GTR Base Year Recalculation Policy

Introduction

In accordance with the GHG Protocol and SBTi Criteria, Govia Thameslink Railway (GTR) is committed to consistently tracking greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over time. To achieve this, it is essential to recalculate fixed base year emissions whenever significant changes occur in company structure or inventory methodology. Such recalculations are necessary to maintain consistency and enable meaningful comparisons of emissions data over time.

A significance threshold must be established by GTR. The GHG Protocol outlines that recalculations of base year emissions should occur when any of the following significant changes take place:

- Structural Changes: This includes mergers, acquisitions, divestments, new joint ventures, outsourcing, and insourcing within the reporting organisation.
- Boundary Changes: This refers to alterations in the operational or organisational boundaries of the inventory, including changes in the categories or activities included in the Scope 3 inventory or future modifications to how emissions are consolidated.

Approach to Recalculation of the Base Year

If any structural, methodological, or boundary changes result in a change of 5% or more in the GTR's scope 1 and 2, or scope 3 emissions, the base year inventory must be recalculated and restated automatically in accordance with the GHG Protocol and SBTi guidelines.

If changes result in a variation of less than 5% in scope 1 and 2, or scope 3 emissions, GTR may opt to recalculate and restate the base year to support consistent and meaningful comparisons of the inventory over time. This decision will be made by the Head of Environment and Sustainability.

Necessary changes will be implemented at the end of each financial year. GTR will restate updated base year emissions and report previous years' emissions when presenting its latest greenhouse gas inventory.

Methodology for Recalculation

The methodology hierarchy used to calculate updated emissions following a required recalculation will ideally prioritise actual data for the base year. If only partial data is available for the base year, representative data from the subsequent year will be utilised to supplement it. In cases where no data is available for the base year, the next available year's data will be employed. If no historical data is provided, estimations will be made using average data from similar operational scales.