	75,630	2%	84,518	1%
Employee commuting	32,216	1%	37,986	1%
Business travel	14,879	0%	22,078	0%
Waste in operations	14,021	0%	18,724	0%
Downstream transportation and distribution	15,167	0%	16,439	0%
End of life treatment of sold products	7,326	0%	12,578	0%
	<b>4,669,121</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,918,917</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Why report?

- Investor requests



# Why report?

- Stakeholder engagement



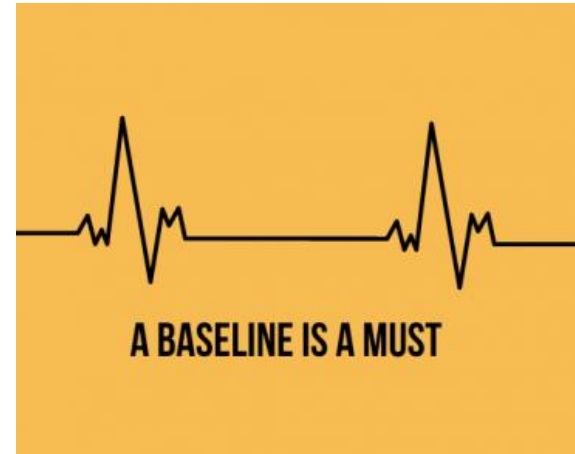
# Why report?

- Regulatory landscape



# Why report?

- Baseline for target setting



# The end report is simple – the process isn't

The key issues in Scope 3 reporting;

- Built on assumptions and uncertainties
- Significant degree of estimation
- Known knowns & known un-knowns



There are known knowns. These are things we know that we know. There are known unknowns. That is to say, there are things that we know we don't know. But there are also unknown unknowns. There are things we don't know we don't know.

- Donald Rumsfeld -

# Key takeaways

- Investors will continue to seek disclosure
- Stakeholders will continue to demand more transparency
- Regulation will continue to develop
- What gets measured, gets done

