Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

2022 Government Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting

Methodology Paper for Conversion factors Draft Report

June 2022

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to GreenhouseGas.Statistics@beis.gov.uk.

This document has been produced by Glen Thistlethwaite, Eirini Karagianni, Andy Collins, Joanna MacCarthy, Haydn Thomas, Paddy Mullen, Alex Kelsall, Rebekah Bramwell, Jason Wong, Paul Quinn, Charles Walker (Ricardo Energy & Environment) and Billy Harris (WRAP) for the Department for Business Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

Contents

Tables

Figures

Glossary

Abbreviation	Definition
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition
BEV	Battery electric vehicle
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CBS	National Bureau for Statistics in the Netherlands
CEF	Carbon emission factor
CH_4	Methane
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CHPQA	Combined Heat and Power Quality Assurance
CNG	Compressed natural gas
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
DfT	Department for Transport
DUKES	Digest of UK Energy Statistics
EEA	European Environment Agency
EF	Emission factor
ETS	Emissions Trading System
FAME	Fatty Acid Methyl Ester
GCV	Gross calorific value
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GVW	Gross vehicle weight
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HGVs	Heavy goods vehicles
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LCA	Life cycle assessment

LGVs	Light goods vehicles
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
MTBE	Methyl tert-butyl ether
NAEI	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
NCV	Net calorific value
NEDC	New European Driving Cycle
N_2O	Nitrous oxide
ORR	Office of Rail and Road
PHEV	Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle
RoPax	Roll on/roll off a passenger
RTE	French transmission system operator
RTFO	Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation
RW	Real-world
SEAI	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
SECR	Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting
SMMT	Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders
T&D	Transmission & Distribution
TfL	Transport for London
TTW	Tank-To-Wheel (i.e. direct emissions at the point of use)
UK GHGI	UK’s Greenhouse Gas Inventory
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WLTP	Worldwide Harmonised Light Vehicle Test Procedure
WTT	Well-To-Tank (i.e. upstream emissions from the production of fuel or electricity)
WTW	Well-To-Wheel (= Well-To-Tank + Tank-To-Wheel)
xEV	Generic term for battery electric vehicles (BEV), plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV), range-extended electric vehicles (REEV) and fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEV)

1. General Introduction

1.1. Greenhouse gases (GHG) can be measured by recording emissions at source, by continuous emissions monitoring or by estimating the amount emitted using activity data (such as the amount of fuel used) and applying relevant conversion factors (e.g. calorific values, emission factors, etc.).

1.2. These conversion factors allow organisations and individuals to calculate GHG emissions from a range of activities, including energy use, water consumption, waste disposal and recycling, and transport activities. For instance, a conversion factor can be used to calculate the amount of GHG emitted as a result of burning a particular quantity of oil in a heating boiler.

1.3. Chapters 2 to 14 present the conversion factors for a single type of emissions-releasing activity (for example, using electricity or driving a passenger vehicle). These emissions-releasing activities are categorised into three groups known as scopes. Each activity is listed as either Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3.

a) Scope 1 (direct) emissions are those from activities owned or controlled by your organisation. Examples of Scope 1 emissions include emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces and vehicles; and emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.
b) Scope 2 (energy indirect) emissions are those released into the atmosphere that is associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These indirect emissions are a consequence of an organisation's energy use but occur at sources the organisation does not own or control.
c) Scope 3 (other indirect) emissions are a consequence of your actions that occur at sources an organisation does not own or control and are not classed as Scope 2 emissions. Examples of Scope 3 emissions are business travel by means not owned or controlled by an organisation, waste disposal, materials or fuels that an organisation purchases. Deciding if emissions from a vehicle, office or factory that you use are Scope 1 or Scope 3 may depend on how organisations define their operational boundaries. Scope 3 emissions can be from activities that are upstream or downstream of an organisation. More information on Scope 3 and other aspects of reporting can be found in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard[1].

1.4. The 2022 UK Government Greenhouse Gas Conversion factors for Company Reporting[2] (hereafter the 2022 UK GHG Conversion factors) represent the current official set of UK government conversion factors. These factors are also used in a number of different policies.

1.5. The UK GHG Conversion Factors have been developed as part of the NAEI (National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory) contract, managed by Ricardo Energy & Environment, which includes the:

a) UK Air Quality Pollutant Inventory (AQPI)

---

[1] https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard

[2] Previously known as the 'Guidelines to Defra/DECC's GHG Conversion factors for Company Reporting'.

b) UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI)

1.6. The UK GHGI for 2020 (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2022) is available at: https://unfccc.int/documents/461922.

1.7. Values for the non-carbon dioxide (CO_2) GHGs, methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O), are presented as CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e), using Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s fourth assessment report (GWP for CH_4 = 25, GWP for N_2O = 298). This is consistent with reporting under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and consistent with the UK GHGI, upon which the 2022 GHG Conversion Factors are based..

1.8. In November 2021, it was agreed by the international community at COP26 that greenhouse gas emissions shall be reported under the Paris Agreement transparency framework using 100-year AR5 GWPs (without climate-carbon feedback).Therefore, from 2023 onwards Conversion Factors will primarily be based on 100-year AR5 GWPs.

1.9. The 2022 GHG Conversion Factors are for use with activity data that falls entirely or mostly within 2022. The factors will continue to be improved and updated on an annual basis with the next publication in June 2023. Further information about the 2022 GHG Conversion factors together with previous methodology papers is available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting.

1.10. It is important to note that the primary aim of this methodology paper is to provide information on the methodology used in creating the UK Government GHG Conversion factors for Company Reporting. This report provides the methodological approach, the key data sources and the assumptions used to define the conversion factors provided in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors. The report aims to expand and complement the information already provided in the data tables themselves. However, it is not intended to be an exhaustively detailed explanation of every calculation performed (this is not practical/possible), nor is it intended to provide guidance on the practicalities of reporting for organisations. Rather, the intention is to provide an overview with key information so that the basis of the conversion factors provided can be better understood and assessed.

1.11. Detailed guidance on how the conversion factors provided should be used is contained in the "Introduction" worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set. This guidance must be referred to before using the conversion factors and provides important context for the description of the methodologies presented in this report and in the table footnotes.

Overview of changes since the previous update

1.12. Major changes and updates in terms of methodological approach from the 2022 update are summarised below. All other updates are essentially revisions of the previous year's data based on new/improved data whilst using existing calculation methodologies (i.e. using a similar methodological approach as for the 2021 update):

a) In the 2022 update, factors for biomethane (liquified) and biomethane (compressed), off road biodiesel and methanol (bio) have been added; new fuels are reported if they are contributing greater than 1% to the supply.

b) In the 2022 update, factors for open-loop source materials have been removed in the “Material Use” worksheet. The material use tab is intended only for reporting the Scope 3 emissions from procured products and materials. An open-loop option in this case makes little sense, since the emissions are associated with the product purchased, not the previous end of life material used as feedstock. Any saving in the manufacture of primary raw materials is likely to be better represented by the “closed-loop” factor than by the previously published open-loop factor, which was applicable only to companies producing sorted waste materials, not finished products.

c) In the 2022 update, Reuse, Open Loop and Closed Loop disposal factors for Refuse: Household residual waste and Refuse: Commercial and industrial waste have been removed in the “Waste Disposal” worksheet, as they are not viable end destinations for this material.

d) The methodology for estimating the UK Electricity WTT factor has been improved to more appropriately estimate the emissions from plant and animal biomass. This has been done using the Ofgem Biomass Sustainability Dataset 2019-20 (Ofgem, 2021a) in which electricity generating stations using biomass fuels report against certain sustainability criteria. These criteria include the type of biomass used, the quantity consumed, and the emission factors for the fuel consumed. By pairing the quantity of the fuels consumed with the appropriate calorific values and the reported emission factors, the emissions from each fuel can be calculated. The weighted average of the emissions is then taken using the energy supplied to produce an average emission factor. For the plant biomass factor, there is an additional step of including the fuels used in gasification/pyrolysis. The overall impact of this improvement is a 16% decrease in the WTT UK Electricity factor for CO_2e compared to the 2021 value.

e) For the 2022 update in the refrigerant workbook, additional common refrigerant blends have been added to this cycles published list as well as additional guidance on identifying the GWP of blends.

f) For the 2022 update, Hotel Emissions Factors have been updated using the HCMI Rooms Footprint Per Occupied Room (kgCO_2e) measure rather than the Hotel Carbon Footprint Per Occupied Room (kgCO_2e) measure. This approach is a more accurate estimation of the carbon footprint of a guest's hotel stay because it uses the HCMI methodology - a common methodology agreed by the industry which encompasses complexities around outsourced laundry, mobile energy, refrigerants and the proportion of rooms area to meeting space. In addition for the 2022 update, median values have been used rather than mean values from the Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking Index (CHSB) Tool.

g) For the 2022 update, factors for homeworking emissions have been included, due to the increased importance of estimating emissions from homeworking during the Covid pandemic. Eco Act have produced guidance[3] on calculating emissions from homeworking which have been used as a basis for calculating these factors.

h) WTT emission factors for overseas electricity generation are no longer provided, due to significant impacts from changes in last year's UK WTT Electricity factors (the UK WTT Electricity factors were used as a basis for estimating a similar ratio of the direct CO2 conversion factors from the UK).

Descoping

1.13. The scope of the conversion factors has expanded over time, in the main due to the addition of new factors (which has subsequently led to an increased QA burden). In light of this we have reviewed and adopted a risk-based approach, which focuses on delivering accurate conversion factors for high-emitting UK sources that vary over time, to reflect changes in key sources for most companies including: electricity, natural gas, waste management, road transport fuels and fleet. However, less focus has been invested on conversion factors for minor sources, minor pollutants and where no or little new reference data and / or where there is little variation over time. In these areas conversion factor update frequency reflects the level of risk associated with retaining an historical value.

1.14. Updates to individual factors are made when there are new data available to improve the accuracy of the presented factors. In this latest release, the CFs updated to reflect latest UK evidence (for example on fuel mix, transport fleet, vehicle utilisation) include:

1.15. Fuels: Electricity use, Natural Gas, Diesel, Petrol & Coal

a) Waste management & Material Use

b) Transport fuels and fleet for: Cars, HGVs, LGVs & Buses

c) Homeworking Emissions

d) Hotel Emissions

1.16. Conversion Factors that have been held constant from the 2021 release include:

a) All methane and nitrous oxide CFs, other than those associated with waste management

b) Fuels: gas oil, fuel oil, LPG and OPG

c) Transport fuels and fleet for: taxis, motorcycles, rail, shipping, aviation[4]

d) Refrigerants

e) Water Supply and Water Treatment[5]

f) Heat and Steam[6]

---

[3] https://info.eco-act.com/en/homeworking-emissions-whitepaper-2020

[4] Aviation factors are scheduled to be updated in the 2023 and 2025 Conversion Factors publications

[5] Water Supply & Water Treatment factors are to be updated only when new data is available

[6] Heat & Steam factors are scheduled to be updated in the 2023 and 2025 Conversion Factors publications

g) Well to Tank factors

2. Fuel Emission Factors

Section summary

2.1. The fuels conversion factors should be used for primary fuel sources combusted at a site or in an asset owned or controlled by the reporting organisation. Well-to-tank (WTT) factors should be used to account for the upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with extraction, refining and transportation of the raw fuel sources to an organisation's site (or asset), prior to their combustion.

2.2. The fuel properties can be used to determine the typical calorific values/densities of the most common fuels. The fuel properties should be utilised to change units of energy, mass, volume, etc. into alternative units; this is particularly useful where an organisation is collecting data in units of measure that do not have a fuel conversion factor that can be directly used to determine a carbon emission total. where the related worksheets to fuel conversion factors are available in the online spreadsheets of the UK GHG Conversion factors.

2.3. Table 1 shows where the related worksheets to fuel conversion factors are available in the online spreadsheets of the UK GHG Conversion factors.

Table 1: Related worksheets to the fuel conversion factors

Worksheet name	Full set	Condensed set
Fuels	Y	Y
WTT – fuels	Y	N
Fuel properties	Y	Y
Conversions	Y	Y

Summary of changes since the previous update

2.4. No methodological updates have been made to the calculation of conversion factors for fuels in the 2022 update.

Direct Emissions

2.5. Fuel conversion factors for direct emissions presented in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors are based on the conversion factors used in the UK GHGI for 2020, or 2019 (managed by Ricardo Energy & Environment) (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2022).

2.6. The CO_2 emissions factors are based on the same factors used in the UK GHGI and are essentially independent of application as they assume that all fuel is fully oxidised and combusted. These factors have been updated for natural gas, coal, petrol and diesel to be in line with the latest UK GHGI. Emissions of CH_4 and N_2O can vary to some degree for the same fuel depending on the use (e.g.

conversion factors for gas oil used in rail, shipping, non-road mobile machinery or different scales/types of stationary combustion plants can all be different). The figures for fuels in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors are based on an activity-weighted average of all the different CH_4 and N_2O conversion factors from the 2021 GHGI.

2.7. The majority of conversion factors from the GHGI are on a net energy basis (t/TJ), and have been converted into different energy, volume and mass based units using the information on Gross and Net Calorific Values (CV) (see definition of Gross CV and Net CV in the footnote below[7]) from the GHGI and for some fuels, BEIS's Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES) (BEIS, 2021).

2.8. There are three tables in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors, the first of which provides conversion factors for gaseous fuels, the second for liquid fuels and the final table provides the conversion factors for solid fuels.

2.9. When making calculations based on energy use, it is important to check (e.g. with your fuel supplier) whether these values were calculated on a Gross CV or Net CV basis and use the appropriate factor. Natural gas consumption figures quoted in kilowatt hours (kWh) by suppliers in the UK are generally calculated (from the volume of gas used) on a Gross CV basis (National Grid, 2021). Therefore, the emission factor for energy consumption on a Gross CV basis should be used by default for calculation of emissions from natural gas in kWh, unless your supplier specifically states they have used Net CV basis in their calculations instead.

Indirect/WTT Emissions from Fuels

2.10. These fuel lifecycle emissions (also sometimes referred to as 'Well-To-Tank', or simply WTT, emissions usually in the context of transport fuels) are the emissions 'upstream' from the point of use of the fuel. They result from the extraction, transport, refining, purification or conversion of primary fuels to fuels for direct use by end-users and the distribution of these fuels. They are classed as Scope 3 according to the GHG Protocol.

2.11. For the upstream conversion factors relating to diesel, petrol, kerosene, natural gas, CNG, and LNG, data are taken from a study by Exergia (Exergia et al., 2015); please refer to Table 4 for definitions of acronyms. As the Exergia report (Exergia et al., 2015) does not estimate upstream emissions for other fuels the JRC Well-To-Wheels study is used for coal, naphtha, LPG, and lubricants; data are taken from (JEC WTW, 2020) as this is the most recent update for this source.

2.12. For fuels covered by the 2022 GHG Conversion factors where no fuel lifecycle emission factor was available in either source, these were estimated based on similar fuels, according to the assumptions in Table 4.

2.13. WTT emissions for petrol, diesel and kerosene in the Exergia study (Exergia et al., 2015), used within the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set, are based on:

[7] Gross CV or higher heating value (HHV) is the CV under laboratory conditions. Net CV or lower heating value (LHV) is the useful calorific value in typical real-world conditions (e.g. boiler plant). The difference is essentially the latent heat of the water vapour produced (which can be recovered in laboratory conditions).

- Detailed modelling of upstream emissions associated with 35 crude oils used in EU refining, which accounted for 88% of imported oil in 2012.
- Estimates of the emissions associated with the transport of these crude oils to EU refineries by sea and pipeline, based on the location of ports and refineries.
- Emissions from refining, modelled on a country-by-country basis, based on the specific refinery types in each country. An EU average is then calculated based on the proportion of each crude oil going to each refinery type.
- An estimate of emissions associated with imported finished products from Russia and the US.

2.14. Conversion factors are also calculated for diesel as supplied at public and commercial refuelling stations, by factoring in the WTT component due to biodiesel supplied in the UK as a proportion of the total supply of diesel and biodiesel (4.67% by unit volume, 4.30% by unit energy – see Table 2). These estimates have been made based on the Department for Transport Renewable Fuel Statistics (DfT, 2020b).

2.15. Conversion factors are also calculated for petrol as supplied at public and commercial refuelling stations, by factoring in the bioethanol supplied in the UK as a proportion of the total supply of petrol and bioethanol (5.44% by unit volume, 3.57% by unit energy – see Table 2). These estimates have also been made based on Department for Transport Renewable Fuel Statistics (DfT, 2020b).

Table 2: Liquid biofuels for transport consumption

	Total Sales, millions of litres		Biofuel % Total Sales		
	Biofuel	Conventional Fuel	per unit mass	per unit volume	per unit of energy
Diesel/Biodiesel	1,135	23,174	4.93%	4.67%	4.30%
Petrol/Bioethanol	714	12,399	5.80%	5.44%	3.57%

Source: Department for Transport, Table RTFO 01. Data used here is from the Renewable fuel statistics 2021 Third provisional tables

2.16. Emissions for natural gas, LNG and CNG, used within the 2022 GHG Conversion factors, are based on (Exergia et al., 2015):

a) Estimates of emissions associated with supply in major gas producing countries supplying the EU. These include both countries supplying piped gas and countries supplying LNG.

b) The pattern of gas supply for each Member State (based on IEA data for natural gas supply in 2012).

c) Combining the information on emissions associated with sources of gas, with the data on the pattern of gas supply for each Member State, including the proportion of LNG that is imported.

d) For parts of the natural gas supply chain which occur in the UK (transmission and distribution and dispensing of CNG), data from DUKES (BEIS, 2021) is used to update the emissions for these activities estimated in Exergia.

2.17. The methodology developed allows for the value calculated for gas supply in the UK to be updated annually This allows changes in the sources of imported gas, particularly LNG, to be reflected in the emissions value.

2.18. Information on quantities and source of imported gas are available annually from DUKES[8] (BEIS, 2021a) and can be used to calculate the proportion of gas in UK supply coming from each source. These can then be combined with the emissions factors for gas from each source from the EU study (Exergia et al., 2015), to calculate a weighted emissions factor for UK supply.

2.19. The methodology for calculating the WTT conversion factors for natural gas and CNG is different to the other fuels as it considers the increasing share of UK gas supplied via imports of LNG (which have a higher WTT emission factor than conventionally sourced natural gas) in recent years. Table 3 provides a summary of the information on UK imports of LNG and their significance compared to other sources of natural gas used in the UK grid. Small quantities of imported LNG are now re-exported, so a value for net imports is used in the methodology. The figures in Table 3 have been used to calculate the revised figures for Natural Gas and CNG WTT conversion factors provided in Table 4 below.

Table 3: Imports of LNG into the UK as a share of imports and net total natural gas supply

Year	LNG % of total natural gas imports (2)	Net Imports as % total UK supply of natural gas (1)	LNG Imports as % total UK supply of natural gas
2011	46.0%	43.7%	**29.5%**
2012	27.1%	49.2%	**17.5%**
2013	19.1%	51.7%	**12.1%**
2014	26.0%	46.3%	**15.9%**
2015	30.2%	43.4%	**18.8%**
2016	21.4%	48.2%	**12.7%**
2017	13.5%	46.7%	**8.0%**
2018	14.8%	48.0%	**8.6%**
2019	38.0%	49.1%	**22.7%**
2020	41.8%	45.6%	**24.7%**

Source: DUKES 2020, (1) Table 4.1 - Commodity balances and (2) Table 4.5 - Natural gas imports and exports; (BEIS, 2021).

2.20. The final combined conversion factors, presented as kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalents per gigajoule on a net calorific value basis ($kgCO_2e/GJ$, Net CV basis), are listed in Table 4. These include WTT emissions of CO_2, N_2O and CH_4. These are converted into other units of energy (e.g. kWh, Therms) and to units of

[8] From Table 4.1 Commodity balances for natural gas and Table 4.5 Natural gas imports and exports, DUKES 2021

volume and mass using the default Fuel Properties and Unit Conversion factors also provided in the 2021 GHG Conversion factors alongside the emission factor data tables.

Table 4: Basis of the indirect/WTT emissions factors for different fuels

Fuel	Indirect/WTT EF ($kgCO_2e/GJ$, Net CV basis)	Source of Indirect/WTT Emission Factor	Assumptions
Aviation Spirit	18.20	Estimate	Similar to petrol
Aviation turbine fuel	15.00	Exergia, EM Lab and COWI, 2015	Emission factor for kerosene
Burning oil	15.00	Estimate	Same as Kerosene, as above
Butane	7.55	Estimate	Same as LPG
CNG	11.90	Exergia, EM Lab and COWI, 2015	Factors in UK % share LNG imports
Coal (domestic)	15.48	JEC WTW v5 (2019)	Emission factor for coal
Coal (electricity generation)	15.48	JEC WTW v5 (2019)	Emission factor for coal
Coal (industrial)	15.48	JEC WTW v5 (2019)	Emission factor for coal
Coal (electricity generation - home produced coal only)	15.48	JEC WTW v5 (2019)	Emission factor for coal
Coking coal	15.48	Estimate	Assume same as factor for coal
Diesel (100% mineral diesel)	17.40	Exergia, EM Lab and COWI, 2015	
Fuel oil	17.40	Estimate	Assume same as factor for diesel
Gas oil	17.40	Estimate	Assume same as factor for diesel
LPG	7.55	JEC WTW v5 (2019)	
LNG	19.60	Exergia, EM Lab and COWI, 2015	
Lubricants	20.22	JEC WTW v5 (2019)	
Marine fuel oil	17.40	Estimate	Assume same as factor for fuel oil

Fuel	Indirect/WTT EF ($kgCO_2e/GJ$, Net CV basis)	Source of Indirect/WTT Emission Factor	Assumptions
Marine gas oil	17.40	Estimate	Assume same as factor for gas oil
Naphtha	14.10	JEC WTW v5 (2019)	
Natural gas	9.57	Exergia, EM Lab and COWI, 2015	Factors in UK % share LNG imports
Other petroleum gas	6.53	Estimate	Based on LPG figure, scaled relative to direct emissions ratio
Petrol (100% mineral petrol)	18.20	Exergia, EM Lab and COWI, 2015	
Petroleum coke	11.75	Estimate	Based on LPG figure, scaled relative to direct emissions ratio
Processed fuel oils - distillate oil	19.47	Estimate	Based on lubricants figure
Processed fuel oils - residual oil	20.51	Estimate	Based on lubricants figure
Propane	7.55	Estimate	Same as LPG
Refinery miscellaneous	8.49	Estimate	Based on LPG figure, scaled relative to direct emissions ratio
Waste oils	19.52	Estimate	Based on lubricants figure

Notes:

(1) Burning oil is also known as kerosene or paraffin used for heating systems. Aviation Turbine fuel is a similar kerosene fuel specifically refined to a higher quality for aviation.
(2) CNG = Compressed Natural Gas is usually stored at 200 bar in the UK for use as an alternative transport fuel.
(3) Fuel oil is used for stationary power generation. Also, use this emission factor for similar marine fuel oils.
(4) Gas oil is used for stationary power generation and 'diesel' rail in the UK. Also, use this emission factor for similar marine diesel oil and marine gas oil fuels.
(5) LNG = Liquefied Natural Gas, usually shipped into the UK by tankers. LNG is usually used within the UK gas grid; however, it can also be used as an alternative transport fuel.

3. UK Electricity, Heat and Steam Emission Factors

Section summary

3.1. UK electricity conversion factors should be used to report on electricity used by an organisation at sites owned or controlled by them. This is reported as a Scope 2 (indirect) emission. The conversion factors for electricity are for the electricity supplied to the grid that organisations purchase – i.e. not including the emissions associated with the transmission and distribution of electricity. Conversion factors for transmission and distribution losses (the energy loss that occurs in getting the electricity from the power plant to the organisations that purchase it) are available separately and should be used to report the Scope 3 emissions associated with grid losses. WTT conversion factors for the UK and overseas electricity should be used to report the Scope 3 emissions of extraction, refining and transportation of primary fuels before their use in the generation of electricity.

3.2. Heat and steam conversion factors should be used to report emissions within organisations that purchase heat or steam energy for heating purposes or for the use in specific industrial processes. District heat and steam factors are also available. WTT heat and steam conversion factors should be used to report emissions from the extraction, refinement and transportation of primary fuels that generate the heat and steam organisations purchase.

3.3. Heat and Steam factors remain constant compared to the 2021 GHG Conversion factors.

3.4. Table 5 shows where the related worksheets to UK electricity and heat & steam conversion factors are available in the online spreadsheets of the UK GHG Conversion factors set.

Table 5: Related worksheets to UK electricity and heat & steam emission factors

Worksheet name	Full set	Condensed set
UK electricity	Y	Y
Transmission and distribution	Y	Y
WTT – UK & overseas Electricity	Y	N
Heat and steam	Y	N
WTT – heat and steam	Y	N

Summary of changes since the previous update

3.5. The Combined Heat and Power (CHP) methodologies depend upon the DUKES CHP fuel mix, which varies from year to year, and CH_4 and N_2O emission factor data from the UK GHGI, which are also subject to inter-annual variations or revisions to assumptions (see Section 2 of this report). There have not been any method changes for the heat and steam conversion factors described in this chapter.

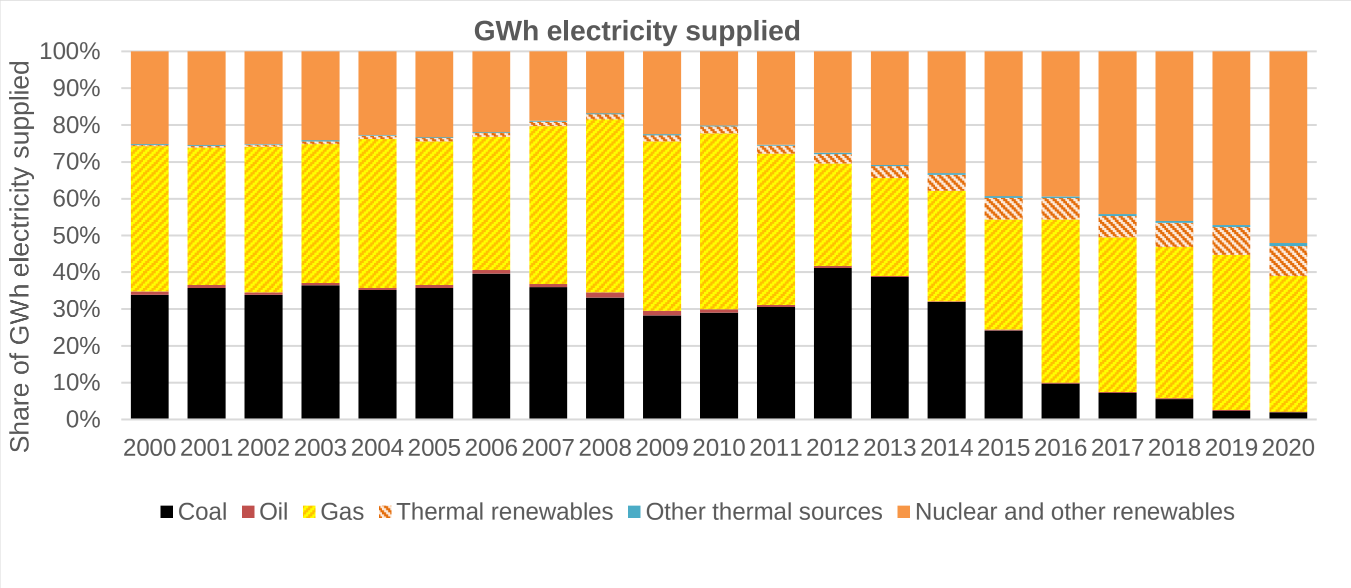
3.6. The methodology for estimating the UK Electricity WTT factor has been improved to more appropriately estimate the emissions from plant and animal biomass. This has been done using the Ofgem Biomass Sustainability Dataset 2019-20 (Ofgem, 2021a) in which electricity generating stations using biomass fuels report against certain sustainability criteria. These criteria include the type of biomass used, the quantity consumed, and the emission factors for the fuel consumed. By pairing the quantity of the fuels consumed with the appropriate calorific values and the reported emission factors, the emissions from each fuel can be calculated. The weighted average of the emissions is then taken using the energy supplied to produce an average emission factor. For the plant biomass factor, there is an additional step of including the fuels used in gasification/pyrolysis. The overall impact of this improvement is a 16% decrease in the WTT UK Electricity factor for CO_2e compared to the 2021 value.

Direct Emissions from UK Grid Electricity

3.7. The electricity conversion factors given represent the average CO_2 emission from the UK national grid per kWh of electricity generated, classed as Scope 2 of the GHG Protocol and separately for electricity transmission and distribution losses, classed as Scope 3. The calculations also factor in net imports of electricity via the interconnectors with Ireland, the Netherlands, France, and Belgium. These factors include only direct CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions at UK power stations and from autogenerators, plus those from the proportion of imported electricity. They do not include emissions resulting from production and delivery of fuel to these power stations (i.e. from gas rigs, refineries and collieries, etc.).

3.8. The UK grid electricity factor changes from year to year as the fuel mix consumed in UK power stations (and autogenerators) changes, and as the proportion of net imported electricity also changes. These annual changes can be large as they depend very heavily on the relative prices of coal and natural gas as well as fluctuations in peak demand and renewables. There has been a sustained decline in the amount of coal used for electricity generation over the past few years, largely driven by the increase in the carbon floor price from £9 per tonne of CO_2 to £15 in 2015 (BEIS, 2021). The annual variability, and the recent trends in coal use, in UK electricity generation mix is illustrated in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Time series of the mix of UK electricity generation by type



Notes: The chart presents data for actual years; the emissions factors for a given GHG Conversion Factor update year correspond to the data for the actual year 2 years behind, i.e. the 2022 conversion factors are based on 2020 data.

3.9. The UK electricity conversion factors provided in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors are based on emissions from IPPC sectors 1A1ai (power stations) and 1A2b/1A2gviii (autogenerators) in the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI) for 2020 (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2022). These emissions from the GHGI only include autogeneration from coal and natural gas, and do not include emissions for electricity generated and supplied by autogenerators using oil or other thermal non-renewable fuels[9]. Estimates of the emissions arising from other fuels used for autogeneration have been made using standard GHGI emission factors, information from DUKES (BEIS, 2021) Table 5.6, and BEIS's DUKES team on the total fuel use (and shares by fuel type). The method also accounts for the share of autogeneration electricity that is exported to the grid (~18.4% for the 2019 data year), which varies significantly from year-to-year.

3.10. The UK is a net importer of electricity from the interconnectors with France, the Netherlands, and Belgium, and a net exporter of electricity to Ireland according to DUKES (BEIS, 2021). For the 2022 GHG Conversion factors the total net electricity imports were calculated from DUKES Table 5.1.2 (Electricity supply, availability and consumption 1970 to 2020). The net shares of imported electricity over the interconnectors are calculated from data from DUKES Table 5A (Net Imports via interconnectors, GWh).

3.11. An average imported electricity emission factor is calculated from the individual factors for the relevant countries (CBS, 2022), (RTE, 2022), (SEAI, 2022) weighted by their respective share of net imports. This average electricity emission factor – including losses – is used to account for the net import of electricity, as it will also have gone through the relevant countries' distribution

[9] Other thermal non-renewable fuels include the following (with ~2019 update % share): blast furnace gas (~29%), chemical waste (~12%), coke oven gas (~6%) and municipal solid waste (MSW, ~53%)

systems. Note that this method effectively reduces the UK's electricity conversion factors as the resulting average net imported electricity emission factor is lower than that for the UK. This is largely because France's electricity generation is much less carbon-intensive than that of the UK, and accounts for the largest share of the net imports.

3.12. The source data and calculated emissions factors are summarised in Table 6, Table 7 and Table 8. Time series source data and conversion factors are fixed/locked from the 2020 GHG Conversion Factor update and for earlier years have been highlighted in light grey. The tables provide the data and conversion factors against the relevant data year. Table 6 also provides a comparison of how the data year reads across to the GHG conversion factors update/reporting year to which the data and conversion factors are applied, which is two years ahead of the data year. For example, the most recent emission factor for the 2022 GHG Conversion factors is based on the data year 2020.

3.13. Earlier years (those prior to the current update) are based on data reported in previous versions of DUKES and following the convention set from 2016 data year, historic time series factors/data have not been updated. Time series data in light grey is locked/fixed for the purposes of company reporting and has not been updated in the database in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors update.

3.14. A full-time series of data using the most recently available GHGI and DUKES datasets for all years is provided in Appendix 2 of this report. This is provided for purposes other than company reporting, where a fully consistent data time series is desirable, e.g. for policy impact analysis. This dataset also reflects the changes in the methodological approach implemented for the 2016 update and is applied across the whole time series.

Table 6: Base electricity generation emissions data

Data Year	Applied to Reporting Year*	Electricity Generation (1) GWh	Total Grid Losses (2) %	UK electricity generation emissions (3), ktonne		
				CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
1990	1992	290,666	8.08%	204,614	2.671	5.409
1991	1993	293,743	8.27%	201,213	2.499	5.342
1992	1994	291,692	7.55%	189,327	2.426	5.024
1993	1995	294,935	7.17%	172,927	2.496	4.265
1994	1996	299,889	9.57%	168,551	2.658	4.061
1995	1997	310,333	9.07%	165,700	2.781	3.902
1996	1998	324,724	8.40%	164,875	2.812	3.612
1997	1999	324,412	7.79%	152,439	2.754	3.103
1998	2000	335,035	8.40%	157,171	2.978	3.199
1999	2001	340,218	8.25%	149,036	3.037	2.772
2000	2002	349,263	8.38%	160,927	3.254	3.108

Data Year	Applied to Reporting Year*	Electricity Generation (1) GWh	Total Grid Losses (2) %	UK electricity generation emissions (3), ktonne		
				CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
2001	2003	358,185	8.56%	171,470	3.504	3.422
2002	2004	360,496	8.26%	166,751	3.49	3.223
2003	2005	370,639	8.47%	177,044	3.686	3.536
2004	2006	367,883	8.71%	175,963	3.654	3.414
2005	2007	370,977	7.25%	175,086	3.904	3.55
2006	2008	368,314	7.21%	184,517	4.003	3.893
2007	2009	365,252	7.34%	181,256	4.15	3.614
2008	2010	356,887	7.45%	176,418	4.444	3.38
2009	2011	343,418	7.87%	155,261	4.45	2.913
2010	2012	348,812	7.32%	160,385	4.647	3.028
2011	2013	330,128	7.88%	148,153	4.611	3.039
2012	2014	320,470	8.04%	161,903	5.258	3.934
2013	2015	308,955	7.63%	146,852	4.468	3.595
2014	2016	297,897	8.30%	126,358	4.769	2.166
2015	2017	296,959	8.55%	106,209	7.567	2.136
2016	2018	297,203	7.85%	84,007	7.856	1.532
2017	2019	294,086	7.83%	74,386	7.588	1.353
2018	2020	289,120	7.92%	68,046	8.443	1.368
2019	2021	282,282	8.13%	60,504	9.158	1.321
2020	2022	269,804	8.39%	52,654	9.267	1.323

Notes:

(1) **From 1990-2013**: Based upon calculated total for centralised electricity generation (GWh supplied) from DUKES Table 5.5 Electricity fuel use, generation and supply for the year 1990 to 2014. The total is consistent with UNFCCC emissions reporting categories 1A1ai+1A2d includes (according to Table 5.5 categories) GWh supplied (gross) from all 'Major power producers'; plus, GWh supplied from thermal renewables + coal and gas thermal sources, hydro-natural flow and other non-thermal sources from 'Other generators'.

* **From 2014 onwards**: based on the **total** for **all** electricity generation (GWh supplied) from DUKES Table 5.6, with a reduction of the total for autogenerators based on unpublished data from the BEIS DUKES team on the share of this that is actually exported to the grid (~18% in 2019).

(2) Based upon calculated net grid losses from data in DUKES Table 5.1.2 (long term trends, only available online).

(3) **From 1990-2013**: Emissions from UK centralised power generation (including Crown Dependencies only) listed under UNFCC reporting category 1A1a and autogeneration - exported to the grid (UK Only) listed under UNFCC reporting category 1A2f from the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory for 2012 (Ricardo-AEA, 2014) for data years 1990-2012, and for 2013 (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2015) for the 2013 data year.

* **From 2014 onwards**: Excludes emissions from Crown Dependencies and also includes an accounting (estimate) for autogeneration emissions not specifically split out in the UK GHGI, consistent with the inclusion of the GWh supply for these elements also from 2014 onwards. Data is from the GHGI (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2022) for the 2020 data year.

Table 7: Base electricity generation conversion factors (excluding imported electricity)

Data Year	Emission Factor, kgCO_2e / kWh												% Net Electricity Imports
	For electricity GENERATED (supplied to the grid)				Due to grid transmission /distribution LOSSES				For electricity CONSUMED (includes grid losses)				
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	TOTAL
1990	0.70395	0.00019	0.00577	0.70991	0.05061	0.00001	0.00042	0.05104	0.76580	0.00021	0.00628	0.77229	**3.85%**
1991	0.68500	0.00018	0.00564	0.69081	0.04318	0.00001	0.00033	0.04352	0.74675	0.00019	0.00615	0.75309	**5.18%**
1992	0.64907	0.00017	0.00534	0.65458	0.05678	0.00002	0.00042	0.05722	0.70205	0.00019	0.00578	0.70801	**5.29%**
1993	0.58632	0.00018	0.00448	0.59098	0.05101	0.00002	0.00037	0.05140	0.63160	0.00019	0.00483	0.63662	**5.25%**
1994	0.56204	0.00019	0.00420	0.56643	0.04471	0.00002	0.00030	0.04502	0.62154	0.00021	0.00464	0.62639	**5.22%**
1995	0.53394	0.00019	0.00390	0.53803	0.03813	0.00001	0.00024	0.03839	0.58721	0.00021	0.00429	0.59170	**4.97%**
1996	0.50774	0.00018	0.00345	0.51137	0.04182	0.00002	0.00026	0.04210	0.55432	0.00020	0.00376	0.55828	**4.80%**
1997	0.46989	0.00018	0.00297	0.47304	0.03816	0.00002	0.00022	0.03840	0.50961	0.00019	0.00322	0.51302	**4.76%**
1998	0.46912	0.00019	0.00296	0.47226	0.04084	0.00002	0.00024	0.04111	0.51211	0.00020	0.00323	0.51555	**3.51%**
1999	0.43806	0.00019	0.00253	0.44077	0.04375	0.00002	0.00027	0.04404	0.47745	0.00020	0.00275	0.48041	**3.94%**
2000	0.46076	0.00020	0.00276	0.46372	0.04083	0.00002	0.00024	0.04109	0.50293	0.00021	0.00301	0.50616	**3.82%**
2001	0.47872	0.00021	0.00296	0.48189	0.04398	0.00002	0.00027	0.04427	0.52354	0.00022	0.00324	0.52701	**2.78%**
2002	0.46256	0.00020	0.00277	0.46554	0.04487	0.00002	0.00027	0.04516	0.50418	0.00022	0.00302	0.50742	**2.24%**
2003	0.47767	0.00021	0.00296	0.48084	0.03621	0.00002	0.00023	0.03646	0.52187	0.00023	0.00323	0.52533	**0.57%**
2004	0.47831	0.00021	0.00288	0.48140	0.03831	0.00002	0.00025	0.03857	0.52395	0.00023	0.00315	0.52733	**1.97%**
2005	0.47196	0.00022	0.00297	0.47515	0.03884	0.00002	0.00024	0.03910	0.50883	0.00024	0.00320	0.51226	**2.16%**
2006	0.50098	0.00023	0.00328	0.50448	0.03883	0.00002	0.00023	0.03908	0.53993	0.00025	0.00353	0.54371	**1.97%**
2007	0.49625	0.00024	0.00307	0.49956	0.03838	0.00002	0.00022	0.03863	0.53555	0.00026	0.00331	0.53911	**1.37%**
2008	0.49433	0.00026	0.00294	0.49752	0.03611	0.00002	0.00021	0.03634	0.53414	0.00028	0.00317	0.53759	**2.91%**

Data Year	Emission Factor, $kgCO_2e$ / kWh												% Net Electricity Imports
	For electricity GENERATED (supplied to the grid)				Due to grid transmission /distribution LOSSES				For electricity CONSUMED (includes grid losses)				
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	TOTAL
2009	0.45211	0.00027	0.00263	0.45501	0.03783	0.00002	0.00024	0.03809	0.49074	0.00030	0.00285	0.49389	**0.80%**
2010	0.45980	0.00028	0.00269	0.46277	0.05061	0.00001	0.00042	0.05104	0.49613	0.00030	0.00290	0.49933	**0.73%**
2011	0.44877	0.00029	0.00285	0.45192	0.04318	0.00001	0.00033	0.04352	0.48715	0.00032	0.00310	0.49056	**1.76%**
2012	0.50520	0.00034	0.00381	0.50935	0.04418	0.00003	0.00033	0.04454	0.54938	0.00037	0.00414	0.55389	**3.40%**
2013	0.47532	0.00036	0.00347	0.47915	0.03925	0.00003	0.00029	0.03956	0.51457	0.00039	0.00375	0.51871	**4.10%**
2014	0.42417	0.00040	0.00217	0.42673	0.03837	0.00004	0.00020	0.03860	0.46254	0.00044	0.00236	0.46534	**6.44%**
2015	0.35766	0.00064	0.00214	0.36044	0.03343	0.00006	0.00020	0.03369	0.39108	0.00070	0.00234	0.39412	**6.59%**
2016	0.28266	0.00066	0.00154	0.28486	0.02409	0.00006	0.00013	0.02428	0.30675	0.00072	0.00167	0.30913	**5.57%**
2017	0.25294	0.00065	0.00137	0.25496	0.02148	0.00005	0.00012	0.02165	0.27442	0.00070	0.00149	0.27660	**4.78%**
2018	0.23536	0.00073	0.00141	0.23750	0.02024	0.00006	0.00012	0.02042	0.25559	0.00079	0.00153	0.25792	**6.20%**
2019	0.21434	0.00081	0.00139	0.21654	0.01897	0.00007	0.00012	0.01917	0.23331	0.00088	0.00152	0.23571	**6.98%**
2020	0.19516	0.00086	0.00146	0.19748	0.01786	0.00008	0.00013	0.01808	0.21302	0.00094	0.00160	0.21555	**6.22%**

Notes: * From 1990-2013 the emission factor used was for French electricity only, and is as published in previous methodology papers. The methodology was updated from 2014 onwards with new data on the contribution of electricity from the other interconnects, hence these figures are based on a weighted average emission factor of the conversion factors for France, the Netherlands and Ireland, based on the % share supplied.

Emission Factor (Electricity CONSUMED) = Emission Factor (Electricity GENERATED) / (1 - %Electricity Total Grid LOSSES)

Emission Factor (Electricity LOSSES) = Emission Factor (Electricity CONSUMED) - Emission Factor (Electricity GENERATED)

$\Rightarrow$ Emission Factor (Electricity CONSUMED) = Emission Factor (Electricity GENERATED) + Emission Factor (Electricity LOSSES),

Table 8: Base electricity generation emissions factors (including imported electricity)

Data Year	Emission Factor, $kgCO_2e$ / kWh												% Net Elec Imports
	For electricity GENERATED (supplied to the grid, plus imports)				Due to grid transmission/distribution LOSSES				For electricity CONSUMED (includes grid losses)				
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	TOTAL
1990	0.6812	0.00019	0.00558	0.68697	0.05985	0.00002	0.00049	0.06036	0.74106	0.0002	0.00607	0.74733	**3.85%**
1991	0.65616	0.00017	0.0054	0.66174	0.05915	0.00002	0.00049	0.05966	0.71532	0.00019	0.00589	0.72139	**5.18%**
1992	0.62005	0.00017	0.0051	0.62532	0.05061	0.00001	0.00042	0.05104	0.67066	0.00018	0.00552	0.67636	**5.29%**
1993	0.55913	0.00017	0.00428	0.56358	0.04318	0.00001	0.00033	0.04352	0.60232	0.00018	0.00461	0.6071	**5.25%**
1994	0.53633	0.00018	0.00401	0.54051	0.05678	0.00002	0.00042	0.05722	0.59311	0.0002	0.00443	0.59773	**5.22%**
1995	0.5113	0.00018	0.00373	0.51521	0.05101	0.00002	0.00037	0.0514	0.56231	0.0002	0.0041	0.56661	**4.97%**
1996	0.48731	0.00017	0.00331	0.4908	0.04471	0.00002	0.0003	0.04502	0.53202	0.00019	0.00361	0.53582	**4.80%**
1997	0.45112	0.00017	0.00285	0.45414	0.03813	0.00001	0.00024	0.03839	0.48925	0.00019	0.00309	0.49253	**4.76%**
1998	0.45633	0.00018	0.00288	0.45939	0.04182	0.00002	0.00026	0.0421	0.49816	0.0002	0.00314	0.5015	**3.51%**
1999	0.42438	0.00018	0.00245	0.427	0.03816	0.00002	0.00022	0.0384	0.46254	0.0002	0.00267	0.46541	**3.94%**
2000	0.44628	0.00019	0.00267	0.44914	0.04084	0.00002	0.00024	0.04111	0.48712	0.00021	0.00292	0.49024	**3.82%**
2001	0.46725	0.0002	0.00289	0.47034	0.04375	0.00002	0.00027	0.04404	0.511	0.00022	0.00316	0.51438	**2.78%**
2002	0.45378	0.0002	0.00272	0.4567	0.04083	0.00002	0.00024	0.04109	0.49461	0.00022	0.00296	0.49779	**2.24%**
2003	0.47537	0.00021	0.00294	0.47853	0.04398	0.00002	0.00027	0.04427	0.51936	0.00023	0.00322	0.5228	**0.57%**
2004	0.47033	0.00021	0.00283	0.47337	0.04487	0.00002	0.00027	0.04516	0.51521	0.00022	0.0031	0.51853	**1.97%**
2005	0.46359	0.00022	0.00291	0.46673	0.03621	0.00002	0.00023	0.03646	0.49981	0.00023	0.00314	0.50318	**2.16%**
2006	0.49263	0.00022	0.00322	0.49608	0.03831	0.00002	0.00025	0.03857	0.53094	0.00024	0.00347	0.53465	**1.97%**
2007	0.49054	0.00024	0.00303	0.49381	0.03884	0.00002	0.00024	0.0391	0.52939	0.00025	0.00327	0.53291	**1.37%**
2008	0.48219	0.00026	0.00286	0.48531	0.03883	0.00002	0.00023	0.03908	0.52102	0.00028	0.00309	0.52439	**2.91%**
2009	0.44917	0.00027	0.00261	0.45205	0.03838	0.00002	0.00022	0.03863	0.48755	0.00029	0.00284	0.49068	**0.80%**

Data Year	Emission Factor, kgCO₂e / kWh												% Net Elec Imports
	For electricity GENERATED (supplied to the grid, plus imports)				Due to grid transmission/distribution LOSSES				For electricity CONSUMED (includes grid losses)				
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	TOTAL
2010	0.45706	0.00028	0.00267	0.46002	0.03611	0.00002	0.00021	0.03634	0.49317	0.0003	0.00289	0.49636	**0.73%**
2011	0.44238	0.00029	0.00281	0.44548	0.03783	0.00002	0.00024	0.03809	0.4802	0.00031	0.00305	0.48357	**1.76%**
2012	0.49023	0.00033	0.00369	0.49426	0.04287	0.00003	0.00032	0.04322	0.5331	0.00036	0.00402	0.53748	**3.40%**
2013	0.4585	0.00035	0.00334	0.46219	0.03786	0.00003	0.00028	0.03816	0.49636	0.00038	0.00362	0.50035	**4.10%**
2014	0.40957	0.00039	0.00209	0.41205	0.03705	0.00003	0.00019	0.03727	0.44662	0.00042	0.00228	0.44932	**6.44%**
2015	0.34885	0.00062	0.00209	0.35156	0.03261	0.00006	0.0002	0.03287	0.38146	0.00068	0.00229	0.38443	**6.59%**
2016	0.28088	0.00066	0.00153	0.28307	0.02394	0.00006	0.00013	0.02413	0.30482	0.00072	0.00166	0.3072	**5.57%**
2017	0.25358	0.00065	0.00137	0.2556	0.02153	0.00005	0.00012	0.0217	0.27511	0.0007	0.00149	0.2773	**4.78%**
2018	0.23104	0.00072	0.00138	0.23314	0.01987	0.00006	0.00012	0.02005	0.25091	0.00078	0.0015	0.25319	**6.20%**
2019	0.21016	0.0008	0.00137	0.21233	0.0186	0.00007	0.00012	0.01879	0.22876	0.00087	0.00149	0.23112	**6.98%**
2020	0.19121	0.00084	0.00143	0.19348	0.0175	0.00008	0.00013	0.01771	0.20871	0.00092	0.00156	0.21119	**6.22%**

Notes: * From 1990-2013 the emission factor used was for French electricity only. The methodology was updated from 2014 onwards with new data on the contribution of electricity from the other interconnects, hence these figures are based on a weighted average emission factor of the conversion factors for France, the Netherlands and Ireland, based on the % share supplied.

Emission Factor (Electricity CONSUMED) = Emission Factor (Electricity GENERATED) / (1 - %Electricity Total Grid LOSSES)

Emission Factor (Electricity LOSSES) = Emission Factor (Electricity CONSUMED) - Emission Factor (Electricity GENERATED)

$\Rightarrow$ Emission Factor (Electricity CONSUMED) = Emission Factor (Electricity GENERATED) + Emission Factor (Electricity LOSSES)

Indirect/WTT Emissions from UK Grid Electricity

3.15. In addition to the GHG emissions resulting directly from the generation of electricity, there are also indirect/WTT emissions resulting from the production, transport and distribution of the fuels used in electricity generation (i.e. indirect/WTT/-fuel lifecycle emissions as included in the Fuels WTT tables). The average fuel lifecycle emissions per unit of electricity generated will be a result of the mix of different sources of fuel/primary energy used in electricity generation.

3.16. The WTT conversion factor for electricity has been calculated using the corresponding fuels WTT conversion factors and data on the total fuel consumption by type of generation from Table 5.6 and Table 6.6, DUKES 2020 (BEIS, 2021). The data used in these calculations are presented in Table 9, Table 10 and Table 11 with the final WTT conversion factors for electricity.

Table 9: Fuel Consumed in electricity generation (GWh), by year

Data Year	Fuel Consumed in Electricity Generation, GWh					
	Coal	Fuel Oil	Natural Gas	Other thermal (excl. renewables)	Other generation	Total
1996	390,938	45,955	201,929	16,066	243,574	**898,462**
1997	336,614	25,253	251,787	16,066	257,272	**886,992**
1998	347,696	17,793	267,731	16,046	268,184	**917,450**
1999	296,706	17,920	315,548	16,187	256,159	**902,520**
2000	333,429	18,023	324,560	15,743	228,045	**919,800**
2001	367,569	16,545	312,518	12,053	249,422	**958,107**
2002	344,552	14,977	329,442	12,343	244,609	**945,923**
2003	378,463	13,867	323,926	17,703	241,638	**975,597**
2004	364,158	12,792	340,228	16,132	228,000	**961,309**
2005	378,846	15,171	331,658	21,877	233,705	**981,257**
2006	418,018	16,665	311,408	18,038	224,863	**988,991**
2007	382,857	13,491	355,878	14,613	189,813	**956,652**
2008	348,450	18,393	376,810	13,074	167,638	**924,366**
2009	286,820	17,597	359,303	11,551	213,450	**888,721**
2010	297,290	13,705	373,586	9,322	202,893	**896,796**
2011	302,729	10,514	307,265	8,913	232,146	**861,567**
2012	399,253	9,076	214,146	12,926	230,227	**865,628**
2013	365,697	6,849	202,325	15,198	239,526	**829,594**
2014	280,452	6,167	218,395	19,934	275,426	**800,374**
2015	212,336	7,192	212,976	23,050	323,693	**779,248**
2016	87,669	6,790	298,077	25,319	325,774	**743,630**
2017	64,597	6,324	286,031	24,882	339,012	**720,846**
2018	49,318	5,699	273,397	26,557	343,480	**698,450**
2019	21,535	4,528	272,331	29,224	349,517	**677,134**

Data Year	Fuel Consumed in Electricity Generation, GWh					
	Coal	Fuel Oil	Natural Gas	Other thermal (excl. renewables)	Other generation	Total
2020	17,127	4,042	235,955	39,123	334,600	630,849

Source: For the latest 2020 data year, Table 5.6, Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES) (BEIS, 2021) is used. Earlier years are based on data reported in previous versions of DUKES and following the new convention set from 2016 update (2014 data year), historic time series factors/data (i.e. prior to the very latest year) have not been updated. No data is available from DUKES on fuel consumed prior to 1996, so it is assumed the shares prior to this were the same as 1996.

Table 10: Fuel consumed in electricity generation as a % of the Total, by year

Data Year	Fuel Consumed in Electricity Generation, % Total					
	Coal	Fuel Oil	Natural Gas	Other thermal (excl. renewables)	Other generation	Total
1990	43.50%	5.10%	22.50%	1.80%	27.10%	**100.00%**
1991	38.00%	2.80%	28.40%	1.80%	29.00%	**100.00%**
1992	37.90%	1.90%	29.20%	1.70%	29.20%	**100.00%**
1993	32.90%	2.00%	35.00%	1.80%	28.40%	**100.00%**
1994	36.30%	2.00%	35.30%	1.70%	24.80%	**100.00%**
1995	38.40%	1.70%	32.60%	1.30%	26.00%	**100.00%**
1996	36.40%	1.60%	34.80%	1.30%	25.90%	**100.00%**
1997	38.80%	1.40%	33.20%	1.80%	24.80%	**100.00%**
1998	37.90%	1.30%	35.40%	1.70%	23.70%	**100.00%**
1999	38.60%	1.50%	33.80%	2.20%	23.80%	**100.00%**
2000	42.30%	1.70%	31.50%	1.80%	22.70%	**100.00%**
2001	40.00%	1.40%	37.20%	1.50%	19.80%	**100.00%**
2002	37.70%	2.00%	40.80%	1.40%	18.10%	**100.00%**
2003	32.30%	2.00%	40.40%	1.30%	24.00%	**100.00%**
2004	33.20%	1.50%	41.70%	1.00%	22.60%	**100.00%**
2005	35.10%	1.20%	35.70%	1.00%	26.90%	**100.00%**
2006	46.10%	1.00%	24.70%	1.50%	26.60%	**100.00%**
2007	43.50%	5.10%	22.50%	1.80%	27.10%	**100.00%**
2008	38.00%	2.80%	28.40%	1.80%	29.00%	**100.00%**
2009	37.90%	1.90%	29.20%	1.70%	29.20%	**100.00%**
2010	32.90%	2.00%	35.00%	1.80%	28.40%	**100.00%**
2011	36.30%	2.00%	35.30%	1.70%	24.80%	**100.00%**
2012	46.12%	1.05%	24.74%	1.49%	26.60%	**100.00%**
2013	44.08%	0.83%	24.39%	1.83%	28.87%	**100.00%**

Data Year	Fuel Consumed in Electricity Generation, % Total					
	Coal	Fuel Oil	Natural Gas	Other thermal (excl. renewables)	Other generation	Total
2014	35.04%	0.77%	27.29%	2.49%	34.41%	**100.00%**
2015	27.25%	0.92%	27.33%	2.96%	41.54%	**100.00%**
2016	11.79%	0.91%	40.08%	3.40%	43.81%	**100.00%**
2017	8.96%	0.88%	39.68%	3.45%	47.03%	**100.00%**
2018	7.06%	0.82%	39.14%	3.80%	49.18%	**100.00%**
2019	3.18%	0.67%	40.22%	4.32%	51.62%	**100.00%**
2020	2.71%	0.64%	37.40%	6.20%	53.04%	**100.00%**

Notes: Calculated from figures in Table 9

Table 11: Indirect/WTT emissions share for fuels used for electricity generation and the calculated average indirect/WTT emission factor, by year

Data Year	Indirect/WTT Emissions as % Direct CO_2 Emissions, by fuel							
	Coal	Fuel Oil	Natural Gas	Other thermal (excl. renewables)	Other generation	Weighted Average	Direct CO_2 ((kg CO_2/ kWh)	Calc Indirect /WTT (kg CO_2e/ kWh
1990	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	14.70%	**14.70%**	0.6812	0.10012
1991	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	14.70%	**14.70%**	0.65616	0.09644
1992	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	14.70%	**14.70%**	0.62005	0.09113
1993	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	14.70%	**14.70%**	0.55913	0.08218
1994	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	14.70%	**14.70%**	0.53633	0.07883
1995	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	14.70%	**14.70%**	0.5113	0.07515
1996	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	14.70%	**14.70%**	0.48731	0.07162
1997	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	14.10%	**14.10%**	0.45112	0.06345
1998	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	14.00%	**14.00%**	0.45633	0.06372
1999	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	13.50%	**13.50%**	0.42438	0.0573
2000	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	13.60%	**13.60%**	0.44628	0.06079
2001	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	13.80%	**13.80%**	0.46725	0.06452
2002	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	13.60%	**13.60%**	0.45378	0.06184
2003	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	13.80%	**13.80%**	0.47537	0.06545
2004	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	13.60%	**13.60%**	0.47033	0.06413
2005	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	13.70%	**13.70%**	0.46359	0.06368
2006	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	14.00%	**14.00%**	0.49263	0.06888
2007	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	13.60%	**13.60%**	0.49054	0.06694
2008	16.50%	18.90%	10.40%	12.50%	13.50%	**13.50%**	0.48219	0.06492

Data Year	Indirect/WTT Emissions as % Direct CO_2 Emissions, by fuel							
	Coal	Fuel Oil	Natural Gas	Other thermal (excl. renewables)	Other generation	Weighted Average	Direct CO_2 ((kg CO_2/ kWh)	Calc Indirect /WTT (kg CO_2e/ kWh
2009	16.50%	18.90%	12.40%	12.50%	14.30%	**14.30%**	0.44917	0.06423
2010	16.50%	18.90%	13.90%	12.50%	15.10%	**15.10%**	0.45706	0.069
2011	16.50%	18.90%	15.30%	12.50%	15.90%	**15.90%**	0.44238	0.07033
2012	16.40%	18.80%	13.45%	12.59%	15.35%	**15.35%**	0.49023	0.07527
2013	16.38%	18.92%	12.62%	12.59%	15.02%	**15.02%**	0.4585	0.0689
2014	16.38%	18.45%	13.61%	12.59%	15.11%	**15.11%**	0.40957	0.06188
2015	16.38%	19.01%	16.03%	12.59%	16.07%	**16.07%**	0.34885	0.05605
2016	16.38%	18.99%	14.63%	12.59%	14.95%	**14.95%**	0.28088	0.04198
2017	16.38%	19.02%	13.55%	12.59%	14.06%	**14.06%**	0.25358	0.03565
2018	16.38%	19.03%	13.54%	12.24%	13.93%	**13.93%**	0.23104	0.03217
2019	16.63%	22.05%	14.78%	6.51%	N/A	**26.31%**	0.21016	0.05529
2020	16.57%	22.05%	15.29%	6.26%	N/A	24.19%	0.19121	0.04625

Notes: Indirect/WTT emissions as % direct CO_2 emissions is based on information for specific fuels. The weighted average is calculated from the ratio of the indirect factor to the direct CO_2 factor.

Due to a methodology change as part of the 2021 conversion factors update, Other generation no longer has an indirect as % direct CO_2 emissions value associated with it (i.e. since all components are either renewables, bioenergy or nuclear they therefore have zero direct emissions) and is therefore listed as N/A in Table 11 for data year 2019 onwards. Please see the summary of changes section for UK Electricity in the 2021 conversion factors update for more information.

Conversion factors for the Supply of Purchased Heat or Steam

3.17. The conversion factors for the supply of purchased heat or steam represent the average emission from the heat and steam supplied by the UK Combined Heat and Power Quality Assurance (CHPQA) scheme (BEIS, 2019a) operators for a given year. This factor changes from year to year, as the fuel mix consumed changes and is therefore updated annually. No statistics are available that would allow the calculation of UK national average conversion factors for the supply of heat and steam from non-CHP (Combined Heat and Power) operations.

3.18. CHP simultaneously produces both heat and electricity, and there are several conventions used to allocate emissions between these products. At the extremes, emissions could be allocated wholly to heat or wholly to electricity, or in various proportions in-between.

3.19. To determine the amount of fuel attributed to CHP heat (qualifying heat output, or ‘QHO’), it is necessary to apportion the total fuel to the CHP scheme to the separate heat and electricity outputs. This then enables the fuel, and therefore emissions, associated with the QHO to be determined. There are three possible methodologies for apportioning fuel to heat and power:

a) **Method 1:** 1/3 : 2/3 Method (DUKES)

b) **Method 2**: Boiler Displacement Method
c) **Method 3**: Power Station Displacement Method

3.20. The GHG Conversion factors use the 1/3 : 2/3 DUKES method (Method 1) to determine emissions from heat and therefore only this method is described below.

Summary of Method 1: 1/3: 2/3 Method (DUKES)

3.21. Under the UK's Climate Change Agreements (CCAs)[10] (Environment Agency, 2020), this method, which is used to apportion fuel use to heat and power, assumes that twice as many units of fuel are required to generate each unit of electricity than are required to generate each unit of heat. This follows from the observation that the efficiency of the generation of electricity (at electricity only generating plant) varies from as little as 25% to 50%, while the efficiency of the generation of heat in fired boilers ranges from 50% to about 90%.

3.22. Mathematically, Method 1 can be represented as follows:

$$Heat\_Energy = \left(\frac{Total\,Fuel\,Input}{(2 \times Electricity\_Output) + Heat\_Output} \right) \times Heat\_Output$$

$$Electricity\_Energy = \left(\frac{2 \times Total\,Fuel\,Input}{(2 \times Electricity\_Output) + Heat\_Output} \right) \times Electricity\_Output$$

Where:

- 'Total Fuel Input (TFI)' is the total fuel to the prime mover.
- 'Heat Output' is the useful heat generated by the prime mover.
- 'Electricity Output' is the electricity (or the electrical equivalent of mechanical power) generated by the prime mover.
- 'Heat Energy' is the fuel to the prime mover apportioned to the heat generated.
- 'Electricity Energy' is the fuel to the prime mover apportioned to the electricity generated.

3.23. This method is used only in the UK for accounting for primary energy inputs to CHP where the CHP generated heat and electricity is used within a facility with a CCA.

Calculation of CO_2 Emissions Factor for CHP Fuel Input, FuelMixCO_2factor

3.24. The value FuelMixCO_2factor referred to above is the carbon emission factor per unit fuel input to a CHP scheme. This factor is determined using fuel input data provided by CHP scheme operators to the CHPQA programme, which is held in confidence.

The value for FuelMixCO_2factor is determined using the following expression:

[10] Climate Change Agreements (CCAs) are agreements between UK energy intensive industries and UK Government, whereby industry undertakes to make challenging, but achievable, improvements in energy efficiency in exchange for a reduction in the Climate Change Levy (CCL).

$$\text{FuelMixCO2factor} = \frac{\sum(\text{Fuel Input} \times \text{Fuel CO2 Emissions Factor})}{\text{TFI}}$$

Where:

- FuelMixCO_2factor is the composite emissions factor (in tCO_2/MWh thermal fuel input) for a scheme
- Fuel Input is the fuel input (in MWh thermal, MWh_{th}) for a single fuel supplied to the prime mover
- Fuel CO_2 Emissions factor is the CO_2 emissions factor (in tCO_2/MWh_{th}) for the fuel considered.
- TFI is total fuel input (in MWh thermal) for all fuels supplied to the prime mover.

3.25. Fuel inputs and emissions factors are evaluated on a Gross Calorific Value (Higher Heating Value) basis. The following Table 12 provides the individual fuel types considered under the CHPQA scheme and their associated emissions factors, consistent with other reporting; fuel mix varies every year and thus there are zero entries for specific fuels types.

Table 12: Fuel types and associated emissions factors used in the determination of FuelMixCO_2factor

Fuel	CO_2 Emissions Factor ($kgCO_2/kWh_{th}$)
Biodiesel, bioethanol etc	-
Biomass (such as woodchips, chicken litter etc)	-
Blast furnace gas	1.00
Butane	0.21
Coal and lignite	0.32
Coke oven gas	0.14
Coke, and semi-coke	0.34
Domestic refuse (raw)	0.16
Ethane	0.18
Fuel oil	0.27
Gas oil	0.25
Hydrogen	-
Landfill gas	-
Methane	0.18
Mixed refinery gases	0.25
Natural gas	0.18
Other	0.18
Other Biogas (e.g. gasified woodchips)	-
Other gaseous waste	0.18
Other liquid waste (non-renewable)	0.20

Fuel	CO_2 Emissions Factor ($kgCO_2/kWh_{th}$)
Other liquid waste (renewable)	-
Other oils	0.25
Other solid waste	0.26
Petroleum coke	0.34
Petroleum gas	0.21
Propane	0.21
Refuse-derived Fuels (RDF)	0.16
Sewage gas	-
Unknown process gas	0.18
Uranium	-
VOC's	-
Waste exhaust heat from high temperature processes	-
Waste heat from exothermic chemical reactions	-
Other waste heat	-
Wood Fuels (woodchips, logs, wood pellets etc)	-
Fuel cells	0.18
Syngas / Other Biogas (e.g. gasified woodchips)	-
Pentane	-
Other Industrial By-Product gases	0.18
Hospital waste	0.26
Hydrogen (as a by-product)	-
Hydrogen (as a primary fuel)	-
Oil shale	0.27
Bituminous or asphaltic substance	-
Carbon Monoxide	0.18

Sources: GHG Conversion factors for Company Reporting (2021 update) and UK GHGI (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2022).

Note: For waste derived fuels, the emission factor can vary significantly according to the waste mix. Therefore, if you have site-specific data it is recommended that you use that instead of the waste derived fuel emissions factors in this table.

3.26. The 1/3 : 2/3 method (Method 1) was used to calculate the new heat/steam conversion factors provided in the Heat and Steam tables of the 2020 GHG Conversion factors . This is shown in Table 13. It is important to note that the conversion factors update year is two years ahead of the data year. For example, the most recent emission factor for the 2021 GHG Conversion factors is based on the data year of 2019 in the table.

3.27. While not used in the 2020 GHG conversion factors, the factor for heat from CHP and power from CHP has also been calculated using the other two CHP methods and the DUKES power method. These are: 0.25791 CO_2/kWh heat (Boiler displacement), 0.22293 CO_2/kWh heat (Power station displacement), 0.33813

CO_2/kWh power (DUKES method), 0.36609 CO_2/kWh power (Boiler displacement), 0.42826 CO_2/kWh power (power station displacement).

Table 13: Heat/Steam CO_2 emission factor for DUKES 1/3 2/3 method.

Data Year	kgCO_2/kWh supplied heat/steam
	Method 1 (DUKES: 2/3rd - 1/3rd)
2001	0.23770
2002	0.22970
2003	0.23393
2004	0.22750
2005	0.22105
2006	0.23072
2007	0.23118
2008	0.22441
2009	0.22196
2010	0.21859
2011	0.21518
2012	0.20539
2013	0.20763
2014	0.20245
2015	0.19564
2016	0.18618
2017	0.17447
2018	0.17102
2019	0.16906

Calculation of Non-CO_2 and Indirect/WTT Emissions Factor for Heat and Steam

3.28. CH_4 and N_2O emissions have been estimated relative to the CO_2 emissions, based upon activity weighted average values for each CHP fuel used (using relevant average fuel conversion factors from the UK GHGI). Where fuels are not included in the UK GHGI, the value for the most similar alternative fuel was used.

3.29. Indirect/WTT GHG conversion factors have been estimated relative to the CO_2 emissions, based upon activity weighted average indirect/WTT GHG emission factor values for each CHP fuel used (see “Indirect/WTT Emissions from Fuels” section for more information). Where fuels are not included in the set of indirect/WTT GHG conversion factors provided in the 2021 GHG Conversion factors, the value for the most similar alternative fuel was used.

3.30. The final conversion factors for supplied heat or steam utilised are presented in the ‘Heat and Steam’ tables of the 2021 GHG Conversion factors, and are counted as Scope 2 emissions under the GHG Protocol.

3.31. For district heating systems, the location of use of the heat will often be some distance from the point of production and therefore there are distribution energy losses. These losses are typically around 5%, which need to be factored into the calculation of overall GHG emissions where relevant and are counted as Scope 3 emissions under the GHG Protocol (similar to the treatment of transmission and distribution losses for electricity).

4. Refrigerant and Process Emission Factors

Section summary

4.1. Refrigerant and process conversion factors should be used for reporting leakage from air-conditioning and refrigeration units or the release to the atmosphere of other substances that have a global warming potential.

4.2. This section of the methodology paper relates to the “Refrigerant & other” worksheet available in both the full and condensed set of the 2022 UK GHG Conversion factors set.

Summary of changes since the previous update

4.3. While there are only limited changes to the values for the refrigerant factors in the 2022 update, there have been major changes to the scope and presentation of data. Specifically: 1) the list of blends has been expanded from 9 to 84 blends (note that the expanded list is still not exhaustive); 2) some additional substances/blend components have been included (mostly hydrocarbons), and data are now presented to make it clear what components of the GWP are attributed to Kyoto substances or non-Kyoto substances.

Global Warming Potentials of Greenhouse Gases

4.4. Although revised GWP values have since been published by the IPCC in the Fifth Assessment Report (2014) (IPCC, 2014), the conversion factors in the Refrigerant tables incorporate (GWP) values relevant to reporting under UNFCCC, as published by the IPCC in its Fourth Assessment Report (IPCC, 2007) that is required to be used in inventory reporting. The IPCC reports do not provide GWP values for some low-GWP products used as refrigerants, and in those cases, we have adopted values from either Annex IV of the EU F-gas regulation (517/2014)[11] or Hodnebrog et al. 2013[12].

Greenhouse Gases Listed in the Kyoto Protocol

4.5. Mixed/Blended gases: GWP values for refrigerant blends are calculated on the basis of the percentage blend composition (e.g. the GWP for R404a that comprises of 44% HFC125[13], 52% HFC143a and 4% HFC134a is [3500 x 0.44] + [4470 x 0.52] + [1430x 0.04] = 3922). A limited selection of common blends is presented in the Refrigerant tables. This calculation is done separately for Kyoto components and non-Kyoto components, so that users of blends which include

[11] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2014.150.01.0195.01.ENG#ntr2-L_2014150EN.01022401-E0002

[12] https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/rog.20013

[13] HFC: Hydrofluorocarbon

both can distinguish what proportion of the GWP relates specifically to Kyoto components while also presenting the total GWP.

Other Greenhouse Gases

4.6. CFCs and HCFCs[14]: While these products typically have high GWPs, they were excluded from Kyoto Protocol reporting due to already being controlled under the Montreal Protocol due to them being Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). Most use of ODS are now banned in the UK, so these are unlikely to be relevant to UK users unless they have a legacy system and/or are using the product for specific exempted end-uses.

4.7. Other substances which are neither controlled under the Kyoto Protocol or Montreal protocol. Many non-ODS substances which have comparatively low GWPs (typically <10) or are not widely used are not included under the Kyoto Protocol or Montreal protocol, but are included in domestic F-gas regulations. These are included here for completeness, and it also means that the GWP values for blends should closely align with the calculations required for labelling F-gas equipment.

[14] CFCs: Chlorofluorocarbons; HCFCs: Hydrochlorofluorocarbons

5. Passenger Land Transport Emission Factors

Section summary

5.1. Conversion factors for passenger land transport are included in this section of the methodology paper. This section includes vehicles owned by the reporting organisation (Scope 1), business travel in other vehicles (e.g. employee own car for business use, hire car, public transport (Scope 3)), and electric vehicles (EVs) (Scope 2). Other Scope 3 conversion factors included here are for transmission and distribution losses for electricity used for electric vehicles, WTT for passenger transport (vehicles owned by reporting organisation) and other business travel.

5.2. Methane and nitrous oxide conversion factors remain constant compared to the 2021 GHG Conversion factors. WTT conversion factors also remain constant.

5.3. Note that passenger land transport factors should only be used in the absence of data for fuel or electricity consumption for the vehicles in question.

5.4. Table 14 shows where the related worksheets to the passenger land transport conversion factors are available in the online spreadsheets of the UK GHG Conversion factors.

Table 14: Related worksheets to passenger land transport emission factors

Worksheet name	Full set	Condensed set
Passenger vehicles	Y	Y
UK Electricity for Electric Vehicles (EVs)	Y	Y
UK Electricity T&D for EVs	Y	Y
Business travel – land*	Y	Y
WTT – pass vehicles & travel – land*	Y	N

* cars and motorbikes only

Summary of changes since the previous update

5.5. There were no major methodological changes in the 2022 update.

Direct Emissions from Passenger Cars

Conversion factors for Petrol and Diesel Passenger Cars by Engine Size

5.6. The methodology for calculating average conversion factors for passenger cars is based upon a combination of datasets on the average new vehicle regulatory emissions for vehicles registered in the UK, and an uplift to account for differences between these and real-world driving performance emissions.

5.7. The regulatory test cycle/procedure transitioned from the previous NEDC to the new WLTP[15], which is intended to bring the results of tests under regulatory testing conditions closer to those observed in the real-world. Light duty vehicles (cars and vans) registered in the EU from 2020 have WLTP-based regulatory CO_2 emissions values and these are used in the calculation of conversion factors where possible. However, the majority of vehicles in the UK fleet are registered before 2020 and so continue to use NEDC-based values.

5.8. SMMT[16] provides numbers of registrations and average gCO_2/km figures for new vehicles registered from 1999 to 2021[17]. The dataset represents a good indication of the relative gCO_2/km by size and market segment category. Table 15 presents the average NEDC CO_2 conversion factors used for vehicles registered between 2005-2019 and the average WLTP CO_2 conversion factors used for vehicles registered in 2020.

Table 15: Average CO_2 conversion factors and total registrations by engine size for 2005 to 2021 (based on data sourced from SMMT)

Vehicle Type	Engine size	Size label	NEDC* gCO2 per km	WLTP gCO2 per km	Total no. of registrations	% Total
Petrol car	< 1.4 l	Small	122.5	131.7	12,652,761	60%
	1.4 - 2.0 l	Medium	160.7	157.2	7,336,313	35%
	> 2.0 l	Large	239.3	249.7	947,872	5%
Average petrol car		**All**	**140.3**	**146.0**	**20,936,946**	**100%**
Diesel car	<1.7 l	Small	111.5	135.2	5,565,533	36%
	1.7 - 2.0 l	Medium	137.5	161.1	6,650,252	43%
	> 2.0 l	Large	171.5	211.9	3,181,442	21%
Average diesel car		**All**	**134.4**	**161.7**	**15,397,227**	**100%**

* For 2019 and 2018, NEDCe reported data is converted to NEDC, based on an estimated 9% correlation factor from SMMT based on analysis of vehicle models where both NEDC and NEDCe values exist. NEDCe (NEDC equivalent)

[15] NEDC = New European Driving Cycle, which has been the standard cycle used in the type approval of all new passenger cars and vans historically. From 2017 there has been a phased transition in vehicle testing using the new WLTP (Worldwide Harmonised Light Vehicle Test Procedure); from September 2018 onwards all new cars and vans must have been tested/reported values under WLTP. More information is available on the VCA website: https://www.vehicle-certification-agency.gov.uk/fcb/wltp.asp

[16] SMMT is the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders that represents the UK auto industry. http://www.smmt.co.uk/

[17] The SMMT gCO_2/km dataset for 1997 represented around 70% of total registrations, which rose to about 99% by 2000 and essentially all vehicles thereafter.

data are officially reported figures calculated from WLTP using an official regulatory correlation tool. They are used to check compliance of new vehicle registrations with the EU-wide regulatory CO_2 targets set on NEDC basis.

5.9. The SMMT data is used in conjunction with DfT's ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition) data to weight the conversion factors to account for the age and activity distribution of the vehicles on the UK's roads.

5.10. The ANPR data has been collected annually (since 2007) over 256 sites in the UK on different road types (urban and rural major/minor roads, and motorways) and regions. Measurements are made at each site on one weekday (8 am-2 pm and 3 pm-9 pm) and one-half weekend day (either 8 am-2 pm or 3 pm-9 pm) each year in June and are currently available for 2007 - 2011, 2013 – 2015, 2017 and 2019. There are approximately 1.4 -1.7 million observations recorded from all the sites each year, and they cover various vehicle and road characteristics such as fuel type, age of the vehicle, engine sizes, vehicle weight and road types.

5.11. Counts of vehicles were extracted from the 2019 ANPR dataset and categorised according to their engine size, fuel type and year of registration. The CO_2 conversion factors for petrol and diesel passenger cars were subsequently calculated based upon the equation below:

$$\mathrm{gCO_2/km} = \sum \left(\mathrm{gCO_2/km_{yr\ reg}} \times \frac{\mathrm{ANPR_{yr\ reg}}}{\mathrm{ANPR_{total\ 2019}}} \right)$$

5.12. A limitation of the NEDC is that it takes no account of further 'real-world' effects that can have a significant impact on fuel consumption. These include use of accessories (air conditioning, lights, heaters etc.), vehicle payload (only driver +25kg is considered in tests, no passengers or further luggage), poor maintenance (tyre under inflation, maladjusted tracking, etc.), gradients (tests effectively assume a level road), weather, more aggressive driving style, etc. It is therefore desirable to uplift NEDC based data to bring it closer to anticipated 'real-world' vehicle performance.

5.13. An uplift factor over NEDC based gCO_2/km factors is applied to account for the combined 'real-world' effects on fuel consumption. The uplift applied varies over time and is based on work performed by (ICCT, 2017); this study used data on almost 1.1 million vehicles from fourteen data sources and eight countries, covering the fuel consumption/CO_2 from actual real-world use and the corresponding type-approval values. The values used are based on average data from the two UK-based sources analysed in the ICCT study, as summarised in Table 16 below and illustrated in Figure 2 alongside the source data/chart reproduced from the ICCT (2017) report.

5.14. WLTP based gCO_2/km factors are used from 2020 onwards and require a different uplift to account for the real-world effects described above. It was possible to source uplifts by vehicle size, powertrain and fuel from Appendix 2 of a report produced for the European Commission (Riacrdo Energy & Environment, 2018) instead of using a single uplift for all vehicle types, as is applied to NEDC based factors. The WLTP to real-world uplifts can therefore be applied more accurately and it is only the average value shown in Table 16. The uplift is noticeably lower due to WLTP based factors being closer to real-world driving than NEDC based factors.

Table 16: Average 'real-world' uplift for the UK applied to gCO_2/km data

Data year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
RW uplift %	11.90%	13.00%	15.65%	18.30%	20.95%	23.60%	26.25%	27.63%	29.00%
Data year	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	
RW uplift %	33.33%	41.50%	38.00%	31.50%	31.50%	31.50%	13.56%	13.56%	

Notes: 2005-2019 values applied to NEDC based factors. 2020 value is an average of uplifts applied to WLTP based factors.

5.15. The above uplifts have been applied to the ANPR weighted SMMT gCO_2/km to give the 'Real-World' 2022 GHG Conversion factors. The average car conversion factors were calculated by weighting with the relative mileage of the different categories. This calculation utilised data from the UK GHG Inventory on the relative % total mileage by petrol and diesel cars. Overall, for petrol and diesel, this split in total annual mileage was 53.0% petrol and 47.0% diesel, and can be compared to the respective total registrations of the different vehicle types for 2005-2021, which were 57.6% petrol and 42.4% diesel.

5.16. An adjustment factor is applied to account for the biofuel content of transportation fuels.

5.17. Conversion factors for CH_4 and N_2O are based on the emission factors from the UK GHGI 2019 (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2021). The emission factors used in the UK GHGI are based on COPERT 4 version 11 (EMISIA, 2019).

5.18. The final conversion factors for petrol and diesel passenger cars by engine size are presented in the 'Passenger vehicles' and 'Business travel- land' worksheets of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set.

Figure 2: Updated GCF 'Real world' uplift values for the UK based on (ICCT, 2017)

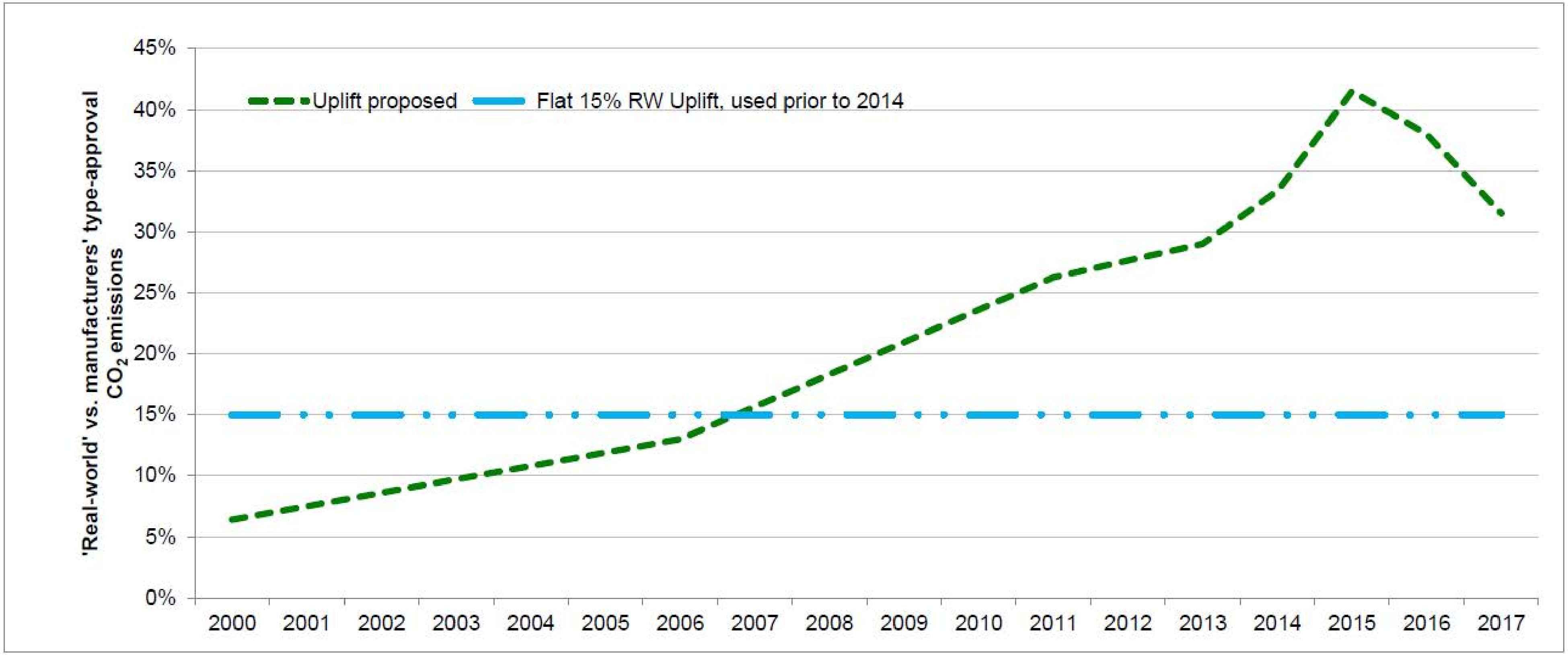
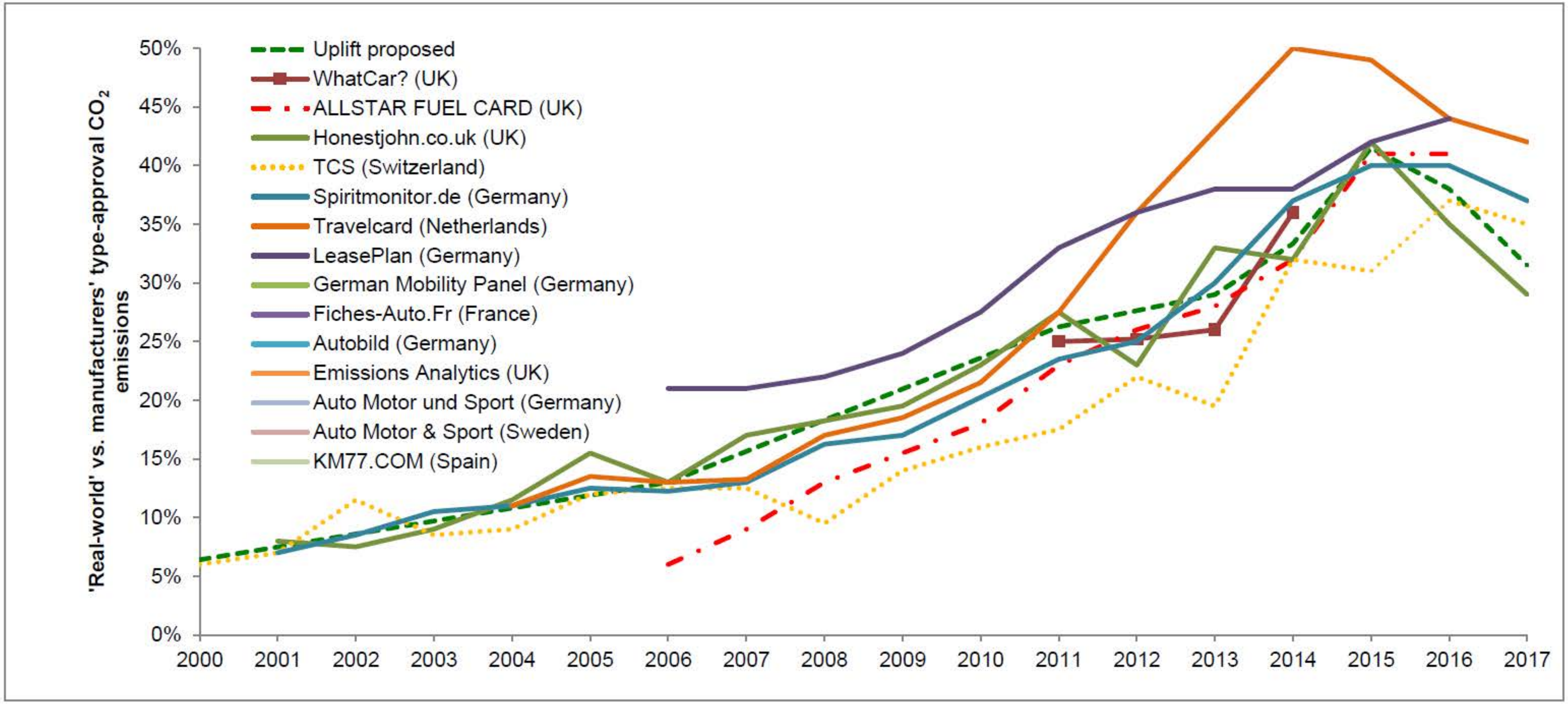


Figure 3: Comparison of 'Real world' uplift values from various sources (ICCT, 2017)



Notes: In the above charts a y-axis value of 0% would mean no difference between the CO_2 emissions per km experienced in 'real-world' driving conditions and those from official type-approval testing protocol.

Hybrid, LPG and CNG Passenger Cars

5.19. The methodology used in the 2022 update for small, medium and large hybrid petrol/diesel electric cars is the same as that used for conventional petrol and diesel vehicles. The conversion factors are based on the number of registrations and average of the gCO_2/km figures provided by SMMT for new hybrid vehicles registered between 2012 and 2021. These are weighted using DfT's ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition) data and an uplift applied to account for 'real-world' driving.

5.20. The SMMT source dataset used in the derivation of passenger car conversion factors has information on plug-in hybrid cars, which is utilised as described below, though has not been used in the calculation of hybrid conversion factors.

5.21. Due to the significant size and weight of the LPG and CNG fuel tanks, it is assumed only medium and large sized vehicles are available. In the 2022 GHG Conversion factors, CO_2 conversion factors for CNG and LPG medium and large cars are derived by multiplying the equivalent petrol EF by the ratio of CNG (and LPG) to petrol conversion factors on a unit energy (Net CV) basis. For example, for a Medium car run on CNG:

$$\mathrm{gCO_2/km_{CNG\ Medium\ car}} = \mathrm{gCO_2/km_{Petrol\ Medium\ car}} \times \frac{\mathrm{gCO_2/kWh_{CNG}}}{\mathrm{gCO_2/kWh_{Petrol}}}$$

5.22. Conversion factors for CH_4 and N_2O are based on the emission factors from the UK GHGI 2019 (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2021). The emission factors used in the UK GHGI are based on COPERT 4 version 11 (EMISIA, 2019).

Plug-in Hybrid Electric and Battery Electric Passenger Cars (xEVs)

5.23. Since the number of electric vehicles (xEVs[18]) in the UK fleet is rapidly increasing (and will continue to increase in the future), at least for passenger cars and vans, there is a need for specific conversion factors for such vehicles to complement conversion factors for vehicles fuelled primarily by petrol, diesel, natural gas or LPG.

5.24. These conversion factors are currently presented in a number of data tables in the GHG Conversion factors workbook, according to the type / 'Scope' of the emission component. The following tables / worksheets, shown in Table 17, are required for BEVs (battery electric vehicles) and PHEVs (plug-in hybrid electric vehicles), and related REEVs (range-extended electric vehicles). Since there are still relatively few models available on the market, all PHEVs and REEVs are grouped into a single category. There are not yet meaningful numbers of fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEVs) in use, so these are not included at this time.

5.25. Table 17 provides an overview of the GHG Conversion Factor tables that have been developed for the reporting of emissions from electric vehicles, which aligns with current reporting.

[18] xEVs is a generic term used to refer collectively to battery electric vehicles (BEVs), plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs), range-extended electric vehicles (REEVs, or ER-EVs, or REX) and fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEVs).

Table 17: Summary of emissions reporting and tables for electric vehicle emission factors

Emission component	Emissions Scope and Reporting Worksheet	Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs)	Battery electric vehicles (BEVs)
Direct emissions from the use of petrol or diesel	**Scope 1:** • Passenger vehicles • Delivery vehicles	Yes	(Zero emissions)
Emissions resulting from electricity use: (a) Electricity Generation (b) Electricity Transmission & Distribution losses	**(a) Scope 2:** • UK electricity for EVs **(b) Scope 3:** • UK electricity T&D for EVs	Yes	Yes
Upstream emissions from the use of liquid fuels and electricity	**Scope 3:** • WTT- passenger vehicles & travel- land • WTT- delivery vehicles & freight	Yes	Yes
Total GHG emissions for all components for not directly owned /controlled assets	**Scope 3:** • Business travel- land • Freighting goods • Managed assets- vehicles	Yes	Yes

Data inputs, sources and key assumptions

5.26. A number of data inputs and assumptions were needed to calculate the final GHG conversion factors for electric cars and vans. Table 18 provides a summary of the key data inputs, the key data sources and other assumptions used for the calculation of the final xEV conversion factors.

5.27. The calculation of UK fleet average conversion factors for electric vehicles is based upon data obtained from the EEA CO_2 monitoring databases for cars and vans, which are publicly available (EEA, 2021a), (EEA, 2021b). These databases provide details by manufacturer and vehicle type (and by EU member state) on the annual number of registrations and test cycle performance for average CO_2 emissions (gCO_2/km) and electrical energy consumption (Wh/km, for plug-in vehicles). This allows for the classification of vehicles into market segments and the calculation of registrations weighted average performance figures. The xEV models included in the current databases (which cover registrations up to the end of 2020) and their allocation to different market segments, are presented in Table 18. To calculate the corresponding conversion factors for the tables split by car 'size' category, it is assumed segments A and B are 'Small' cars, segments C and D are 'Medium' cars, and all other segments are 'Large' cars.

Table 18: xEV car models and their allocation to different market segments

Make	Model	UK Segment	UK Segment Name	BEV	PHEV
AUDI	A3	C	Lower Medium	-	Yes
AUDI	A5	E	Executive	Yes	-
AUDI	A6	E	Executive	-	Yes
AUDI	A7	E	Executive	-	Yes
AUDI	A8	F	Luxury Saloon	-	Yes
AUDI	E-TRON	H	Dual Purpose	Yes	-
AUDI	Q5	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
AUDI	Q7	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
BENTLEY	BENTAYGA	F	Luxury Saloon	-	Yes
BMW	I3	B	Supermini	Yes	-
BMW	I3 REEV	B	Supermini	Yes	Yes
BMW	I8	G	Specialist Sports	-	Yes
BMW	SERIES 2	C	Lower Medium	-	Yes
BMW	SERIES 3	D	Upper Medium	-	Yes
BMW	SERIES 5	E	Executive	-	Yes
BMW	SERIES 7	F	Luxury Saloon	-	Yes
BMW	X1	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
BMW	X2	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
BMW	X3	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
BMW	X5	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
BYD	E6Y	C	Lower Medium	Yes	-
CHEVROLET/ DAEWOO	VOLT	C	Lower Medium	-	Yes
CITROEN	C5	D	Upper Medium	-	Yes
CITROEN	C-ZERO	A	Mini	Yes	-
DS	DS3	B	Supermini	Yes	-
DS	DS7	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
CITROEN	E-SPACETOURER	I	Multi-Purpose Vehicle	Yes	-
FERRARI	SF90	G	Specialist Sports	-	Yes
FORD	FOCUS	C	Lower Medium	Yes	-
FORD	KUGA	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
FORD	MUSTANG	H	Dual Purpose	Yes	-
FORD	MONDEO	D	Upper Medium	-	Yes
FORD	TOURNEO	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
HONDA	E'	B	Supermini	Yes	-

Make	Model	UK Segment	UK Segment Name	BEV	PHEV
HYUNDAI	KONA	H	Dual Purpose	Yes	-
HYUNDAI	IONIQ	C	Lower Medium	Yes	Yes
JAGUAR	I-PACE	H	Dual Purpose	Yes	-
JEEP	RENEGADE	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
KIA	CEE'D	C	Lower Medium	-	Yes
KIA	OPTIMA	D	Upper Medium	-	Yes
KIA	SOUL	C	Lower Medium	Yes	-
KIA	NIRO	H	Dual Purpose	Yes	Yes
KIA	XCEED	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
LAND ROVER	DEFENDER	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
LAND ROVER	DISCOVERY	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
LAND ROVER	RANGE ROVER	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
LAND ROVER	RANGE ROVER EVOQUE	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
LEVC	TX	I	Multi-Purpose Vehicle	-	Yes
LEXUS	UX	H	Dual Purpose	Yes	-
MAHINDRA	E20PLUS	C	Lower Medium	Yes	-
MCLAREN	P1	G	Specialist Sports	-	Yes
MCLAREN	SPEEDTAIL	G	Specialist Sports	-	Yes
MERCEDES BENZ	A CLASS	C	MEDIUM	-	Yes
MERCEDES BENZ	B CLASS	C	Lower Medium	Yes	Yes
MERCEDES BENZ	C CLASS	D	Upper Medium	-	Yes
MERCEDES BENZ	CLA	D	Upper Medium	-	Yes
MERCEDES BENZ	E CLASS	E	Executive	-	Yes
MERCEDES BENZ	EQC	H	Dual Purpose	Yes	-
MERCEDES BENZ	EVITO	I	Multi-Purpose Vehicle	Yes	-
MERCEDES BENZ	GL	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
MERCEDES BENZ	S CLASS	F	Luxury Saloon	-	Yes
MG	HS	I	Multi-Purpose Vehicle	-	Yes

Make	Model	UK Segment	UK Segment Name	BEV	PHEV
MG	MG 5	D	Upper Medium	Yes	-
MG	ZS	H	Dual Purpose	Yes	-
MIA	MIA	A	Mini	Yes	-
MINI	COOPER	B	Supermini	Yes	-
MINI	COUNTRYMAN	C	Lower Medium	-	Yes
MITSUBISHI	I-MIEV	A	Mini	Yes	-
MITSUBISHI	OUTLANDER	H	Dual Purpose	-	Yes
NISSAN	DYNAMO	I	Multi-Purpose Vehicle	Yes	-
NISSAN	E-NV200	I	Multi-Purpose Vehicle	Yes	-
NISSAN	LEAF	C	Lower Medium	Yes	-
OPEL	AMPERA	D	Upper Medium	-	Yes
OPEL	CORSA	B	Supermini	Yes	-
OPEL	GRANDLAND	I	Multi-Purpose Vehicle	-	Yes

Notes: Only includes models with registrations in the UK fleet up to the end of 2020 (EEA, 2021a).

5.28. During the derivation of the conversion factors, many discrepancies were found in the EEA CO_2 monitoring databases for the gCO_2/km and Wh/km data for certain models, which were then updated based on other sources of official regulatory type-approval data, for example from manufacturer's websites, EV Database (EV Database, 2022) and the Green Car Guide (Green Car Guide, 2022).

5.29. Consistent with the approach used for the calculation of conversion factors for conventionally fuelled passenger cars, the gCO_2/km and Wh/km figures from type approval with NEDC need adjusting to account for real-world performance (charging losses are already accounted for under the type approval methodology (VDA, 2014)). Several assumptions are therefore made in order to calculate adjusted 'Real-World' energy consumption and emission factors. These assumptions were discussed and agreed with DfT.

5.30. As for conventional vehicles (see earlier section for petrol and diesel cars), there has been a transition from NEDC to the new regulatory test – WLTP. However, NEDCe values are still reported for checking compliance with EU CO_2 targets for new cars and vans, the majority of vehicles in the UK fleet are registered before 2020 and so the reported electricity consumption values for BEVs and PHEVs are still based on the previous NEDC testing regime. Therefore, the GHG CF calculations for xEVs are unchanged for the 2022 update but will be amended in the future to reflect the change in the data for new vehicle registrations that were based on WLTP testing regime.

5.31. A further complication for PHEVs is that the real-world electric range is lower than that calculated on the standard regulatory testing protocol, which also needs to be accounted for in the assumption of the average share of total km running on electricity. Figure 4 illustrates the utility function used to calculate the share of electric km based on the electric range of a PHEV. Real-World factors for average gCO_2/km and Wh/km for PHEVs are therefore further adjusted based on the ratio of calculated electric shares of total km under Test-Cycle and Real-World conditions.

5.32. The key assumptions used in the calculation of adjusted Real-World gCO_2/km and Wh/km figures are summarised in Table 19. The calculated real-world figures for individual vehicle models are used to calculate the final registrations-weighted average factors for different vehicle segments/sizes. These are then combined with other GHG Conversion factors to calculate the final set of conversion factors for different Scopes/reporting tables (i.e. as summarised in earlier Table 17).

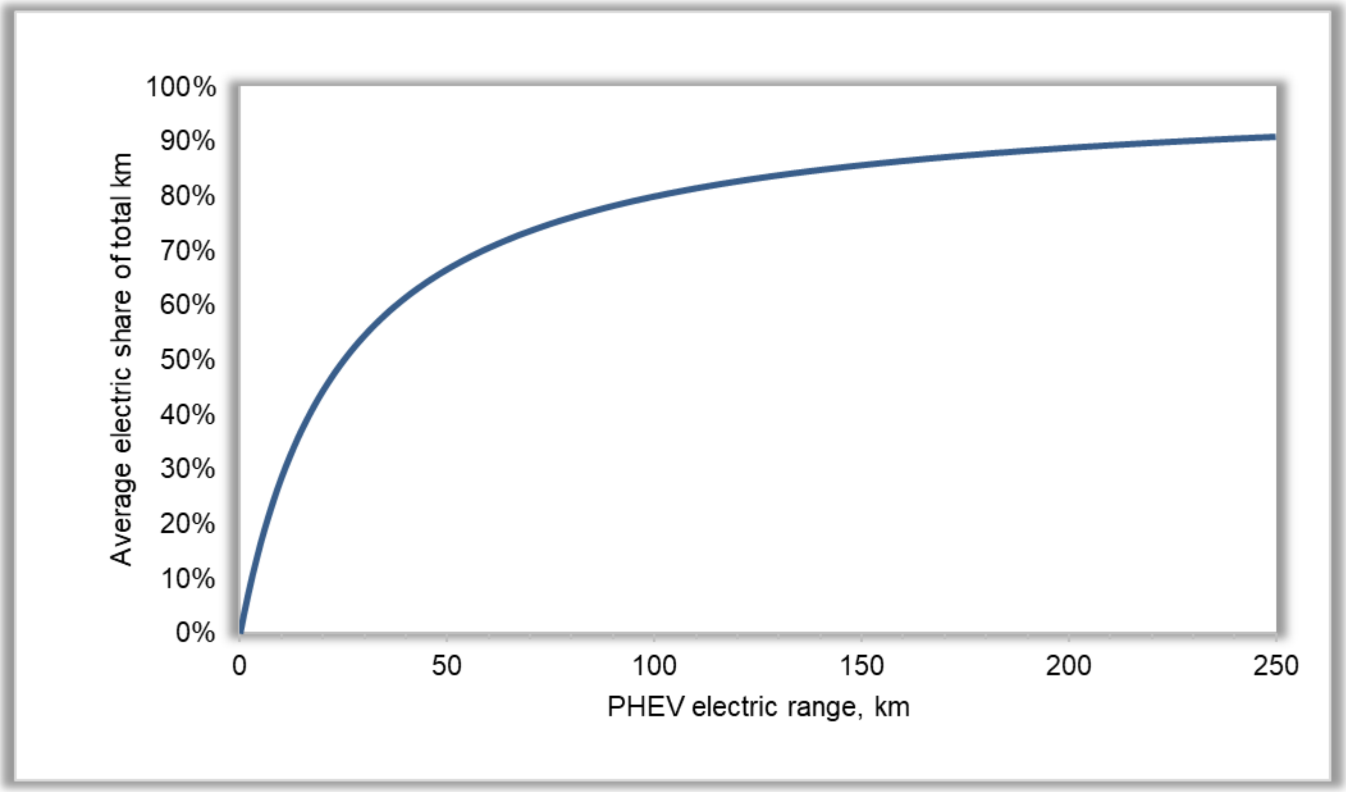
Table 19: Summary of key data elements, sources and key assumptions used in the calculation of GHG conversion factors for electric cars and vans

Data type	Raw data source	Other notes
Numbers of registrations of different vehicle types/models	Reported for GB by vehicle make/model in EEA CO_2 monitoring databases: • Data for 2010-2020 for cars • Data for 2012-2020 for vans	This data is used in conjunction with CO_2/km and Wh/km data to calculate registrations-weighted average figures by market segment or vehicle size category.
CO_2 emissions from petrol or diesel fuel use per km (test-cycle)	As for registrations	Zero for BEVs. For PHEVs, the conversion factors are for the average share of km driven in charge-sustaining mode / average liquid fuel consumption per km.
Wh electricity consumption per km (test-cycle)	As for registrations	Average electricity consumption per average km (i.e. factoring in for PHEVs that only a fraction of total km will be in electric mode).
Test-Cycle to Real-World conversion for gCO_2 / km	Assumption based on literature, consistent with the source used for the car EFs for conventional powertrains.	An uplift of **35%** is applied to the test-cycle emission component.
Test-Cycle to Real-World conversion for Wh per km	Assumption based on best available information on the average difference between test-cycle and real-world performance	An uplift of **40%** is applied to the test-cycle electrical energy consumption component. This is consistent with the uplift currently being used in the analysis for the EC DG CLIMA, developed/agreed with the EC's JRC.

Data type	Raw data source	Other notes
Electric range for PHEVs under Test-Cycle conditions	Available from various public sources for specific models	Values representative of the models currently available on the market are used, i.e. generally between 30-50km. The notable exception is the BMW i3 REX, which was 200km up to 2015.
Electric range for PHEVs under Real-World conditions	Calculated based on Test-Cycle electric range and Test-Cycle to Real-World conversion for Wh per km	Calculated based on Test-Cycle electric range and Test-Cycle to Real-World conversion for Wh/km
Share of electric km on Test-Cycle	Calculated using the standard formula used in type-approval*: **Electric km %** = 1 – (25 / (25 + Electric km range))	Uses Test-Cycle electric range in km
Share of electric km in Real-World conditions	Calculated using standard formula*: **Electric km %** = 1 – (25 / (25 + Electric km range))	Uses Real-World electric range in km
Loss factor for electric charging	N/A	Charging losses are already accounted for under the type approval testing protocol in the Wh/km dataset.
GHG conversion factors for electricity consumption	UK electricity conversion factors ($kgCO_2e$ / kWh): • Electricity generated • Electricity T&D • WTT electricity generated • WTT electricity T&D	From the UK GHG Conversion factors model outputs for UK Electricity
CH_4, N_2O and WTT CO_2e emissions from petrol /diesel use	Calculated based on derived Real-World g/km for petrol /diesel.	Calculation uses GHG Conversion factors for petrol/diesel: uses the ratio of direct CO_2 emission component to CH_4, N_2O or WTT CO_2e component for petrol/diesel.

Notes: * the result of this formula is illustrated in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Illustration of the relationship of electric range to average electric share of total km for PHEVs assumed in the calculations



Notes: Calculated by Ricardo based on the standard formula used for NEDC: Electric km % = 1 – (25 / (25 + Electric km range))

Conversion factors by Passenger Car Market Segments

5.33. For the 2022 GHG Conversion factors, the market classification split (according to SMMT classifications) was derived using detailed SMMT data on new car registrations between 2005 and 2021 split by fuel (Table 20) and again combining this with information extracted from the 2019 ANPR dataset. Adjustment factors are then applied to consider 'real-world' impacts and the biofuel content of fuels, consistent with the methodology used to derive the car engine size emission factors.

5.34. Conversion factors for CH_4 and N_2O are based on the emission factors from the UK GHGI 2019 (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2021). The emission factors used in the UK GHGI are based on COPERT 4 version 11 (EMISIA, 2019).

5.35. The supplementary market segment based conversion factors for passenger cars are presented in the 'Passenger vehicles' and 'Business travel- land' worksheets of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set.

Table 20: Average car CO_2 conversion factors and total registrations by market segment for 2005 to 2021 (based on data sourced from SMMT)

Fuel Type	Market Segment	Example Model	NEDC* gCO2 per km	WLTP gCO2 per km	Registrations	% Total
Diesel	A. Mini	Smart Fortwo	90.4	N/A	7,630	0.0%

Fuel Type	Market Segment	Example Model	NEDC* gCO2 per km	WLTP gCO2 per km	Registrations	% Total
	B. Super Mini	VW Polo	107.4	120.4	1,673,031	10.87%
	C. Lower Medium	Ford Focus	117.5	130.3	4,456,856	28.95%
	D. Upper Medium	Toyota Avensis	134.4	146.8	3,047,813	19.79%
	E. Executive	BMW 5-Series	142.7	154.7	1,333,617	8.66%
	F. Luxury Saloon	Bentley Continental GT	176.2	179.7	81,088	0.53%
	G. Specialist Sports	Mercedes CLS	135.8	180.8	120,472	0.78%
	H. Dual Purpose	Land Rover Discovery	163.5	178.6	3,425,795	22.25%
	I. Multi-Purpose	Renault Espace	144.9	173.9	1,250,926	8.12%
	All	**Total**	**134.4**	**161.7**	**15,397,228**	**100%**
Petrol	A. Mini	Smart Fortwo	110.0	123.3	817,090	3.89%
	B. Super Mini	VW Polo	125.0	129.3	10,669,450	50.85%
	C. Lower Medium	Ford Focus	147.2	143.0	5,525,380	26.33%
	D. Upper Medium	Toyota Avensis	176.5	162.9	1,110,263	5.29%
	E. Executive	BMW 5-Series	190.7	193.4	342,881	1.63%
	F. Luxury Saloon	Bentley Continental GT	283.4	274.8	61,072	0.29%
	G. Specialist Sports	Mercedes CLS	207.8	215.4	622,890	2.97%
	H. Dual Purpose	Land Rover Discovery	174.1	178.2	1,227,468	5.85%
	I. Multi-Purpose	Renault Espace	164.4	155.3	607,751	2.90%
	All	**Total**	**140.3**	**146.0**	**20,984,245**	**100%**
Unknown Fuel (Diesel + Petrol)	A. Mini	Smart Fortwo	109.5	123.3	824,720	2.27%
	B. Super Mini	VW Polo	122.0	129.1	12,342,481	33.93%
	C. Lower Medium	Ford Focus	132.7	141.0	9,982,236	27.44%
	D. Upper Medium	Toyota Avensis	145.0	155.8	4,158,076	11.43%
	E. Executive	BMW 5-Series	150.6	168.5	1,676,498	4.61%
	F. Luxury Saloon	Bentley Continental GT	219.1	229.9	142,160	0.39%
	G. Specialist Sports	Mercedes CLS	191.0	214.7	743,362	2.04%
	H. Dual Purpose	Land Rover Discovery	165.2	178.3	4,653,263	12.79%
	I. Multi-Purpose	Renault Espace	151.3	169.6	1,858,677	5.11%

Fuel Type	Market Segment	Example Model	NEDC* gCO2 per km	WLTP gCO2 per km	Registrations	% Total
	All	**Total**	**137.4**	**149.4**	**36,381,473**	**100%**

* For 2019 and 2018, NEDCe reported data is converted to NEDC, based on an estimated 9% correlation factor from SMMT based on analysis of vehicle models where both NEDC and NEDCe values exist. NEDCe (NEDC equivalent) data are officially reported figures calculated from WLTP using an official regulatory correlation tool. They are used to check compliance of new vehicle registrations with the EU-wide regulatory CO2 targets set on NEDC basis.

Direct Emissions from Taxis

5.36. The conversion factors for black cabs are based on data provided by Transport for London (TfL)[19] on the testing of emissions from black cabs using real-world London Taxi cycles, and an average passenger occupancy of 1.5 (average 2.5 people per cab, including the driver) from LTI, 2007 – a more recent source has not yet been identified. This methodology accounts for the significantly different operational cycle of black cabs/taxis in the real world when compared to the NEDC (official vehicle type-approval) values, which significantly increases the emission factor (by ~40% vs NEDC).

5.37. The conversion factors (per passenger km) for regular taxis were estimated based on the average type-approval CO_2 factors for medium and large cars, uplifted by the same factor as for black cabs (i.e. 40%, based on TfL data) to reflect the difference between the type-approval figures and those operating a real-world taxi cycle (i.e. based on different driving conditions to average car use), plus an assumed average passenger occupancy of 1.4 (L.E.K. Consulting, 2002).

5.38. Conversion factors per passenger km for taxis and black cabs are presented in the 'Business travel- land' worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set. The base conversion factors per vehicle km are also presented in the 'Business travel- land' worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set.

5.39. Conversion factors for CH_4 and N_2O are based on the conversion factors for diesel cars from the UK GHGI 2019 (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2021) and are presented together with the overall total conversion factors in the 'Business travel- land' worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set.

5.40. It should be noted that the current conversion factors for taxis do not take into account emissions spent from "cruising" for fares. Currently, robust data sources do not exist that could inform such an "empty running" factor. If suitably robust sources are identified in the future, the methodology for taxis may be revisited and revised in a future update to account for this.

Direct Emissions from Vans/Light Goods Vehicles (LGVs)

5.41. Average conversion factors by fuel, for vans/light good vehicles (LGVs: N1 vehicles, vans up to 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle weight - GVW) and by size (Class

[19] The data was provided by TfL in a personal communication and is not available in a public TfL source.

I, II or III) are presented in Table 21 and in the “Delivery vehicles” worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set.

5.42. Conversion factors for petrol and diesel vans/LGVs are based upon emission factors and vehicle km for average sized LGVs from the UK GHGI for 2020. CO_2 emissions factors for different size classes are estimated relative to quantitative analysis of (EEA, 2021b) dataset, as outlined below in more detail. These conversion factors are further uplifted by 15% to represent ‘real-world’ emissions (i.e. also factoring in typical vehicle loading versus unloaded test-cycle based results), consistent with the previous approach used for cars, and agreed with DfT in the absence of a similar time-series dataset of ‘real-world’ vs type-approval emissions from vans (see earlier section on passenger cars). In a future update, it is envisaged this uplift will be further reviewed.

5.43. The dataset used to allocate different vehicles to each van class is based on a reference weight (approximately equivalent to kerb weight plus 60kg) provided in the EEA new van CO_2 monitoring database (EEA, 2021b). The dataset holds a variety of information about new vans registered between 2012 and 2020 (the most recent year available) and is used to derive the split of petrol and diesel van stock between size classes, as well as the CO_2 emissions performance of different petrol/diesel van size categories. Importantly, this dataset is also the basis of the average van loading capacity calculations (see later section on van freight emission factors), and is updated each year as new data becomes available from the EEA.

5.44. In the 2022 update, CO_2 conversion factors for CNG and LPG vans are calculated from the conversion factors for conventionally fuelled vans using the same methodology as for passenger cars (section 5.21). The average van conversion factor is calculated based on the relative UK GHGI vehicle km for petrol and diesel vans for 2020, as presented in Table 21.

5.45. Conversion factors for CH_4 and N_2O are based on the conversion factors from the UK GHG Inventory 2019 (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2021).

5.46. As a final additional step, an accounting for biofuel use has been included in the calculation of the final vans/LGVs emission factors.

Table 21: New conversion factors for vans for the 2022 GHG Conversion factors

Van fuel	Van size	Direct gCO_2e per km				vkm	Payload Capacity
		CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	% split	Tonnes
Petrol (Class I)	Up to 1.305 tonne	199.1	0.2	0.5	199.9	18.9%	0.51
Petrol (Class II)	1.305 to 1.740 tonne	197.5	0.2	0.5	198.2	70.7%	0.75
Petrol (Class III)	Over 1.740 tonne	312.3	0.2	0.5	313.1	10.4%	0.98
Petrol (average)	**Up to 3.5 tonne**	**209.7**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**210.5**	**100.0%**	**0.73**
Diesel (Class I)	Up to 1.305 tonne	144.8	0.0	1.9	146.8	3.4%	0.49
Diesel (Class II)	1.305 to 1.740 tonne	181.3	0.0	1.9	183.2	24.5%	0.79
Diesel (Class III)	Over 1.740 tonne	263.4	0.0	1.9	265.4	72.1%	1.09
Diesel (average)	**Up to 3.5 tonne**	**239.3**	**0.0**	**1.9**	**241.2**	**100.0%**	**0.99**
LPG	Up to 3.5 tonne	269.4	0.0	0.6	270.0	**100.0%**	0.99
CNG	Up to 3.5 tonne	243.7	1.2	0.6	245.5	**100.0%**	0.99
Average		**238.3**	**0.0**	**1.9**	**240.2**	**100.0%**	**0.99**

Plug-in Hybrid Electric and Battery Electric Vans (xEVs)

5.47. As outlined earlier for cars, since the number of electric cars and vans (xEVs[20]) in the UK fleet is rapidly increasing, there is now a need to include specific conversion factors for such vehicles to complement the existing conversion factors for other vehicle types.

5.48. The methodology, data sources and key assumptions utilised in the development of the conversion factors for xEVs are the same for vans as outlined earlier for cars. These were discussed and agreed with DfT.

5.49. It should be noted that only models with registrations in the UK fleet up to the end of 2020 are included in the model.

5.50. Table 22 provides a summary of the van models registered into the UK market by the end of 2020 (the most recent data year for the source EEA CO_2 monitoring database at the time of the development of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors). At this point, the vast majority of models registered are battery electric vehicles (BEV) and so only BEVs are considered in the conversion factors. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV) registrations are

[20] xEVs is a generic term used to refer collectively to battery electric vehicles (BEVs), plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs), range-extended electric vehicles (REEVs, or ER-EVs, or REX) and fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEVs).

expected to increase in the EEA database and a methodology will be developed to accommodate them in future updates to the conversion factors.

Table 22: xEV van models and their allocation to different size categories

Make	Model	Van Segment	BEV	PHEV
BYD	ETP3	Class III	Yes	-
CITROEN	BERLINGO	Class II	Yes	-
CITROEN	E-DISPATCH	Class III	Yes	-
FORD	TRANSIT CONNECT	Class III	Yes	-
GOUPIL	G4	Class I	Yes	-
IVECO	DAILY	Class III	Yes	-
MAN	ETGE	Class III	Yes	-
MERCEDES	VITO	Class III	Yes	-
MERCEDES	ESPRINTER	Class III	Yes	-
MERCEDES	EVITO	Class III	Yes	-
MIA	MIA	Class I	Yes	-
NISSAN	E-NV200	Class II	Yes	-
OPEL	VIVARO	Class III	Yes	-
PEUGEOT	EXPERT	Class III	Yes	-
PEUGEOT	PARTNER	Class II	Yes	-
RENAULT	MASTER	Class III	Yes	-
RENAULT	KANGOO	Class II	Yes	-
SAIC MAXUS	E DELIVER	Class III	Yes	-
SAIC MAXUS	V80	Class III	Yes	-
TATA	ACE	Class I	Yes	-
VOLKSWAGEN	ETRANSPORTER	Class III	Yes	-

Notes: Only includes models with registrations in the UK fleet up to the end of 2020

5.51. All other methodological details are as already outlined for xEV passenger cars.

Direct Emissions from Buses

5.52. The 2015 and earlier updates used data from DfT from the Bus Service Operators Grant (BSOG) in combination with DfT bus activity statistics (vehicle km, passenger km, average passenger occupancy) to estimate conversion factors for local buses. DfT holds very accurate data on the total amount of money provided to bus service operators under the scheme, which provides a fixed amount of financial support per unit of fuel consumed. Therefore, the total amount of fuel consumed (and hence CO_2 emissions) could be calculated from this, which when combined with DfT statistics on total vehicle km, bus occupancy and passenger km allow the calculation of emission factors[21].

[21] The robustness of the BSOG data has reduced over the years because of the changes to the way BSOG is paid to operators and local authorities. Approximations have been made in recent update years where data was not available (based on previous year data) and a revised methodology has commenced from 2016.

5.53. From the 2016 update onwards, it was necessary to make some methodological changes to the calculations due to changes in the Scope/coverage of the underlying DfT datasets, which include:

a) BSOG data are now only available for commercial services, and not also for local authority supported services.
b) BSOG data are now only available for England, outside of London: i.e. data are no longer available for London, due to a difference in how funding for the city is managed/provided, nor for other parts of the UK.

5.54. The conversion factors for buses account for additional direct CO_2 emissions from the use of selective catalytic reduction (SCR). This technology uses a urea solution (also known as 'AdBlue') to effectively remove NO_x and NO_2 from diesel engines' exhaust gases; this process occurs over a specially formulated catalyst. The urea solution is injected into the vehicles' exhaust system before harmful NO_x emissions are generated from the tail pipe. When the fuel is burnt, urea solution is injected into the SCR catalyst to convert the NO_x into a less harmful mixture of nitrogen and water vapour; small amounts of carbon dioxide are also produced as a result of this reaction. Emissions from the consumption of urea in buses have been included in the estimates for overall CO_2 conversion factors for buses. A summary of the key assumptions used in the calculation of emissions from urea is provided in the following Table 23. These are based on assumptions in the EMEP/EEA Emissions Inventory Guidebook (EEA, 2019).

Table 23: Key assumptions used in the calculation of CO_2 emissions from Urea (aka 'AdBlue') use

	CO_2 EF for urea consumption ($kgCO_2$ /kg urea solution)[1]	Percentage of vehicles using urea	Urea consumption rate as a percentage of fuel consumed by vehicles using urea
Euro IV	0.238	75%	4%
Euro V	0.238	75%	6%
Euro VI	0.238	100%	3.5%

Notes: [1]Assumes 32.5% (by mass) aqueous solution of urea

5.55. Briefly, the main calculation for local buses can be summarised as follows:

a) Total fuel consumption (Million litres) = Total BSOG (£million) / BSOG fuel rate (p/litre) x 100
b) Total bus passenger-km (Million pkm) = Total activity (Million vkm) x Average bus occupancy (#)
c) Average fuel consumption (litres/pkm) = Total fuel consumption / Total bus passenger-km
d) Average bus emission factor = Average fuel consumption x Fuel Emission Factor ($kgCO_2e$/litre) + Average Emission Factor from Urea Use

5.56. As a final additional step, biofuel use is accounted for in the final bus emission factors.

5.57. Conversion factors for coach services were estimated based on figures from National Express, who provide the majority of scheduled coach services in the UK.

5.58. Conversion factors for CH_4 and N_2O are based on the conversion factors from the UK GHG Inventory 2019. These factors are also presented together with an overall total factor in Table 24.

5.59. Table 24 gives a summary of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors and average passenger occupancy. It should also be noted that fuel consumption and conversion factors for individual operators and services will vary significantly depending on the local conditions, the specific vehicles used and on the typical occupancy achieved.

Table 24: Conversion factors for buses for the 2022 GHG Conversion factors

Bus type	Average passenger occupancy	gCO_2e per passenger km			
		CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total
Local bus (not London)	10.50	106.77	0.03	0.95	107.75
Local London bus	18.90	78.82	0.01	0.54	79.37
Average local bus	12.70	95.67	0.02	0.79	96.48
Coach*	17.56	26.78	0.01	0.52	27.31

Notes: Average load factors/passenger occupancy mainly taken from DfT Bus statistics, Table BUS0304 “Average bus occupancy on local bus services by metropolitan area status and country: Great Britain, annual from 2004/05”.
* Combined figure based on data from DfT for non-local buses and coaches combined calculated based on an average of the last 5 years for which this was available (up to 2007). Actual occupancy for coaches alone is likely to be significantly higher.

Direct Emissions from Motorcycles

5.60. Data from type approval is not currently readily available for motorbikes and CO_2 emission measurements were only mandatory in motorcycle type approval from 2005.

5.61. Conversion factors for motorcycles are split into 3 categories:

a) Small motorbikes (mopeds/scooters up to 125cc);
b) Medium motorbikes (125-500cc); and
c) Large motorbikes (over 500cc).

5.62. The conversion factors are calculated based on a large dataset kindly provided by (Clear, 2008)[22], based on a mix of magazine road test reports and user reported data. A summary is presented in Table 25, with the corresponding complete conversion factors developed for motorcycles presented in the ‘Passenger vehicles’ worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set. The total average has been calculated weighted by the relative number of

[22] Dataset of motorcycle fuel consumption compiled by Clear (http://www.clear-offset.com/) for the development of its motorcycle CO_2 model used in its carbon offsetting products.

registrations of each category according to DfT licencing statistics for 2019 (DVLA, 2020).

5.63. These conversion factors are based predominantly on data derived from real-world riding conditions (rather than test-cycle based data) and are therefore likely to be more representative of typical in-use performance. The average difference between the factors based on real-world observed fuel consumption and other figures based upon test-cycle data from the European Motorcycle Manufacturers Association (ACEM) (+9%) is smaller than the corresponding differential previously used to uplift cars and vans test cycle data to real-world equivalents (+15%).

5.64. Conversion factors for CH_4 and N_2O are based on the conversion factors from the UK GHGI 2019 (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2021). These factors are also presented together with overall total conversion factors in the "Passenger vehicles", "Business travel -land", and "Managed assets- vehicles" worksheets of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set.

Table 25: Summary dataset on CO_2 emissions from motorcycles based on detailed data provided by Clear (2008)

CC Range	Model Count	Number	Av. gCO_2/km	Av. MPG*
Up to 125cc	24	58	85.0	77.3
125cc to 200cc	3	13	77.8	84.4
200cc to 300cc	16	57	93.1	70.5
300cc to 400cc	8	22	112.5	58.4
400cc to 500cc	9	37	122.0	53.9
500cc to 600cc	24	105	139.2	47.2
600cc to 700cc	19	72	125.9	52.2
700cc to 800cc	21	86	133.4	49.3
800cc to 900cc	21	83	127.1	51.7
900cc to 1000cc	35	138	154.1	42.6
1000cc to 1100cc	14	57	135.6	48.5
1100cc to 1200cc	23	96	136.9	48.0
1200cc to 1300cc	9	32	136.6	48.1
1300cc to 1400cc	3	13	128.7	51.1
1400cc to 1500cc	61	256	132.2	49.7
1500cc to 1600cc	4	13	170.7	38.5
1600cc to 1700cc	5	21	145.7	45.1
1700cc to 1800cc	3	15	161.0	40.8
1800cc to 1900cc	0	0		0.0
1900cc to 2000cc	0	0		0.0
2000cc to 2100cc	1	5	140.9	46.6
<125cc	24	58	85.0	77.3
126-500cc	36	129	103.2	63.7
>500cc	243	992	137.2	47.9
Total	303	1179	116.9	56.2

Note: Summary data based on data provided by Clear (www.clear-offset.com) from a mix of magazine road test reports and user reported data. * MPG has been calculated from the supplied gCO_2/km dataset, using the fuel properties for petrol from the latest conversion factors dataset.

Direct Emissions from Passenger Rail

5.65. Conversion factors for passenger rail services have been updated and provided in the “Business travel – land” worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set. These include updates to the national rail, international rail (Eurostar), light rail schemes and the London Underground. These factors are based on the assumptions outlined in the following paragraphs. Note that all references to occupancy, passenger numbers/km data and another ridership associated data is based on 2019 rather than 2020 data as it is less unaffected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

International Rail (Eurostar)

5.66. The international rail factor is based on a passenger-km weighted average of the conversion factors for the following Eurostar routes: London-Brussels, London-Paris, London-Marne Le Vallee (Disney), London-Avignon, London-Amsterdam and the ski train from London to Bourg St Maurice[23]. The conversion factors were provided by Eurostar for the 2021 update, together with information on the basis of the electricity figures used in their calculation.

5.67. The methodology used to calculate the Eurostar conversion factors currently uses 3 key pieces of information:

a) Total electricity use by Eurostar trains on the UK and France/Belgium track sections;
b) Total passenger numbers (and therefore calculated passenger km) on all Eurostar services;
c) Conversion factors for electricity (in kgCO_2 per kWh) for the UK and France/Belgium journey sections. These are based on the UK grid average electricity from the GHG Conversion factors and the France/Belgium grid averages from the last freely available version of the IEA CO_2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion highlights dataset (from 2013).

5.68. CH_4 and N_2O conversion factors for this year’s submission have been extrapolated from last year. Last year factors were estimated from the corresponding conversion factors for electricity generation, proportional to the CO_2 emission factors.

National Rail

5.69. The national rail factor refers to an average emission per passenger kilometre for diesel and electric trains in 2020-21. The factor is sourced from information from the Office of the Rail Regulator’s National rail trends for 2019-20 (ORR, 2020). This has been calculated based on total electricity and diesel consumed by the railway for the year sourced from the Association of Train Operating Companies

[23] Although there are now also direct Eurostar routes to Lyon and Marseille, information relating to these routes has not been provided in 2019.

(ATOC), and the total number of passenger kilometres (from National Rail Trends).

5.70. CH_4 and N_2O conversion factors for this year's submission have been extrapolated from last year. Last year factors were estimated from the corresponding emissions factors for electricity generation and diesel rail from the UK GHG Inventory 2021, proportional to the CO_2 emission factors. The conversion factors were calculated based on the relative passenger km proportions of diesel and electric rail provided by DfT for 2006-2007 (since no newer datasets are available from DfT).

Light Rail

5.71. The light rail factors were based on an average of factors for a range of UK tram and light rail systems, as detailed in Table 26.

5.72. Figures for the London Overground, London Tramlink and Docklands Light Railway (DLR) are based on factors kindly provided by TfL for 2018/19, adjusted to the new 2022 grid electricity CO_2 emission factor.

5.73. The factors for Midland Metro, Tyne and Wear Metro, Manchester Metrolink and Sheffield Supertram were calculated based on annual passenger km data from DfT's Light rail and tram statistics (DfT, 2020a) and the new 2021 grid electricity CO_2 emission factor.

5.74. The factor for the Glasgow Underground was calculated based on the annual passenger km data from DfT's Glasgow Underground statistics, and the new 2021 grid electricity CO_2 emission factor.

5.75. The average emission factor for light rail and tram was estimated based on the relative passenger km of the eight different rail systems (see Table 26).

5.76. CH_4 and N_2O conversion factors for this year's submission have been extrapolated from last year. Last year factors were estimated from the corresponding emissions factors for electricity generation, proportional to the CO_2 emission factors.

Table 26: GHG emission factors, electricity consumption and passenger km for different tram and light rail services

	Type	Electricity use	gCO2e per passenger km				Million pkm
		kWh/pkm	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	
DLR (Docklands Light Rail)	Light Rail	0.109	22.74	0.10	0.17	23.01	620.70
Glasgow Underground	Light Rail	0.164	34.29	0.15	0.26	34.70	40.70
Midland Metro	Light Rail	0.135	28.24	0.12	0.21	28.57	84.30
Tyne and Wear Metro	Light Rail	0.233	48.61	0.21	0.36	49.19	289.10
London Overground	Light Rail	0.109	22.83	0.10	0.17	23.10	1,285.05

	Type	Electricity use	gCO2e per passenger km				Million pkm
		kWh/pkm	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	
London Tramlink	Tram	0.119	24.85	0.11	0.19	25.14	149.19
Manchester Metrolink	Tram	0.078	16.37	0.07	0.12	16.56	463.00
Supertram	Tram	0.350	73.05	0.32	0.55	73.92	68.20
Average*		0.124	25.85	0.11	0.19	26.16	Total: 3,000

Notes: * Weighted by relative passenger km

London Underground

5.77. The London Underground rail factor was provided from TfL, which was based on the 2019 UK electricity emission factor, so was therefore adjusted to be consistent with the 2022 grid electricity CO_2 emission factor.

5.78. CH_4 and N_2O conversion factors for this year's submission have been extrapolated from last year. Last year factors were estimated from the corresponding emissions factors for electricity generation, proportional to the CO_2 emission factors.

Indirect/WTT Emissions from Passenger Land Transport

Cars, Vans, Motorcycles, Taxis, Buses and Ferries

5.79. Indirect/WTT conversion factors for cars, vans, motorcycles, taxis, buses and ferries include only emissions resulting from the fuel lifecycle (i.e. production and distribution of the relevant transport fuel). These indirect/WTT conversion factors were derived using simple ratios of the direct CO_2 conversion factors and the indirect/WTT conversion factors for the relevant fuels from the "Fuels" worksheet, and applying the same ratios to the corresponding direct CO_2 conversion factors for vehicle types using these fuels. Indirect/WTT conversion factors are shown in the "Passenger vehicles", "Business travel – land" and "Business travel – air" worksheets in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set.

Rail

5.80. Indirect/WTT conversion factors for international rail (Eurostar), light rail and the London Underground were derived using a simple ratio of the direct CO_2 conversion factors and the indirect/WTT conversion factors for grid electricity from the "UK Electricity" worksheet and the corresponding direct CO_2 conversion factors for vehicle types in the "Passenger vehicles", "Business travel – land" and "Business travel – air" worksheets in the GHG Conversion factors set.

5.81. The conversion factors for National rail services are based on a mixture of emissions from diesel and electric rail. Indirect/WTT conversion factors were therefore calculated from corresponding estimates for diesel and electric rail combined using relative passenger km proportions of diesel and electric rail provided by DfT for 2006-7 (no newer similar dataset is available).

6. Freight Land Transport Emission Factors

Section summary

6.1. This section describes the calculation of the conversion factors for the transport of freight on land (road and rail). Scope 1 factors included are for delivery vehicles owned or controlled by the reporting organisation. Scope 3 factors are described for freighting goods over land through a third-party company, including factors for both the whole vehicle's load of goods, or per tonne of goods shipped. WTT factors for both delivery vehicles owned by the reporting organisation and for freighting goods via a third party. Factors for managed assets (vans/LGVs, HGVs) are also detailed in this section.

6.2. Table 27 shows where the related worksheets to the freight land transport conversion factors are available in the online spreadsheets of the UK GHG Conversion factors set.

Table 27 Related worksheets to freight land transport emission factors

Worksheet name	Full set	Condensed set
Delivery vehicles	Y	N
Freighting goods*	Y	Y
WTT – delivery vehicles & freight*	Y	N
Managed assets – vehicles**	Y	Y

Notes: * vans, HGVs and rail only; ** vans and HGVs only

Summary of changes since the previous update

6.3. There were no major methodological changes in the 2022 update.

Direct Emissions from Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs)

6.4. The HGV factors are based on road freight statistics from the Department for Transport (DfT, 2021a) for Great Britain (GB), from a survey on different sizes of rigid and articulated HGVs in the fleet in 2020. The statistics on fuel consumption figures (in miles per gallon) have been estimated by DfT from the survey data. For the 2022 update, these are combined with test data from the European ARTEMIS[24] project showing how fuel efficiency, and therefore the CO_2 emissions, varies with vehicle load.

6.5. The miles per gallon (MPG) figures in Table RFS0141 (DfT, 2017) are converted to gCO_2 per km factors using the standard fuel conversion factor for diesel in the

[24] Artemis (Advanced Research & Technology for EMbedded Intelligent Systems) is the association for actors in Embedded Intelligent Systems within Europe, https://artemis-ia.eu/

2022 GHG Conversion factors. Table RFS0125 (DfT, 2021a) shows the percent loading factors are on average between 32-67% in the UK HGV fleet. Figures from the ARTEMIS project show that the effect of the load becomes proportionately greater for heavier classes of HGVs. In other words, the relative difference in fuel consumption between running an HGV completely empty or fully laden is greater for a large >33t HGV than it is for a small <7.5t HGV. From the analysis of the ARTEMIS data, it was possible to derive the figures in Table 28 showing the change in CO_2 emissions for a vehicle completely empty (0% load) or fully laden (100% load) on a weight basis compared with the emissions at half-load (50% load). The data show the effect of the load is symmetrical and largely independent of the HGVs Euro emission classification and type of drive cycle. So, for example, a >17t rigid HGV emits 18% more CO_2 per kilometre when fully laden and 18% less CO_2 per kilometre when empty relative to emissions at half-load.

6.6. The refrigerated/temperature-controlled HGVs included a 19.3% and 15.9% uplift which is applied to rigid and arctic refrigerated/temperature-controlled HGVs respectively. The refrigerated/temperature-controlled average factors have a 17.4% uplift applied. This is based on average data for different sizes of refrigerated HGV from (Tassou, S.A., et al., 2009). This accounts for the typical additional energy needed to power refrigeration equipment in such vehicles over similar non-refrigerated alternatives (AEA/Ricardo, 2011).

Table 28: Change in CO_2 emissions caused by +/- 50% change in load from the average loading factor of 50%

	Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW)	% change in CO_2 emissions
Rigid	<7.5t	± 8%
	7.5-17t	± 12.5%
	>17 t	± 18%
Articulated	<33t	± 20%
	>33t	± 25%

Source: EU-ARTEMIS project

6.7. Using these loading factors, the CO_2 factors derived from the DfT survey's MPG data, each corresponding to different average states of HGV loading, were corrected to derive the 50% laden CO_2 factor shown for each class of HGV. These are shown in the final factors presented in the "Delivery vehicles" and "Freighting goods" worksheets of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set.

6.8. The loading factors in Table 28 were then used to derive corresponding CO_2 factors for 0% and 100% loadings in the above sections. Because the effect of vehicle loading on CO_2 emissions is linear with load (according to the ARTEMIS data), then these factors can be linearly interpolated if a more precise figure on vehicle load is known. For example, an HGV running at 75% load would have a CO_2 factor halfway between the values for 50% and 100% laden factors.

6.9. It might be surprising to see that the CO_2 factor for a >17t rigid HGV is greater than for a >33t articulated HGV. However, these factors reflect the estimated

MPG figures from DfT statistics that consistently show worse MPG fuel efficiency, on average, for large rigid HGVs than large articulated HGVs once the relative degree of loading is accounted for. This is likely to be a result of the usage pattern for different types of HGVs where large rigid HGVs may spend more time travelling at lower, more congested urban speeds, operating at lower fuel efficiency than articulated HGVs which spend more time travelling under higher speed, free-flowing traffic conditions on motorways where fuel efficiency is closer to optimum. Under the drive cycle conditions more typically experienced by large articulated HGVs, the CO_2 factors for large rigid HGVs may be lower than indicated in “Delivery vehicles” and “Freighting goods” worksheets of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set. Thus, the factors in “Delivery vehicles” and “Freighting goods” worksheets, linked to the DfT statistics (DfT, 2017) on MPG (estimated by DfT from the survey data), reflect each HGV class’s typical usage pattern on the GB road network.

6.10. UK average factors for all rigid and articulated classes of HGVs are also provided in the “Delivery vehicles” and “Freighting goods” worksheets of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set, if the user requires aggregate factors for these main classes of HGVs, perhaps in case the weight class of the HGV is not known. Again, these factors represent averages for the GB HGV fleet in 2020. These are derived directly from the mpg values for rigid and articulated HGVs in Table RFS0141 (DfT, 2017).

6.11. At a more aggregated level, factors for all HGVs are still representing the average MPG for all rigid and articulated HGV classes in Table RFS0141 (DfT, 2017). This factor should be used if the user has no knowledge of or requirement for different classes of HGVs and may be suitable for analysis of HGV CO_2 emissions in, for example, inter-modal freight transport comparisons.

6.12. The conversion factors included in the “Delivery vehicles” worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set are provided in distance units to enable CO_2 emissions to be calculated from the distance travelled by the HGV in km multiplied by the appropriate conversion factor for the type of HGV and, if known, the extent of loading.

6.13. For comparison with other freight transport modes (e.g. road vs. rail), the user may require CO_2 factors in tonne km (tkm) units. The “Freighting goods” worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set also provides such factors for each weight class of rigid and articulated HGVs, for all rigid and for all articulated, and aggregated for all HGVs. These are derived from the fleet average gCO_2 per vehicle km factors in the “Delivery vehicles” worksheet. The average tonnes of freight lifted figures are derived from the tkm and vehicle km (vkm) figures given for each class of HGVs in Tables RFS0113 and RFS0110, respectively (DfT, 2021a). Dividing the tkm by the vkm figures gives the average tonnes of freight lifted by each HGV class. The 2022 GHG Conversion factors include factors in tonne km (tkm) for all loads (0%, 50%, 100% and average).

6.14. A tkm is the distance travelled multiplied by the weight of freight carried by the HGV. So, for example, an HGV carrying 5 tonnes freight over 100 km has a tkm value of 500 tkm. The CO_2 emissions are calculated from these factors by multiplying the number of tkm the user has for the distance and weight of the goods being moved by the CO_2 conversion factor in the "Freighting goods" worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors for the relevant HGV class.

6.15. Conversion factors for CH_4 and N_2O have been extrapolated from last year's values for all HGV classes. These are based on the conversion factors from the UK GHG Inventory 2021. CH_4 and N_2O emissions are assumed to scale relative to vehicle class/CO_2 emissions for HGVs. These factors are presented with an overall total factor in the "Delivery vehicles" and "Freighting goods" worksheets of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set.

6.16. Emissions from the consumption of urea to control NO_x exhaust emissions (in SCR systems) in HGVs are included in the estimates for overall CO_2 emission factors. The method for this is the same as for buses, as described in the "Direct Emissions from Buses" section.

Direct Emissions from Vans/Light Goods Vehicles (LGVs)

6.17. Conversion factors for light good vehicles (LGVs, vans up to 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle weight - GVW), were calculated based on the conversion factors per vehicle-km in the earlier section on "Direct Emissions from Vans/Light Goods Vehicles (LGVs)".

6.18. The typical / average capacities and average payloads that are used in the calculation of van conversion factors per tonne km are presented in Table 29. The average payload capacity values are based on the quantitative (registrations-weighted) assessment of the EEA new van CO_2 monitoring databases for 2012-2020 registrations in the UK (EEA, 2021b). These databases provide information on the number of registrations for different vehicle makes and models with specifications including the unloaded (reference) mass of the vehicle and maximum permitted weight rating (i.e. Gross Vehicle Weight, GVW).

Table 29: Typical van freight capacities and estimated average payload

Van fuel	Van size, Gross Vehicle Weight	Vkm % split	Av. Payload Capacity, tonnes	Av. Payload, tonnes
Petrol (Class I)	Up to 1.305 tonne	18.90%	0.51	0.19
Petrol (Class II)	1.305 to 1.740 tonne	70.69%	0.75	0.28
Petrol (Class III)	Over 1.740 tonne	10.41%	0.98	0.40
Petrol (average)	**Up to 3.5 tonne**	**100.00%**	**0.73**	**0.29**
Diesel (Class I)	Up to 1.305 tonne	3.41%	0.49	0.18
Diesel (Class II)	1.305 to 1.740 tonne	24.46%	0.79	0.29
Diesel (Class III)	Over 1.740 tonne	72.13%	1.09	0.45
Diesel (average)	**Up to 3.5 tonne**	**100.00%**	**0.99**	**0.40**
LPG (average)	Up to 3.5 tonne	100.00%	0.99	0.40
CNG (average)	Up to 3.5 tonne	100.00%	0.99	0.40
Average	**Up to 3.5 tonne**	**100.00%**	**0.99**	**0.40**

6.19. The average load factors assumed for different vehicle types used to calculate the average payloads in Table 29 are summarised in Table 30, on the basis of

DfT statistics from a survey of company owned vans. No new/more recent datasets were available for the average % loading of vans/LGVs for the 2022 update.

Table 30: Utilisation of vehicle capacity by company-owned LGVs: annual average 2003 – 2005 (proportion of total vehicle kilometres travelled)

Average van loading	Utilisation of vehicle volume capacity				
	0-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%	Total
Mid-point for van loading ranges	12.5%	37.5%	62.5%	87.5%	
Proportion of vehicles in the loading range					
Up to 1.8 tonnes	45%	25%	18%	12%	**100%**
1.8 – 3.5 tonnes	36%	28%	21%	15%	**100%**
All LGVs	38%	27%	21%	14%	**100%**
Estimated weighted average % loading					
Up to 1.8 tonnes					**36.8%**
1.8 – 3.5 tonnes					**41.3%**
All LGVs					**40.3%**

Notes: Based on information from Table 24 from (Allen, J. and Browne, M., 2008)

6.20. Conversion factors for CH_4 and N_2O have been updated for all van classes in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set. These are based on the conversion factors from the UK GHG Inventory (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2022). N_2O emissions are assumed to scale relative to vehicle class/CO_2 emissions for diesel vans.

6.21. Conversion factors per tonne km are calculated from the average load factors for the different weight classes in combination with the average freight capacities of the different vans in Table 29 and the conversion factors per vehicle-km in the “Delivery vehicles” and “Freighting goods” worksheets of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set.

Direct Emissions from Rail Freight

6.22. The data used to update the rail freight conversion factors for the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set, was provided by the Office of the Rail Regulator’s (ORR, 2021a). This factor is presented in “Freighting goods” worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set.

6.23. The factor can be expected to vary with rail traffic route, speed and train weight. Freight trains are hauled by electric and diesel locomotives, but the vast majority of freight is carried by diesel rail and correspondingly CO_2 emissions from diesel rail freight are over 96% of the total CO_2 from rail freight for 2019-20 which is extrapolated to 2020-21 (ORR, 2021a).

6.24. Traffic-, route- and freight-specific factors are not currently available, though these would present a more appropriate means of comparing modes (e.g. for bulk aggregates, intermodal, other types of freight). The rail freight CO_2 factor will be reviewed and updated if data become available relevant to rail freight movement in the UK.

6.25. CH_4 and N_2O conversion factors for this year's submission have been extrapolated from last year. Last year factors were estimated from the corresponding emissions for diesel rail from the UK GHG Inventory 2021, proportional to the CO_2 emissions. The conversion factors were calculated based on the relative passenger km proportions of diesel and electric rail provided by DfT for 2006-7 in the absence of more suitable tonne km data for freight.

Indirect/WTT Emissions from Freight Land Transport

Vans and HGVs

6.26. Indirect/WTT conversion factors for Vans and HGVs include only emissions resulting from the fuel lifecycle (i.e. production and distribution of the relevant transport fuel). These indirect/WTT conversion factors were derived using simple ratios of the direct CO_2 conversion factors and the indirect/WTT conversion factors for the relevant fuels from the "Fuels" worksheet, and applying the same ratios to the corresponding direct CO_2 conversion factors for vehicle types using these fuels.

Rail

6.27. The conversion factors for freight rail services are based on a mixture of emissions from diesel and electric rail. Indirect/WTT conversion factors were therefore calculated in a similar way to the other freight transport modes, except for combining indirect/WTT conversion factors for diesel and electricity into a weighted average for freight rail using relative CO_2 emissions from traction energy for diesel and electric freight rail provided from ORR in "Table 2.100 Estimates of passenger and freight energy consumption and CO_2e emissions" (ORR, 2021a).

7. Sea Transport Emission Factors

Section summary

7.1. This section contains Scope 3 factors only, relating to direct emissions from transport by sea, and WTT emissions for business travel by sea, and for freighting goods by sea. The business travel factors should be used for passenger ferries used for business trips. The WTT factors relate to emissions from the upstream extraction, refining and transport of fuels before they are used to power the ships.

7.2. Sea Transport factors remain constant compared to the 2021 GHG Conversion factors.

7.3. Table 31 shows where the related worksheets to the sea transport conversion factors are available in the online spreadsheets of the UK GHG Conversion factors set.

Table 31: Related worksheets to sea transport emission factors

Worksheet name	Full set	Condensed set
Business travel – sea	Y	Y
WTT – business travel – sea	Y	N
Freighting goods*	Y	Y
WTT – delivery vehicles & freight*	Y	N

Notes: * sea tankers and cargo ships only

Summary of changes since the previous update

7.4. There were no major methodological changes in the 2022 update.

Direct Emissions from RoPax Ferry Passenger Transport and freight

7.5. Direct conversion factors from RoPax (roll on/roll off a passenger) passenger ferries and ferry freight transport is based on information from the Best Foot Forward (BFF) work for the Passenger Shipping Association (PSA) (BFF, 2007). No new methodology or updated dataset has been identified for the 2021 GHG Conversion factors set.

7.6. The BFF study analysed data for mixed passenger and vehicle ferries (RoPax ferries) on UK routes supplied by PSA members. Data provided by the PSA operators included information by operating route on the route/total distance, total passenger numbers, total car numbers, total freight units and total fuel consumption.

7.7. From the information provided by the operators, figures for passenger-km, tonne-km and CO_2 emissions were calculated. CO_2 emissions from ferry fuels were allocated between passengers and freight on the basis of tonnages transported, taking into account freight, vehicles and passengers. Some of the assumptions included in the analysis are presented in the following table.

Table 32: Assumptions used in the calculation of ferry emission factors

Assumption	Weight, tonnes	Source
Average passenger car weight	1.250	(MCA, 2017)
Average weight of passenger + luggage, total	0.100	(MCA, 2017)
Average Freight Unit*, total	22.173	(BFF, 2007)[25]
Average Freight Load (per freight unit)*, tonnes	13.624	(DfT, 2006)

Notes: * Freight unit includes weight of the vehicle/container as well as the weight of the actual freight load

7.8. CO_2 emissions are allocated to passengers based on the weight of passengers + luggage + cars relative to the total weight of freight including freight vehicles/containers. For the data supplied by the 11 (out of 17) PSA operators this equated to just under 12% of the total emissions of the ferry operations. The emission factor for passengers was calculated from this figure and the total number of passenger-km, and is presented in the "Business travel – sea" worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set. A further split has been provided between foot-only passengers and passengers with cars in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set, again on a weight allocation basis.

7.9. CO_2 emissions are allocated to freight based on the weight of freight (including freight vehicles/containers) relative to the total weight of passengers + luggage + cars. For the data supplied by the 11 (out of 17) PSA operators, this equated to just over 88% of the total emissions of the ferry operations. The emission factor for freight was calculated from this figure and the total number of tonne km (excluding the weight of the freight vehicle/container) and is presented in "Freighting goods" worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set.

7.10. It is important to note that this conversion factor is relevant only for ferries carrying passengers and freight and that conversion factors for passenger only ferries are likely to be significantly higher. No suitable dataset has yet been identified to enable the production of a ferry emission factor for passenger-only services (which were excluded from the BFF (2007) work).

7.11. CH_4 and N_2O conversion factors have been estimated from the corresponding emissions for shipping from the UK GHG Inventory (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2022), proportional to the CO_2 emissions.

Direct Emissions from Other Marine Freight Transport

7.12. CO_2 conversion factors for the other representative ships (apart from RoPax ferries discussed above) are based on information- estimates of CO_2 efficiency for cargo ships, from Table 9-1 of the (IMO, 2009) report on GHG emissions from

[25] This is based on a survey of actual freight weights at 6 ferry ports. Where operator-specific freight weights were available, these were used instead of the average figure.

ships. The figures in the “Freighting goods” worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set represent international average data (i.e. including vessel characteristics and typical loading factors), as UK-specific datasets are not available.

7.13. CH_4 and N_2O conversion factors have been estimated from the corresponding emissions for shipping from the UK GHG Inventory (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2022), proportional to the CO_2 emissions.

Indirect/WTT Emissions from Sea Transport

7.14. Indirect/WTT emissions factors for ferries and ships include only emissions resulting from the fuel lifecycle (i.e. production and distribution of the relevant transport fuel). These indirect/WTT conversion factors were derived using simple ratios of the direct CO_2 conversion factors and the indirect/WTT conversion factors for the relevant fuels and the corresponding direct CO_2 conversion factors for ferries and ships using these fuels.

8. Air Transport Emission Factors

Section summary

8.1. This section contains Scope 3 factors only, related to direct emissions from and WTT emissions for business travel and freight transport by air. Air transport conversion factors should be used to report Scope 3 emissions for individuals flying for work purposes, and the related WTT factors account for the upstream emissions associated with the extraction, refining and transport of the aviation fuels prior to take-off. For freighting goods, conversion factors are provided per tonne.km of goods transported.

8.2. Air Transport factors remain constant compared to the 2021 GHG Conversion factors

8.3. Table 33 shows where the related worksheets to the air transport conversion factors are available in the online spreadsheets of the UK GHG Conversion factors set.

Table 33: Related worksheets to air transport emission factors

Worksheet name	Full set	Condensed set
Business travel – air	Y	Y
WTT – business travel – air	Y	N
Freighting goods*	Y	Y
WTT – delivery vehicles & freight*	Y	N

Notes: * freight flights only

Summary of changes since the previous update

8.4. There are no major changes for the aviation factors in the 2022 update.

Passenger Air Transport Direct CO_2 Emission Factors

8.5. Conversion factors for non-UK international flights were calculated in a similar way to the main UK flight emission factors, using DfT data on flights between different regions by aircraft type, and conversion factors calculated using the EUROCONTROL small emitter's tool.

8.6. The 2021 update of the average factors (presented at the end of this section) uses the EUROCONTROL small emitters tool to calculate the CO_2 emissions factors resulting from fuel burnt over average flights for different aircraft. This data source has been selected because:

a) The tool is based on a methodology designed to estimate the fuel burnt for an entire flight, it is updated on a regular basis in order to improve when possible its accuracy, and has been validated using actual fuel consumption data from airlines operating in Europe.

b) The tool covers a wide range of aircraft, including many newer (and more efficient) aircraft increasingly used in flights to/from the UK, and also variants in aircraft families.

c) The tool is approved for use for flights falling under the EU ETS via the Commission Regulation (EU) No. 606/2010.

8.7. A full summary of the representative aircraft selection and the main assumptions influencing the emission factor calculation are presented in Table 34. Key features of the calculation methodology, data and assumptions include:

a) A wide variety of representative aircraft have been used to calculate conversion factors for domestic, short- and long-haul flights;

b) Average seating capacities, load factors and proportions of passenger km by the different aircraft types (subsequently aggregated to overall averages for domestic, short- and long-haul flights) have all been calculated from detailed UK Civil Aviation Authority (CAA, 2021) statistics for UK registered airlines for the year 2018 (the most recent complete dataset available at the time of calculation), split by aircraft and route type (Domestic, European Economic Area, other International)[26];

c) Freight transported on passenger services has also been accounted for (with the approach taken summarised in the following section). Accounting for freight makes a significant difference to long-haul factors.

Table 34: Assumptions used in the calculation of revised average CO_2 conversion factors for passenger flights for 2021

	Av. No. Seats	Av. Load Factor	Proportion of passenger km	Emissions Factor, $kgCO_2$/vkm	Av. flight length, km
Domestic Flights					
AIRBUS A320neo	184	79%	6%	12.0	459
AIRBUS A321neo	221	74%	1%	13.4	500
AIRBUS A319	150	82%	32%	14.6	467
AIRBUS A320-100/200	177	80%	22%	15.4	480
AIRBUS A321	215	75%	5%	17.2	497
ATR72 200/500/600	65	65%	1%	5.7	270
BOEING 737-800	188	80%	3%	16.5	424
DORNIER 328	32	63%	0%	4.3	373
BOMBARDIER DASH 8 Q400	78	76%	20%	7.0	397
EMBRAER ERJ135	36	59%	0%	7.1	436
EMBRAER ERJ145	48	46%	0%	7.5	463

[26] This dataset was provided by DfT for the purposes of the Conversion factors calculations, and provides a breakdown by both aircraft and route type, which is unavailable in publicly available sources, e.g. Annual Airline Statistics available from the CAA's website at: http://www.caa.co.uk/default.aspx?catid=80&pagetype=88&pageid=1&sglid=1

	Av. No. Seats	Av. Load Factor	Proportion of passenger km	Emissions Factor, $kgCO_2/vkm$	Av. flight length, km
EMB ERJ170 (170-100)	76	82%	0%	9.7	550
EMB ERJ175 (170-200)	88	73%	2%	10.8	405
EMBRAER ERJ190	98	74%	3%	11.6	549
EMBRAER ERJ195	118	68%	1%	14.8	313
Jetstream 41	28	45%	0%	3.7	292
SAAB 2000	48	52%	1%	6.8	359
SAAB FAIRCHILD 340	30	68%	1%	3.9	289
Average	***141***	***78%***	***100%*(total)***	***10.7***	***415***
Short-haul Flights					
AIRBUS A320neo	183	81%	6%	9.1	1,488
AIRBUS A321neo	225	84%	2%	10.5	1,833
AIRBUS A319	151	83%	10%	11.5	1,024
AIRBUS A320-100/200	177	82%	21%	11.5	1,316
AIRBUS A321	216	84%	11%	12.7	1,861
AIRBUS A330-200	307	85%	0%	22.3	2,152
AIRBUS A330-300	275	73%	0%	23.1	2,118
AIRBUS A350-900	310	84%	0%	24.0	1,756
ATR72 200/500/600	71	66%	0%	5.4	323
BOEING 737-300	147	87%	1%	11.6	1,609
BOEING 737-400	163	80%	0%	11.8	1,904
BOEING 737-500	122	82%	0%	10.6	2,117
BOEING 737-600	117	79%	0%	10.0	1,350
BOEING 737-700	138	82%	0%	12.2	720
BOEING 737-800	188	88%	40%	11.3	1,565
BOEING 737-900	180	87%	0%	12.9	1,052
BOEING 757-200	223	89%	3%	14.6	2,292
BOEING 757-300	235	79%	0%	16.3	1,965
BOEING 767-300ER/F	302	86%	0%	19.7	2,341
BOEING 777-200	231	84%	0%	27.5	1,774
BOEING 777-300	375	53%	0%	32.5	1,113
BOEING 777-300ER	357	78%	1%	31.8	2,643
BOEING 787-800 DREAMLINER	305	88%	0%	19.2	2,428
BOEING 787-900 DREAMLINER	328	75%	0%	21.1	2,303
AIRBUS A220-300	122	65%	0%	12.2	779
AIRBUS A220-300	143	72%	0%	11.8	1,045
BOMBARDIER DASH 8 Q400	77	70%	0%	6.6	492
EMB ERJ170 (170-100)	78	79%	0%	9.5	576
EMB ERJ175 (170-200)	87	80%	0%	9.2	643
EMBRAER ERJ190	101	72%	1%	10.3	831
EMBRAER ERJ195	116	76%	0%	10.9	749
AVROLINER RJ85	94	68%	0%	13.5	550
Average	***187***	***85%***	***100%*(total)***	***11.5***	***1,316***

	Av. No. Seats	Av. Load Factor	Proportion of passenger km	Emissions Factor, $kgCO_2/vkm$	Av. flight length, km
Long-haul Flights					
AIRBUS A320neo	178	87%	0%	8.2	3,902
AIRBUS A321neo	211	81%	0%	9.8	4,686
AIRBUS A310	250	89%	0%	18.5	5,488
AIRBUS A320-100/200	169	86%	0%	10.1	3,646
AIRBUS A321	167	83%	0%	11.9	3,750
AIRBUS A330-200	276	81%	5%	21.0	6,702
AIRBUS A330-300	281	80%	5%	21.8	6,362
AIRBUS A340-300	274	85%	0%	25.2	6,905
AIRBUS A340-600	305	78%	1%	31.5	5,947
BOEING 747-400	329	86%	10%	38.0	6,927
BOEING 747-8 (FREIGHTER)	287	74%	0%	36.6	8,883
BOEING 757-200	180	85%	1%	14.1	5,151
BOEING 757-300	265	26%	0%	15.8	3,567
BOEING 767-300ER/F	216	80%	2%	18.8	6,027
BOEING 767-400	239	77%	0%	20.7	5,648
BOEING 777-200	256	83%	13%	25.4	6,814
BOEING 777-300	345	79%	2%	28.3	6,759
BOEING 777-F	311	79%	0%	29.6	6,040
BOEING 777-300ER	322	83%	15%	30.3	7,797
BOEING 787-800 DREAMLINER	245	83%	9%	18.2	7,061
BOEING 787-900 DREAMLINER	276	82%	16%	19.8	7,561
BOEING 787-1000 DREAMLINER	399	69%	0%	20.1	5,730
Average	***317***	***82%***	***100%*(total)***	***26.2***	***6,924***

Notes: Figures on seats, load factors, % tkm and av. flight length have been calculated from 2018 CAA statistics for UK registered airlines for the different aircraft types. Figures of $kgCO_2/vkm$ were calculated using the average flight lengths in the EUROCONTROL small emitters tool. * 100% denotes the pkm share of the aircraft included in the assessment - as listed in the table. The aircraft listed in the table above accounts for 100% of domestic pkm, 100% of short-haul pkm and 100% of long-haul pkm.

Allocating flights into short- and long-haul:

8.8. Domestic flights are those that start and end in the United Kingdom (including the Isle of Man, but excluding the Channel Islands and Gibraltar), which are relatively simple to categorise. However, allocating flights into short- and long-haul is more complicated. In earlier versions of the GHG Conversion factors, it was suggested at a crude level to assign all flights <3700km to short haul and all >3,700km to long-haul (on the basis of the maximum range of a Boeing 737). However, this approach was relatively simplistic, difficult to apply without detailed flight distance calculations, and was not completely consistent with CAA statistical dataset used to define the emission factors.

8.9. The current preferred definition, which aligns with the CAA statistical dataset, is to assume that all fights between the UK and Europe (excluding Moldova and

Ukraine, but including the Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Greenland and Turkey) and between the UK and North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia) are also short-haul. Flights between the UK and other destinations (North and South America, Asia (including Russia, but excluding Turkey), most of Africa, Australasia, Moldova and Ukraine should be counted as long-haul. A full list of countries and their assignment to either long-haul or short-haul is provided in a Haul_definition tab in the online spreadsheets of the UK GHG Conversion factors set. Some examples of have been provided in the following Table 35.

Table 35: Illustrative short- and long- haul flight distances from the UK

Area	Destination Airport	Distance, km
Domestic		
Average (CAA statistics)		**415**
Short-haul		
Europe	Amsterdam, Netherlands	400
Europe	Prague (Ruzyne), Czech Rep	1,000
Europe	Malaga, Spain	1,700
Europe	Athens, Greece	2,400
North Africa	Abu Simbel/Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	3,300
Average (CAA statistics)		**1,316**
Long-haul		
Southern Africa	Johannesburg/Pretoria, South Africa	9,000
Middle East	Dubai, UAE	5,500
North America	New York (JFK), USA	5,600
North America	Los Angeles California, USA	8,900
South America	Sao Paulo, Brazil	9,400
Indian sub-continent	Bombay/Mumbai, India	7,200
Far East	Hong Kong	9,700
Australasia	Sydney, Australia	17,000
Average (CAA statistics)		**6,924**

Notes: Distances based on International Passenger Survey (Office for National Statistics) calculations using airport geographic information. Average distances calculated from CAA statistics for all flights to/from the UK in 2013

8.10. Aviation factors are also included for international flights between non-UK destinations. This relatively high-level analysis of Innovata data on intercontinental flights provided by DfT's aviation team allows users to choose a different factor for passenger air travel if flying between countries outside of the UK. All factors presented are for direct (non-stop) flights only. This analysis was only possible for passenger air travel and so international freight factors are assumed to be equal to the current UK long haul air freight factors[27].

Taking Account of Freight

8.11. Freight, including mail, are transported by two types of aircraft – dedicated cargo aircraft which carry freight only, and passenger aircraft which carry both passengers and their luggage, as well as freight. The CAA data show that almost all freight carried by passenger aircraft is done on scheduled long-haul flights. In fact, the quantity of freight carried on scheduled long-haul passenger flights is more than 4 times higher than the quantity of freight carried on scheduled long-haul cargo services (however this is not the case when comparing individual flights).

8.12. The CAA data provides a split of tonne km for freight and passengers (plus luggage) by airline for both passenger and cargo services. This data may be used as a basis for an allocation methodology. There are essentially three options, with the resulting conversion factors presented in Table 36:

a. **No Freight Weighting:** Assume all the CO_2 is allocated to passengers on these services.

b. **Freight Weighting Option 1:** Use the CAA tonne km (tkm) data directly to apportion the CO_2 **between passengers and freight**. However, in this case, the derived conversion factors for freight are significantly higher than those derived for dedicated cargo services using similar aircraft.

c. **Freight Weighting Option 2:** Use the CAA tkm data modified to treat freight on a more equivalent/consistent basis to dedicated cargo services. This accounts for the additional weight of equipment specific to passenger services (e.g. seats, galleys, etc.) in the calculations.

Table 36: CO_2 conversion factors for alternative freight allocation options for passenger flights based on 2020 GHG Conversion factors

Freight Weighting:	None		Option 1: Direct		Option 2: Equivalent	
Mode	Passenger tkm % of total	gCO_2 /pkm	Passenger tkm % of total	gCO_2 /pkm	Passenger tkm % of total	gCO_2 /pkm
Domestic flights	100.00%	119.4	99.80%	119.2	99.80%	119.2
Short-haul flights	100.00%	75.3	98.94%	74.4	98.94%	74.4
Long-haul flights	100.00%	107.2	67.51%	72.0	88.15%	93.6

8.13. The basis of the freight weighting **Option 2** is to take account of the supplementary equipment (such as seating, galley) and other weight for passenger aircraft compared to dedicated cargo aircraft in the allocation. In comparing the freight capacities of the cargo configuration compared to passenger configurations, we may assume that the difference represents the

[27] Please note - The international factors included are an average of short and long-haul flights which explains the difference between the UK factors and the international ones.

tonne capacity for passenger transport. This includes the weight of passengers and their luggage (around 100 kg per passenger according to IATA), plus the additional weight of seating, the galley, and other airframe adjustments necessary for passenger service operations. The derived weight per passenger seat used in the calculations for the 2022 GHG Conversion factors were calculated for the specific aircraft used and are on average over three times (3.09) the weight per passenger and their luggage alone. In the **Option 2** methodology the derived ratio for different aircraft types were used to upscale the CAA passenger tonne km data, increasing this as a percentage of the total tonne km – as shown in Table 36.

8.14. It does not appear that there is a distinction made (other than in purely practical size/bulk terms) in the provision of air freight transport services in terms of whether something is transported by dedicated cargo service or on a passenger service. The related calculation of freight conversion factors (discussed in a later section) leads to very similar conversion factors for both passenger service freight and dedicated cargo services for domestic and short-haul flights. This is also the case for long-haul flights under freight weighting **Option 2**, whereas under **Option 1** the passenger service factors are substantially higher than those calculated for dedicated cargo services. It therefore seems preferable to treat freight on an equivalent basis by utilising freight weighting **Option 2**.

8.15. **Option 2** is the preferred methodology to allocate emissions between passengers and freight, **Option 1** is included for information only.

8.16. Validation checks using the derived conversion factors calculated using the EUROCONTROL small emitters tool and CAA flights data have shown a very close comparison in derived CO_2 emissions with those from the UK GHG Inventory (which is scaled using actual fuel supplied) (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2022).

8.17. The final average conversion factors for aviation are presented in Table 37. The figures in Table 37 **DO NOT** include the 8% uplift for Great Circle distance NOR the uplift to account for additional impacts of radiative forcing which are applied to the conversion factors provided in the 2022 GHG Conversion Factor set.

Table 37: Final average CO_2 conversion factors for passenger flights for 2020 GHG Conversion factors (excluding distance and RF uplifts)

Mode	Factors for 2020	
	Av. Load Factor%	gCO_2 /pkm
Domestic flights	78.2%	119.2
Short-haul flights	84.7%	74.4
Long-haul flights	82.0%	93.6

Notes: Average load factors based on data provided by DfT that contains detailed analysis of CAA statistics for the year 2018

Taking Account of Seating Class Factors

8.18. The efficiency of aviation per passenger km is influenced not only by the technical performance of the aircraft fleet, but also by the occupancy/load factor of the flight. Different airlines provide different seating configurations that change the total number of seats available on similar aircraft. Premium priced seating, such as in First and Business class, takes up considerably more room in the aircraft than economy seating and therefore reduces the total number of passengers that can be carried. This in turn raises the average CO_2 emissions per passenger km.

8.19. There is no agreed data/methodology for establishing suitable scaling factors representative of average flights. However, in 2008 a review was carried out of the seating configurations from a selection of 16 major airlines and average seating configuration information from Boeing and Airbus websites. This evaluation was used to form a basis for the seating class based conversion factors provided in Table 38, together with additional information obtained either directly from airline websites or from other specialist websites that had already collated such information for most of the major airlines.

8.20. For long-haul flights, the relative space taken up by premium seats can vary by a significant degree between airlines and aircraft types. The variation is at its most extreme for First class seats, which can account for from 3 to over 6 times[28] the space taken up by the basic economy seating. Table 38 shows the seating class-based emission factors, together with the assumptions made in their calculation. An indication is also provided of the typical proportion of the total seats that the different classes represent in short- and long-haul flights. The effect of the scaling is to lower the economy seating emission factor in relation to the average, and increase the business and first class factors.

8.21. For domestic flights, the space taken up by premium seats is not significantly more than that taken up by the basic economy seating. It was therefore deemed unnecessary to provide further breakdown by seating class.

8.22. The relative share in the number of seats by class for short-haul and long-haul flights was updated/revised in 2015 using data provided by DfT's aviation team, following checks conducted by them on the validity of the current assumptions based on more recent data.

Table 38: CO_2 conversion factors by seating class for passenger flights for 2022 GHG Conversion factors (excluding distance and RF uplifts)

Flight type	Cabin Seating Class	Av. Load Factor%	gCO_2 /pkm	Number of economy seats	% of average gCO_2/pkm	% Total seats
Domestic	**Weighted average**	**78.2%**	**119.2**	**1.00**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Short-haul	**Weighted average**	**84.7%**	**74.4**	**1.02**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Economy class	84.7%	73.2	1.00	98.4%	96.7%
	First/Business class	84.7%	109.8	1.50	147.5%	3.3%
Long-haul	**Weighted average**	**82.0%**	**93.6**	**1.31**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Economy class	82.0%	71.7	1.00	76.6%	83.0%
	Economy+ class	82.0%	114.7	1.60	122.5%	3.0%
	Business class	82.0%	207.9	2.90	222.1%	11.9%
	First class	82.0%	286.8	4.00	306.3%	2.0%

[28] For the first-class sleeper seats/beds frequently used in long-haul flights.

Notes: Average load factors based on data provided by DfT that contains detailed analysis of CAA statistics for the year 2018

Freight Air Transport Direct CO_2 Emission Factors

8.23. Air Freight, including mail, are transported by two types of aircraft – dedicated cargo aircraft which carry freight only, and passenger aircraft which carry both passengers and their luggage, as well as freight.

8.24. Data on freight movements by type of service are available from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA, 2021). These data show that almost all freight carried by passenger aircraft is done on scheduled long-haul flights and accounts approximately for 97% of all long-haul air freight transport. How this freight carried on long-haul passenger services is treated has a significant effect on the average emission factor for all freight services.

8.25. The next section describes the calculation of conversion factors for freight carried by cargo aircraft **only** and then the following sections examine the impact of freight carried by passenger services and the overall average for all air freight services.

Conversion factors for Dedicated Air Cargo Services

8.26. Table 39 presents the average conversion factors for dedicated air cargo. As with the passenger aircraft methodology, the factors presented here do not include the distance or radiative forcing uplifts applied to the conversion factors provided in the 2022 GHG Conversion Factor data tables.

Table 39: Revised average CO_2 conversion factors for dedicated cargo flights for 2022 GHG Conversion factors (excluding distance and RF uplifts)

Mode	Factors for 2020	
	Av. Load Factor%	$kgCO_2$ /tkm
Domestic flights	50.4%	2.2
Short-haul flights	71.4%	1.1
Long-haul flights	73.5%	0.5

Notes: Average load factors based on Annual UK Airlines Statistics by Aircraft Type – CAA 2012 (Equivalent datasets after this are unavailable due to changes to CAA's confidentiality rules)

8.27. The updated factors have been calculated in the same basic methodology as for the passenger flights, using the EUROCONTROL small emitters tool (EUROCONTROL, 2019). A full summary of the representative aircraft selection and the main assumptions influencing the emission factor calculation are presented in Table 40. The key features of the calculation methodology, data and assumptions for the GHG Conversion factors include:

a) A wide variety of representative aircraft have been used to calculate conversion factors for domestic, short- and long-haul flights;
b) Average freight capacities, load factors and proportions of tonne km by the different airlines/aircraft types have been calculated from CAA (Civil Aviation Authority)

statistics for UK registered airlines for the year 2018 (the latest available complete dataset) (CAA, 2021).

Table 40: Assumptions used in the calculation of average CO_2 conversion factors for dedicated cargo flights for the 2022 GHG Conversion factors

	Average Cargo Capacity, tonnes	Av. Load Factor	Proportion of tonne km	EF, kgCO_2 /vkm	Av. flight length, km
Domestic Flights					
BAE ATP	8.0	47%	0.0%	0.00	230
BAE 146-300/QT	10.0	34%	12.5%	3.96	230
BOEING 737-300	15.2	45%	26.5%	21.03	229
BOEING 737-400	15.2	45%	0.0%	0.00	230
BOEING 737-800	35.0	45%	0.0%	62.44	57
BOEING 747-8 (FREIGHTER)	126.9	19%	0.0%	0.00	230
BOEING 757-200	23.2	56%	59.7%	26.67	141
BOEING 767-300ER/F	58.0	50%	1.3%	25.18	491
LOCKHEED L188 ELECTRA	11.6	39%	0.0%	0.00	230
Average	***19.9***	***50%***	***100%***	***17.99***	***379***
Short-haul Flights					
BAE ATP	8.0	43%	0.0%	0.00	694
BOEING 737-400	15.0	45%	8.0%	14.41	614
BOEING 737-800	15.8	45%	6.5%	13.50	731
BOEING 747-400F	103.0	10%	0.0%	47.00	669
BOEING 747-8 (FREIGHTER)	124.3	33%	0.8%	44.39	859
BOEING 757-200	22.0	77%	77.6%	16.44	680
BOEING 767-300ER/F	30.8	71%	7.0%	20.11	1,816
LOCKHEED L188 ELECTRA	11.9	51%	0.0%	0.00	694
Average	***22.5***	***71%***	***100%***	***15.98***	***1,432***
Long-haul Flights					
BAE ATP	8.0	16%	0.0%	0.00	3,426
BOEING 737-800	15.8	45%	0.5%	12.29	1,035
BOEING 747-400F	111.5	73%	54.9%	38.31	5,308
BOEING 747-8 (FREIGHTER)	129.4	73%	27.3%	36.87	6,452
BOEING 757-200	21.6	79%	3.7%	15.31	1,176

	Average Cargo Capacity, tonnes	Av. Load Factor	Proportion of tonne km	EF, $kgCO_2$ /vkm	Av. flight length, km
BOEING 767-300ER/F	29.6	73%	13.7%	18.93	4,894
Average	***101.4***	***73%***	***100%***	***28.01***	***4,381***

Notes: Figures on cargo, load factors, % tkm and av. flight length have been calculated from CAA statistics for UK registered airlines for different aircraft in the year 2018. Figures of $kgCO_2$/vkm were calculated using the average flight lengths in the EUROCONTROL small emitters tool (EUROCONTROL, 2019).

Conversion factors for Freight on Passenger Services

8.28. The CAA data provides a similar breakdown for freight on passenger services as it does for cargo services. As previously discussed, the statistics give tonne-km data for passengers and for freight. This information has been used in combination with the assumptions for the earlier calculation of passenger conversion factors to calculate the respective total emission factor for freight carried on passenger services. These conversion factors are presented in Table 41 with the two different allocation options for long-haul services. The factors presented here do not include the distance or radiative forcing uplifts applied to the conversion factors provided in the 2022 GHG Conversion Factor set (discussed later).

Table 41: Air freight CO_2 conversion factors for alternative freight allocation options for passenger flights for 2022 GHG Conversion factors (excluding distance and RF uplifts)

Freight Weighting: Mode	% Total Freight tkm		Option 1: Direct		Option 2: Equivalent	
	Passenger Services (PS)	Cargo Services	PS Freight tkm, % total	Overall $kgCO_2$ /tkm	PS Freight tkm, % total	Overall $kgCO_2$ /tkm
Domestic flights	3.0%	97.0%	0.2%	2.2	0.2%	2.2
Short-haul flights	13.1%	86.9%	1.1%	1.1	1.1%	1.1
Long-haul flights	81.4%	18.6%	32.5%	0.9	11.9%	0.5

8.29. CAA statistics include excess passenger baggage in the ‘freight’ category, which would under **Option 1** result in a degree of under-allocation to passengers. **Option 2** therefore appears to provide the more reasonable means of allocation.

8.30. **Option 2** has been selected as the preferred methodology for freight allocation and is included in all of the presented conversion factors for 2022.

Average Conversion factors for All Air Freight Services

8.31. Table 42 presents the final average air freight conversion factors for all air freight for the 2022 GHG Conversion factors. The conversion factors have been calculated from the individual factors for freight carried on passenger and dedicated freight services, weighted according to their respective proportion of the total air freight tonne km. The factors presented here do not include the distance or radiative forcing uplifts applied to the conversion factors provided in the 2022 GHG Conversion Factor set (discussed later).

Table 42: Final average CO_2 conversion factors for all air freight for 2022 GHG Conversion factors (excluding distance and RF uplifts)

Mode	% Total Air Freight tkm		All Air Freight kgCO_2/tkm
	Passenger Services	Cargo Services	
Domestic flights	3.0%	97.0%	2.2
Short-haul flights	13.1%	86.9%	1.1
Long-haul flights	81.4%	18.6%	0.5

Notes: % Total Air Freight tkm based on CAA statistics for 2018 (T0.1.6 All Services)

Air Transport Direct Conversion factors for CH_4 and N_2O

Emissions of CH_4

8.32. Total emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O are calculated in detail and reported at an aggregate level for aviation as a whole in the UK GHG inventory. The relative proportions of total CO_2 and CH_4 emissions from the UK GHG inventory for 2018 (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2022) (see Table 43) were used to calculate the specific CH_4 conversion factors per passenger km or tonne-km relative to the corresponding CO_2 emission factors. The resulting air transport conversion factors for the 2022 GHG Conversion factors are presented in Table 44 for passengers and

8.33. Table 45 for freight.

Table 43: Total emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O for domestic and international aircraft from the UK GHG inventory for 2018

	CO_2		CH_4		N_2O	
	Mt CO_2e	% Total CO_2e	Mt CO_2e	% Total CO_2e	Mt CO_2e	% Total CO_2e
Aircraft - domestic	1.49	98.98%	0.0012	0.08%	0.014	0.94%
Aircraft - international	36.49	99.06%	0.0025	0.01%	0.345	0.94%

Emissions of N_2O

8.34. Similar to those for CH_4, conversion factors for N_2O per passenger-km or tonne-km were calculated on the basis of the relative proportions of total CO_2 and N_2O emissions from the UK GHG inventory for 2018 (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2022) (see Table 43), and the corresponding CO_2 emission factors. The resulting air transport conversion factors for the 2022 GHG Conversion factors are presented in Table 44 for passengers and Table 45 for freight. The factors presented here do not include the distance or radiative forcing uplifts applied to the conversion factors provided in the 2022 GHG Conversion Factor set (discussed later).

Table 44: Final average CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O conversion factors for all air passenger transport for 2022 GHG Conversion factors (excluding distance and RF uplifts)

Air Passenger Mode	Seating Class	CO_2 gCO_2/pkm	CH_4 gCO_2e/pkm	N_2O gCO_2e/pkm	Total GHG gCO_2e/pkm
Domestic flights	**Average**	**119.2**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**120.4**
Short-haul flights	**Average**	**74.4**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**75.2**
	Economy	73.2	0.0	0.7	73.9
	First/Business	109.8	0.0	1.0	110.9
Long-haul flights	**Average**	**93.6**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**94.5**
	Economy	71.7	0.0	0.7	72.4
	Economy+	114.7	0.0	1.1	115.8
	Business	207.9	0.0	2.0	209.9
	First	286.8	0.0	2.7	289.5
International flights (non-UK)	**Average**	**89.0**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**89.9**
	Economy	68.2	0.0	0.6	68.8
	Economy+	109.1	0.0	1.0	110.1
	Business	197.7	0.0	1.9	199.6
	First	272.8	0.0	2.6	275.4

Notes: Totals may vary from the sums of the components due to rounding in the more detailed dataset.

Table 45: Final average CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O conversion factors for air freight transport for 2022 GHG Conversion factors (excluding distance and RF uplifts)

Air Freight Mode	CO_2 $kgCO_2/tkm$	CH_4 $kgCO_2e/tkm$	N_2O $kgCO_2e/tkm$	Total GHG $kgCO_2e/tkm$
Passenger Freight				
Domestic flights	1.81	0.0014	0.0171	1.83
Short-haul flights	1.07	0.0001	0.0101	1.08
Long-haul flights	0.49	0.0000	0.0046	0.49
Dedicated Cargo				
Domestic flights	2.19	0.0018	0.0207	2.21
Short-haul flights	1.12	0.0001	0.0106	1.13
Long-haul flights	0.52	0.0000	0.0049	0.53
All Air Freight				
Domestic flights	2.18	0.0017	0.0206	2.20
Short-haul flights	1.12	0.0001	0.0106	1.13

Air Freight Mode	CO_2 $kgCO_2/tkm$	CH_4 $kgCO_2e/tkm$	N_2O $kgCO_2e/tkm$	Total GHG $kgCO_2e/tkm$
Long-haul flights	0.49	0.0000	0.0047	0.50

Notes: Totals may vary from the sums of the components due to rounding in the more detailed dataset.

Indirect/WTT Conversion factors from Air Transport

8.35. Indirect/WTT emissions factors for air passenger and air freight services include only emissions resulting from the fuel lifecycle (i.e. production and distribution of the relevant transport fuel). These indirect/WTT conversion factors were derived using simple ratios of the direct CO_2 conversion factors and the indirect/WTT conversion factors for aviation turbine fuel (kerosene) and the corresponding direct CO_2 conversion factors for air passenger and air freight transport in the "Business travel – air" and "Freighting goods" worksheets.

Other Factors for the Calculation of GHG Emissions

Great Circle Flight Distances

8.36. We wish to see standardisation in the way that emissions from flights are calculated in terms of the distance travelled and any uplift factors applied to account for circling and delay. However, we acknowledge that a number of methods are currently used.

8.37. An 8% uplift factor is used in the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory to scale up Great Circle distances (GCD) for flights between airports to take into account indirect flight paths and delays, etc. This is lower than the 9-10% suggested by IPCC Aviation and the global atmosphere, and has been agreed with DfT based on recent analysis as more appropriate for flights arriving and departing from the UK. This factor has been used since the 2014 update of both the GHGI, and the GHG Conversion factors set.

8.38. It is not practical to provide a database of origin and destination airports to calculate flight distances in the GHG Conversion factors. However, the principal of adding a factor of 8% to distances calculated on a Great Circle is recommended (for consistency with the existing approach) to take account of indirect flight paths and delays/congestion/circling. This is the methodology recommended to be used with the GHG Conversion factors and is applied already to the conversion factors presented in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set.

Non-CO_2 impacts and Radiative Forcing

8.39. The conversion factors provided in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors "Business travel – air" and "Freighting goods" worksheets refer to aviation's direct CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions only. There is currently uncertainty over the other non-CO_2 climate change effects of aviation (including water vapour, contrails, NO_X, etc.) which have been indicatively accounted for by applying a multiplier in some cases.

8.40. Currently there is no suitable climate metric to express the relationship between emissions and climate warming effects from aviation, but this is an active area of research. Nonetheless, it is clear that aviation imposes other effects on the climate which are greater than that implied from simply considering its CO_2 emissions alone.

8.41. The application of a 'multiplier' to take account of non-CO_2 effects is a possible way of illustratively taking account of the full climate impact of aviation. A multiplier is not a straightforward instrument. In particular, it implies that other emissions and effects are directly linked to production of CO_2, which is not the case. Nor does it reflect accurately the different relative contribution of emissions to climate change over time, or reflect the potential trade-offs between the warming and cooling effects of different emissions.

8.42. On the other hand, consideration of the non-CO_2 climate change effects of aviation can be important in some cases, and there is currently no better way of taking these effects into account. A multiplier of 1.9 is recommended as a central estimate, based on the best available scientific evidence, as summarised in Table 46 and the GWP_{100} figure (consistent with UNFCCC reporting convention) from the ATTICA research presented in Table 47 below (Sausen , et al., 2005) and in analysis by Lee et al (2009) reported on by (CCC, 2009).

From CCC (2009): "The recent European Assessment of Transport Impacts on Climate Change and Ozone Depletion (ATTICA, http://ssa-attica.eu) was a series of integrated studies investigating atmospheric effects and applicable climate metrics for aviation, shipping and land traffic. Results have been published which provide metrics to compare the different effects across these sectors in an objective way, including estimates of Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) and Global Temperature Potentials (GTPs) over different time horizons (20, 50 and 100 years). Table 47 shows the 20-year and 100-year GWPs, plus 100-year GTPs, for each forcing agent from aviation. Based on estimates of fuel usage and emission indices for 2005, the emission equivalent of each agent for these metrics is given on the right, and on the bottom right is the overall ratio of total CO_2-equivalent emissions to CO_2 emissions for aviation in 2005."

8.43. It is important to note that **the value of this 1.9 multiplier is subject to significant uncertainty** and should only be applied to the CO_2 component of direct emissions (i.e. not also to the CH_4 and N_2O emissions components). The 2020 GHG Conversion factors provide separate conversion factors including this radiative forcing uplift in separate tables in the "Business travel – air" and "Freighting goods" worksheets.

Table 46: Impacts of radiative forcing according to (Sausen, et al., 2005)

		RF [mW/m^2]							
Year	**Study**	**CO_2**	**O_3**	**CH_4**	**H_2O**	**Direct Sulphate**	**Direct Soot**	**Contrails**	**Total (w/o) Cirrus**
1992	IPCC (1999)	18.0	23.0	-14.0	1.5	-3.0	3.0	20.0	48.5
2000	IPCC (1999) scaled to 2000	25.0	28.9	-18.5	2.0	-4.0	4.0	33.9	71.3
2000	TRADEOFF	25.3	21.9	-10.4	2.0	-3.5	2.5	10.0	47.8

Notes: Estimates for scaling CO_2 emissions to account for Radiative Forcing impacts are not quoted directly in the table, but are derived as follows: IPCC (1999) = 48.5/18.0 = 2.69 ≈ 2.7; TRADEOFF = 47.8/25.3 = 1.89 ≈ 1.9

Table 47: Findings of ATTICA project

	Metric values			CO_2e emissions ($MtCO_2e$/yr.) for 2005			LOSU
	GWP_{20}	GWP_{100}	GTP_{100}	GWP_{20}	GWP_{100}	GTP_{100}	
CO_2	1	1	1	641	641	641	High
Low NO_x	120	-2.1	-9.5	106	-1.9	-8.4	Very low
High NO_x	470	71	7.6	415	63	6.7	Very low
Water vapour	0.49	0.14	0.02	123	35	5.0	–
Sulphate	-140	-40	-5.7	-25	-7	-1.0	–
Black carbon	1,600	460	64	10	2.8	0.38	–
Contrail	0.74	0.21	0.03	474	135	19	Low
AIC	2.2	0.63	0.089	1,410	404	57	Very low
				CO_2e/CO_2 emissions for 2005			
Low NO_x, inc. AIC				4.3	1.9	1.1	Very low
High NO_x, inc. AIC				4.8	2.0	1.1	Very low
Low NO_x, exc. AIC				2.1	1.3	1.0	Very low
High NO_x, exc. AIC				2.6	1.4	1.0	Very low

Source: Adapted by (CCC, 2009) from Lee et al. (2009) Transport impacts on atmosphere and climate; Aviation, Atmospheric Environment. The level of scientific understanding (LOSU) is given for each process in the right column. Values are presented for both high and low GWP values for NO_x reflecting the wide uncertainties in current estimates. The ratios on the bottom right are presented both including and excluding aviation induced cloudiness (AIC) because of uncertainties both in estimates of the magnitude of this effect and in the future incidence of AIC due to air traffic. The different time horizons illustrate how a unit emission of CO_2 increases in importance relative to shorter-lived effects as longer timescales are considered.

Notes: GWP = Global Warming Potential, GTP = Global Temperature Potential

9. Bioenergy and Water

Section summary

9.1. Bioenergy conversion factors should be used for the combustion of fuels produced from recently living sources (such as trees) at a site or in an asset under the direct control of the reporting organisation. This section of the report describes both the direct (Scope 1) emissions and the indirect (Scope 3) emissions associated with bioenergy sources.

9.2. The section also includes factors for emissions associated with water supply, to account for water delivered through the mains supply network, and water treatment, which are used for water returned to the sewage system through mains drains. These are classified as Scope 3 emissions.

9.3. For the 2022 update, factors for water supply and water treatment have been kept constant from the 2021 update; however, the most recent water company specific values can be found in the following Water UK Annual Emissions report[29].

9.4. The water supply and water treatment factors are calculated based on the 2020 data from the UK water companies Carbon Accounting Workbooks (CAW). This is because previously the values were coming from a publication of the UK water industry from 2012 that has now been discontinued. It is likely that significant reductions (>50%) in grid electricity carbon intensity since 2012 is a large or dominant contributor to the difference observed.

9.5. Table 48 shows where the related worksheets to the bioenergy and water conversion factors are available in the online spreadsheets of the UK GHG Conversion factors.

Table 48: Related worksheets for bioenergy and water emission factors

Worksheet name	Full set	Condensed set
Bioenergy	Y	Y
WTT – bioenergy	Y	N
Water supply	Y	Y
Water treatment	Y	Y

Summary of changes since the previous update

9.6. Conversion factors for wood logs, wood chips and wood pellets have been decreased due to the total use of domestic wood being reduced substantially in DUKES stats according to DEFRA's solid fuel combustion survey.

[29] https://www.water.org.uk/publication/annual-emissions-report-2021/

9.7. The latest RTFO 0105 dataset shows a decrease in the use of biodiesel ME, biodiesel HVO and biopropane, and an increase in biomethane and bioethanol.

9.8. Scope 3 emissions from biogas have increased due to using the most recent version of the raw data source (UK's biofuel calculator).

9.9. A marked increase in the proportion of bioethanol sold on petrol station forecourts has led to a respective increase in their bio-carbon emissions and vice versa for the use of biodiesel in diesel station forecourts.

9.10. In the 2022 update, factors for biomethane (liquified), off road biodiesel and methanol (bio) have been added.

General Methodology

9.11. The 2022 GHG Conversion factors provide tables of conversion factors for: water supply and treatment, biofuels, and biomass and biogas.

9.12. The conversion factors for bioenergy incorporate emissions from the fuel life cycle and include net CO_2, CH_4, N_2O emissions and indirect/WTT emissions factors. These are presented for biofuels, biomass and biogas.

9.13. The basis of the different conversion factors is discussed in the following sub-sections.

Water

9.14. The conversion factors for water supply and treatment in sections "Water supply" and "Water treatment" worksheets of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors were calculated based on 2020 data from UK water companies Carbon Accounting Workbooks (CAW). These data are used for reporting to the UK regulator (Ofwat) and all UK water companies use this common approach to reporting these data.[30]

9.15. The CAW data gives GHG intensity for each water company from water supply and wastewater treatment, accounting for emissions associated with offices and transport. The 2020 dataset did not include a robust metric by which to weight each companies' intensity to generate a weighted UK average, so in the absence of this, water treatment intensity is weighted by total sewage sludge treated, and the water supply intensity is a uniform weighting (i.e. an average with no different weighting by company). Sewage sludge treated is likely to have a strong correlation with the quantity of water treated, however, the uniform weighting for water supply is much less robust, and therefore subject to significant uncertainty. It should also be noted that the data received from the water industry did not include complete reporting from all water companies, which introduces uncertainty in both water supply and water treatment estimates.

9.16. It is likely that significant reductions (>50%) in grid electricity carbon intensity since 2012 is a large or dominant contributor to the difference observed.

[30] The data are not published in a suitable format for use for the GHG conversion factors. So, more suitable data were requested from, and provided by a contact at a water company in a personal communication. The individual companies' data are considered confidential, so can only be published as an aggregation.

Biofuels

9.17. At the point of use, biofuels are defined as "net carbon zero" or "carbon neutral" as any CO_2 expelled during the burning of the fuel is cancelled out by the CO_2 absorbed by the feedstock used to produce the fuel during growth[31]. Therefore, all direct emissions from biofuels provided in the GHG Conversion factors dataset are only made up of CH_4 and N_2O emissions.

9.18. Unlike the direct emissions of CO_2, the CH_4 and N_2O emissions are not offset by absorption in the growth of the feedstock used to produce the biofuel. In the absence of other information, these emissions factors have been assumed to be equivalent to those produced by combusting the corresponding fossil fuels (i.e. diesel, petrol, LNG or CNG) from the "Fuels" section.

9.19. The indirect/WTT/fuel lifecycle conversion factors for biofuels were based on UK average factors from the Quarterly Report[32] (DfT, 2021b) on the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation (RTFO). These average factors and the direct CH_4 and N_2O factors are presented in Table 49.

Table 49: Fuel lifecycle GHG Conversion factors for biofuels

Biofuel	Emissions Factor, gCO_2e/MJ					
	RTFO Lifecycle (1)	Direct CH_4 (2)	Direct N_2O (2)	Direct CO_2 (2*)	Total Lifecycle	Direct CO_2 Emissions (Out of Scope (3))
Biodiesel ME	10.97	0.01	1.03	4.02	16.03	71.32
Bioethanol	19.54	0.22	0.20	0.00	19.97	71.60
Biomethane (compressed)	11.37	0.08	0.03	0.00	11.47	55.28
Biodiesel ME (from used cooking oil)	10.35	0.01	1.03	4.02	15.41	71.32
Biodiesel ME (from Tallow)	14.00	0.01	1.03	4.02	19.06	71.32
Biodiesel HVO	10.25	0.01	1.03	0.00	11.29	72.10
Biopropane	10.29	0.05	0.04	0.00	10.38	64.51
Bio Petrol	8.27	0.22	0.20	0.00	8.69	70.21
Renewable petrol	18.28	0.22	0.20	0.00	18.70	71.44
Off road biodiesel	10.97	0.01	1.03	4.02	16.03	71.32

[31] This is a convention required by international GHG Inventory guidelines and formal accounting rules.

[32] These cover the period from January to December 2021 and were the most recent figures available at the time of production of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors. The report is available from the GOV. website at: Renewable fuel statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Biofuel	Emissions Factor, gCO_2e/MJ					
	RTFO Lifecycle (1)	Direct CH_4 (2)	Direct N_2O (2)	Direct CO_2 (2*)	Total Lifecycle	Direct CO_2 Emissions (Out of Scope (3))
Biomethane (liquified)	11.37	0.08	0.03	0.00	11.47	56.65
Methanol (bio)	19.54	0.22	0.20	0.00	19.97	69.10

Notes:

(1) Based on UK averages from the RTFO Quarterly Report from DfT (DfT, 2021b)

(2) Based on corresponding emission factors for diesel, petrol, LNG or CNG. *Biodiesel, as of April 2020, is now accounting for fossil component of biodiesel to align with the UK GHGI estimates; Based on stoichiometric analysis of chemical compounds

(3) The Total GHG emissions outside of the GHG Protocol Scope 1, 2 and 3 is the actual amount of CO2 emitted by the biofuel when combusted. This will be counter-balanced by /equivalent to the CO2 absorbed in the growth of the biomass feedstock used to produce the biofuel. These factors are based on data from (Forest Research, 2016).

9.20. The net GHG emissions for biofuels vary significantly depending on the feedstock source and production pathway. Therefore, for accuracy, it is recommended that more detailed/specific figures are used where available. For example, detailed indirect/WTT conversion factors by source/supplier are provided and updated regularly in the Quarterly Reports on the RTFO, available from GOV. website at: https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport/series/biofuels-statistics.

9.21. In addition to the direct and indirect/WTT conversion factors provided in Table 49, conversion factors for the out of Scope CO_2 emissions have also been provided in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors (see table and the table footnote), based on data sourced from Forest Research, the Forestry Commission's research agency (previously BEC) (Forest Research, 2016a).

Other biomass and biogas

9.22. A number of different biomass types can be used in dedicated biomass heating systems, including wood logs, chips and pellets, as well as grasses/straw or biogas. Conversion factors produced for these bioenergy sources are presented in the "Bioenergy" worksheet of the 2022 GHG Conversion factors set.

9.23. All indirect/WTT/fuel lifecycle conversion factors here, except for wood logs, are sourced from the Ofgem carbon calculators (Ofgem, 2021), (Ofgem, 2015). These calculators have been developed to support operators determining the GHG emissions associated with the cultivation, processing and transportation of their biomass fuels.

9.24. Indirect/WTT/fuel lifecycle conversion factors for wood logs, which are not covered by the Ofgem tool, were obtained from the Biomass Environmental Assessment Tool ($BEAT_2$) (Forest Research, 2016a), provided by Defra.

9.25. The direct CH_4 and N_2O conversion factors presented in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors are based on the conversion factors used in the UK GHG Inventory (GHGI) for 2020 (managed by Ricardo Energy & Environment).

9.26. In some cases, calorific values were required to convert the data into the required units. The most appropriate source was used, and this was either from the Forest Research (Forest Research, 2016), DUKES (Table A.1) or Swedish Gas Technology Centre 2012 (which is also backed up by other data sources). The values used and their associated moisture contents are provided in Table 50.

9.27. In addition to the direct and indirect/WTT conversion factors provided, conversion factors for the out of Scope CO_2 emissions are also provided in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors (see “Outside of Scopes” and the relevant notes on the page), also based on data sourced from Forest Research, the Forestry Commission’s research agency (previously BEC) (Forest Research, 2016a).

Table 50: Fuel sources and properties used in the calculation of biomass and biogas emission factors

Biomass	Moisture content	Net calorific value (GJ/tonne)	Source
Wood chips	25% moisture	13.6	Forestry Research
Wood logs	Air dried 20% moisture	14.7	UK GHGI
Wood pellets	10% moisture	17.3	DUKES
Grass/Straw	10% moisture	13.4	UK GHGI
Biogas	Based on 65% CH_4	20.0	Swedish Gas Technology Centre 2012
Landfill gas	Based on 40% CH4	12.3	Swedish Gas Technology Centre 2012

10. Overseas Electricity Emission Factors

Section summary

10.1. This section contains guidance for users on how to find Scope 2 conversion factors for electricity generation in overseas countries and how to calculate the indirect/WTT emissions associated with these activities. These should be used for sites owned or controlled by the reporting organisation in another country. The Scope 2 indirect factors are no longer included within the Conversion factors but are available for sale from the CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion online data service at the International Energy Agency (IEA) website. Indirect/WTT factors are no longer being provided as part of the UK GHG conversion factors. Instead, guidance will be provided in the sections below on how to manually calculate the desired factors.

10.2. The related worksheet for this section is the “WTT – UK & overseas elec”, available only in the full set of the UK GHG Conversion factors.

Summary of changes since the previous update

10.3. Indirect/WTT factors are no longer being provided as part of the UK GHG conversion factors. Instead, guidance will be provided in the sections below on how to manually calculate the desired factors.

Direct Emissions and Emissions resulting from Transmission and Distribution Losses from Overseas Electricity Generation

10.4. UK companies reporting on their emissions may need to include emissions resulting from overseas activities. Whilst many of the fuel conversion factors are likely to be similar for fuels used in other countries, electricity conversion factors vary considerably due to fuel mix.

10.5. However, the overseas electricity factors have not been provided after the 2015 update due to a change in the licencing conditions for the underlying International Energy Association (IEA) dataset upon which they were based.

10.6. The dataset on electricity conversion factors from the IEA has previously been identified as the best available consistent dataset for electricity emissions factors. These factors are a time series of combined electricity CO_2 conversion factors per kWh GENERATED (Scope 2), and corresponding conversion factors for losses in Transmission and Distribution (T&D) (Scope 3). These can be purchased from the IEA website [33].

10.7. Since the 2018 update year, the emissions associated with electricity losses during transmission and distribution of electricity between the power station and an organisation's site(s) are also provided in the IEA dataset, these are also now no longer provided in the UK GHG Conversion factors dataset.

[33] Available here: http://data.iea.org/

10.8. The conversion factors supplied by the IEA do not include indirect/WTT emissions.

Indirect/WTT Emissions from Overseas Electricity Generation

10.9. As of the 2022 publication of the UK GHG conversion factors, indirect/WTT emission factors for overseas electricity generation is no longer provided. Instead, the method for calculating the factors manually will be provided. The methodology used in previous editions of the UK GHG conversion factors was to take the direct emission factor for the country in questions and multiply it by the ratio between the UK's indirect/WTT factor and the UK's direct factor. This approach allows an indirect factor to be estimated for a country without fully modelling the electricity generation system of the country. Examples of the calculations are provided below.

10.10. The ratio between the UK's Indirect/WTT factor and direct factor is presented in Table 11, for 2020 this weighted average is 24.19%. If, for example, the direct factor for French electricity generation was 61 gCO2e/kWh then the Indirect/WTT factor can be calculated as follows:

$$WTT = Direct \times UK\frac{WTT}{Direct}Ratio = 61 \times \frac{24.19}{100} = 14.76\ gCO_2e/kWh$$

10.11. To calculate the transmission and distribution (T&D) WTT factor, the percentage of losses for the country must be applied to the direct factor. For example, if the French electricity losses were 8%, the WTT T&D Losses factor could be calculated as follows:

$$WTT_{T\&D} = \left(\frac{Direct}{1 - Losses} - Direct\right) \times UK\frac{WTT}{Direct}Ratio = \left(\frac{61}{1 - \frac{8}{100}} - 61\right) \times \frac{24.19}{100} = 1.28\ gCO_2e/kWh$$

11. Hotel Stay

Section summary

11.1. This section describes the calculation of conversion factors for Hotel Stays, which should be used to report the Scope 3 emissions associated with overnight hotel stays for business travel.

11.2. These factors appear in the “Hotel Stay” worksheet, available only in the full set of the UK GHG Conversion factors set.

Summary of changes since the previous update

11.1. In 2022 GHG Conversion factors for Hotel Stays, Measure 1 (HCMI Rooms Footprint Per Occupied Room (kgCO_2e)) from Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking Index (CHSB) Tool (ITP/Greenview, 2021) was used instead of Measure 3 (Hotel Carbon Footprint Per Occupied Room (kgCO_2e) in previous years’ conversion factors. This is because Measure 1 is a more accurate estimation of the carbon footprint of a guest's hotel stay, as it uses the HCMI methodology - a common methodology agreed by the industry which encompasses complexities around outsourced laundry, mobile energy, refrigerants and the proportion of rooms area to meeting space. Measure 3 is simply based on energy data submitted divided by floor area so does not take any of these specifics into account.

11.2. Median values were used this year rather than the mean values from Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking Index (CHSB) Tool (ITP/Greenview, 2021).

11.3. Due to the changes described above and in the underlying data source used for the Hotel Stay conversion factors, the values and range of factors available have changed quite significantly. However, the underlying methodological basis of this source is largely unchanged.

Direct emissions from a hotel stay

11.4. All the hotel stay conversion factors presented in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors are in a CO_2e basis. These are taken directly from the Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking Index (CHSB) Tool, produced by the International Tourism Partnership (ITP) and Greenview (ITP/Greenview, 2021). The factors use annual data comprising several international hotel organisations.

11.5. For the 2022 GHG Conversion factors the median benchmark for each country, for all hotel classes included within the tool, was used.

11.6. The following five steps were carried out in the CHSB study to arrive at the conversion factors included within the 2022 GHG Conversion factors:

a) **Harmonising.** The data received was converted into the same units and then converting to kg CO_2e.

b) **Validity tests** were carried out to remove outliers or errors from the data sets received.

c) **Geographic and climate zone segmentation**. The data sets were grouped by location and climate zone.

d) **Property segmentation**. Hotels were grouped by property segment, applying a revenue-based approach and property-type segmentation used by STR Global (using 2020 global chain scales), the asset class segmentation of full-service and limited-service hotels, and a global data set of star levels for hotels as identified by Expedia.

e) **Minimum output thresholds**. A minimum threshold of eight hotels per geographical region was required before it was populated within the tool. If there were less than eight hotels, these were excluded from the final outputs.

11.7. It should be noted that there are certain limitations with the CHSB tool used to derive the 2022 GHG Conversion factors. The main limitations are detailed below:

a) The factors are skewed toward large, more upmarket hotels and to branded chains. This is because it was mainly large owners or operators of hotels who submitted the aggregated data sets. Hotels in the lower tier segments are not as strongly represented in these data.

b) The data sets used to derive the factors have not been verified and therefore it cannot be concluded to be 100% accurate.

c) 65% of the benchmarks are within United States geographies. The datasets used are updated each year, therefore it is expected that a wider range of countries will be covered in the future and the tool aims to seek data sets from outside the U.S in future years.

d) The factors do not distinguish a property's amenities except for outsourced laundry services, which are taken into consideration. The factors are an aggregation of all types of hotels within the revenue-based segmentation and geographic location. Which means it is very difficult to compare two hotels since some may contain distinct attributes, (such as restaurants, fitness centres, swimming pool and spa) while others do not.

e) At present, there is no breakdown of CH_4 and N_2O emissions, plus there are also no indirect/ WTT factors.

11.8. For more information about how the factors have been derived, please see (ITP/Greenview, 2021), where more granular data is also available by city and segment.

12. Material Consumption/Use and Waste Disposal

Section summary

12.1. This section describes conversion factors for material use and waste disposal.

12.2. Material use conversion factors should be used **only** to report on procured products and materials based on their origin (that is, comprised of primary material or recycled materials). For primary materials, these factors cover the extraction, primary processing, manufacture and transportation of materials to the point of sale, not the materials in use. For secondary materials, the factors cover sorting, processing, manufacture and transportation to the point of sale, not the materials in use. These factors are useful for reporting efficiencies gained through reduced material procurement or the benefit of procuring items that are the product of a previous recycling process. The factors are **not** suitable for quantifying the benefits of collecting products or materials for recycling.

12.3. Waste-disposal figures should be used for Greenhouse Gas Protocol reporting of Scope 3 emissions associated with end-of-life disposal of different materials. **These figures only cover emissions from the collection of materials and delivery to the point of treatment or disposal. They do not cover the environmental impact of different waste management options**. They are suitable **only** for Scope 3 reporting of emissions impacts under the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard ('the Scope 3 Standard')[34].

12.4. These factors appear in the "Material use" and "Waste disposal" worksheets, available in both the full and condensed sets of the UK GHG Conversion factors

12.5. Users wishing to quantify the impact of different waste management options may wish to use WRAP Carbon Waste and Resources Metric (CarbonWARM). Note that CarbonWARM outputs cannot be used for reporting Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas emissions.

Summary of changes since the previous update

The following changes have been made to the Material Use factors since the 2022 update.

12.6. Minor updates to the factors to account for this 2022 update of transport and UK electricity generation factors.

12.7. Removal of the factors for open-loop source materials. The "Material use" tab is intended only for reporting the Scope 3 emissions from procured products and materials. An open-loop option in this case, makes little sense, since the emissions are associated with the product purchased, not the previous end of life material used as feedstock. Any saving in the manufacture of primary raw materials is likely to be better represented by the "closed-loop" factor than by the

[34] http://www.ghgprotocol.org/standards/Scope-3-standard

previously published open-loop factor, which was applicable only to companies producing sorted waste materials, not finished products.

Emissions from Material Use and Waste Disposal

12.8. The GHG conversion factors for material consumption/use and waste disposal have been aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (‘the Scope 3 Standard’)[35]. This sets down rules on accounting for emissions associated with material consumption and waste management.

12.9. The company sending waste for recycling **does not receive any benefit to its carbon account** from recycling as the figures for waste disposal no longer include the potential benefits where primary resource extraction is replaced by recycled material. Under this accounting methodology, the organisation using recycled materials will see a reduction in their account where this use is in place of higher impact primary materials.

12.10. Whilst the factors are appropriate for accounting, they are therefore **not appropriate for informing decision making on alternative waste management options** (i.e. they do not show the impact of waste management options).

12.11. All figures expressed are kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) per tonne of material. This includes the Kyoto protocol basket of greenhouse gases. Please note that biogenic[36] CO_2 has been excluded from these figures.

12.12. The information for material consumption presented in the conversion factors spreadsheet has been separated from the emissions associated with waste disposal to allow separate reporting of these emission sources, in compliance with the Scope 3 Standard.

12.13. Businesses must quantify emissions associated with both material use and waste management in their Scope 3 accounting, to fully capture changes due to activities such as waste reduction.

12.14. The following subsections summarise the methodology, key data sources and assumptions used to define the emission factors.

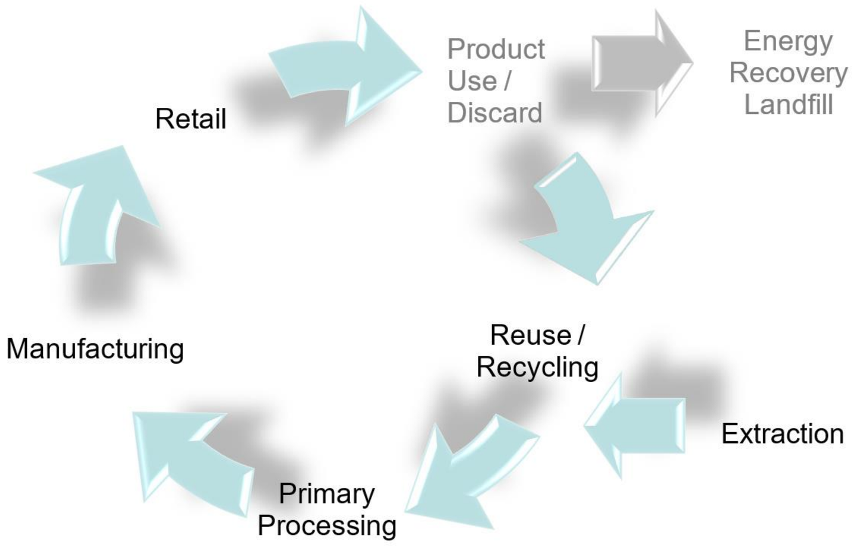
Material Consumption/Use

12.15. Figure 5 shows the boundary of greenhouse gas emissions summarised in the material consumption table.

[35] http://www.ghgprotocol.org/standards/Scope-3-standard

[36] Biogenic CO_2 is the CO_2 absorbed and released by living organisms during and at the end of their life. By convention, this is assumed to be in balance in sustainably managed systems.

Figure 5: Boundary of material consumption data sets



Notes: Arrows represent transportation stages; greyed items are excluded.

12.16. The conversion factors presented for material consumption cover all GHG emissions from the point of raw material extraction through to the point at which a finished good is manufactured and provided for sale. Therefore, commercial enterprises may use these factors to estimate the impact of goods they procure. Organisations involved in manufacturing goods using these materials should note that if they separately report emissions associated with their energy use in forming products with these materials, there is potential for double counting. As many of the data sources used in preparing the tables are confidential, we cannot publish a more detailed breakdown. However, the standard assumptions made are described below.

12.17. Conversion factors are provided for both recycled and primary materials. To identify the appropriate carbon factor, an organisation should seek to identify the level of recycled content in materials and goods purchased. Under this accounting methodology, the organisation using recycled materials in place of primary materials receives the benefit of recycling in terms of reduced Scope 3 emissions.

12.18. These factors are estimates to be used in the absence of data specific to your goods and services. If you have more accurate information for your products, then please refer to the more accurate data for reporting your emissions.

12.19. Information on raw material extraction and manufacturing impacts is commonly sourced from the same reports, typically life cycle inventories published by trade associations. The sources utilised in this study are listed in Appendix 1 to this report. The stages covered include mining activities for non-renewable resources, agriculture and forestry for renewable materials, production of materials used to make the primary material (e.g. soda ash used in glass production) and primary production activities such as casting metals and producing board. Intermediate transport stages are also included. Full details are available in the referenced reports.

12.20. Conversion factors provided include emissions associated with product forming.

12.21. Table 51 identifies the transportation distances and vehicle types which have been assumed as part of the conversion factors provided. The impact of transporting the raw material (e.g. forestry products, granules, glass raw materials) is already included in the manufacturing profile for all products. The transportation tables and Greenhouse Gas Protocol guidelines on vehicle emissions have been used for most vehicle emission factors

Table 51: Distances and transportation types used in EF calculations

Destination / Intermediate Destination	One Way Distance	Mode of transport	Source
Transport of raw materials to the factory	122km	Average, all HGVs	(DfT, 2010) Based on average haulage distance for all commodities, not specific to the materials in the first column.
Distribution to Retail Distribution Centre & to retailer	96km		(McKinnon, 2007), (IGD, 2018)

12.22. Transport of goods by consumers is excluded from the factors presented, as is the use of the product.

Waste Disposal

12.23. As defined under the Scope 3 standard, emissions associated with recycling and energy recovery are attributed to the organisation which uses the recycled material, or which uses the waste to generate energy. The emissions attributed to the company which generates the waste cover only the collection of waste from their site. This does not mean that emissions from waste management or recycling are zero or are not necessary; it simply means that, in accounting terms, these emissions are for another organisation to report.

12.24. The final emissions factor data summarised in the tables have been revised to align with the company reporting requirements in the Scope 3 Standard. Under this standard, to avoid double-counting, the emissions associated with recycling are attributed to the user of the recycled materials, and the same attribution approach has also been applied to the emissions from energy generation from waste. Only transportation and minimal preparation emissions are attributed to the entity disposing of the waste.

12.25. Landfill emissions remain within the accounting Scope of the organisation producing waste materials. Factors for landfill are provided within the waste disposal sheet in the 2022 GHG Conversion Factors. These factors are drawn directly from MELMod, which contains information on landfill waste composition and material properties, with the addition of collection and transport emissions.

12.26. Figures for Refuse Collection Vehicles have been taken from the Environment Agency's Waste and Resource Assessment Tool for the Environment (WRATE) (Environment Agency, 2010).

12.27. Transport distances for waste were estimated using a range of sources, principally data supplied by the Environment Agency for use in the WRATE (2005) tool (Environment Agency, 2010). The distances adopted are shown in Table 52.

Table 52: Distances used in the calculation of emission factors

Destination / Intermediate Destination	One Way Distance	Mode of transport	Source
Household, commercial and industrial landfill	25km by Road	26 Tonne GVW Refuse Collection Vehicle, maximum waste capacity 12 tonnes	Environment Agency (2010)
Inert landfill	10km by Road		Environment Agency (2010)
Transfer station / CA site	10km by Road		
MRF	25km by Road		
MSW incinerator	50km by Road		
Cement kiln	50km by Road		
Recyclate	50km by Road	Average, all HGVs	Environment Agency (2010)
Inert recycling	10km by Road		Environment Agency (2010)

12.28. Road vehicles are volume-limited rather than weight limited. An average loading factor (including return journeys) is used for all HGVs, based on the HGV factors provided in the 2022 Conversion factors. Waste vehicles leave a depot empty and return fully laden. A 50% loading assumption reflects the change in load over a collection round which could be expected.

13. Fuel Properties

Section summary

13.1. The fuel properties can be used to determine the typical calorific values / densities of most common fuels.

13.2. These factors appear in the "Fuel properties" worksheet, available in both the full and condensed sets of the UK GHG Conversion factors set.

Summary of changes since the previous update

13.3. Fuel property data for the vast majority of fuels has been changed from using BEIS's Digest of UK Energy Statistics (BEIS, 2021) (DUKES) to using data from the UK GHG Inventory (GHGI) (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2022). The GHGI data is largely based on DUKES, but in some cases deviates, either to use data consistent with the carbon content data source (such as for power stations coal, which uses EU ETS data), or in cases where there are apparent inconsistencies in the time series, as the GHGI must present a consistent time series from 1990. This change will improve consistency between the GHGI and the Conversion Factors.

General Methodology

13.4. The following standard properties for key fuels are provided in the UK GHG Conversion factors:

a) Gross Calorific Value (GCV) in units of GJ/tonne, kWh/kg and kWh/litre;

b) Net Calorific Value (NCV) in units of GJ/tonne, kWh/kg and kWh/litre;

c) Density in units of litres/tonne and kg/m^3.

13.5. The standard conversion factors from the GHGI are now provided on a net energy basis. These are converted into different energy, volume and mass units for the various data tables using the information on these fuel properties (i.e. Gross and Net Calorific Values (CV), and fuel densities in litres/tonne) from UK GHGI data and in some cases data from BEIS's Digest of UK Energy Statistics (BEIS, 2021).

13.6. The fuel properties of most biofuels are predominantly based on data from JEC - Joint Research Centre-EUCAR-CONCAWE collaboration, "Well-to-Wheels Analysis of Future Automotive Fuels and Powertrains in the European Context" Version 5, 2020 (Report EUR 30269 EN - 2020) (JEC WTW, 2020). The exception is for methyl-ester based biodiesels and bioethanol, where values for NCV and GCV are taken from the UK GHGI.

13.7. Fuel properties, both density and CV, for wood chips (25% moisture content) come from the Forest Research (previously Biomass Energy Centre (BEC)[37]. The density of wood logs (20% moister content), wood chips (25% moister

[37] Available at: https://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/beeh-9ukqcn

content) and grasses/straw (25% water content) are also sourced from the Forest Research[38].

[38] Available at: https://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/beeh-absg5h

14. SECR kWh Conversion factors

Section summary

14.1. The new Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) came into effect on the 1 April 2019. One of the requirements of the guidance is to report GHG emissions from activities for which the company is responsible. SECR obligations differ between quoted and unquoted organisations covering Scope 1, Scope 2 and some Scope 3 emissions. Most will need to calculate the GHG emissions for the combustion of fuel (including transport fuel) and the operation of any facility; together with the annual emissions from the purchase of electricity, heat, steam or cooling by the company for its own use. See the Environmental Reporting Guidelines, (BEIS, 2019), for more details.

14.2. The SECR also requires the total energy use that is used to calculate these GHG emissions to be provided in kilowatt hours (kWh).

14.3. When organisations are calculating the GHG emissions associated with fuels (Scope 1), bioenergy (Scope 1), electricity (Scope 2) and heat and steam (Scope 2), they will either already have the kWh values or will be able to convert units such as GJ, litres or tonnes using the fuel properties or conversion data provided at the end of the conversion factors spreadsheet.

14.4. For transport, companies may have two types of data which they can use to calculate vehicles emissions (cars, motorcycles, vans and HGVs owned or controlled by the company):

a) Fuel consumption data in litres or kWh. In the instance of litres, this can easily be converted to kWh using the fuel properties provided at the end of the conversion factors spreadsheet. This is the preferred and more accurate method to use.
b) Journey distance in km or miles. If a company does not have fuel consumption data (option a), they may have a record of the total distance travelled, for example from expense claims. In this instance, the km or miles data will need to be converted into kWh. This will require an additional factor, which is what we have provided in the SECR factors worksheet.

Table 53: Related worksheets to SECR kWh emissions factors

Worksheet name	Full set	Condensed set
SECR kWh pass & delivery vehs	Y	Y
SECR kWh UK electricity for EV	Y	Y

14.5. SECR kWh conversion factors have been calculated for passenger and delivery vehicles including; cars, motorcycles, vans and HGVs.

14.6. The factors are split out between two worksheets:

a) “SECR kWh pass & delivery vehs” worksheet contains cars, motorcycles, vans and HGVs, including electric vehicles (i.e. Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles / Range-Extended Electric Vehicles and Battery Electric Vehicles) where the kWh factors presented only include the conventional fuel use (i.e. petrol or diesel)

b) "SECR kWh UK electricity for EV" worksheet contains only the kWh factors for the electricity consumed by the electric vehicles.

Summary of changes since the previous update

14.7. For the calculation of HGV SECR factors in previous years, the CO_2 emissions included emissions due to use of urea (as described in paragraph 6.16) and were divided by the net kWh from fuel that did not include urea. This caused a small differential (less than 1%) for last year's values and so the effect of adding urea has been removed for this year's update to improve accuracy.

General Methodology

14.8. The factors are calculated using a two-step approach:

Step 1 - Convert km or miles data into kg CO_2 using the appropriate transport GHG conversion factor. These are the factors found within the passenger and delivery vehicles worksheets.

Step 2 – Divide the kg CO_2 figure, from step 1, by the fuel net kWh conversion factor (e.g. diesel or petrol). These are the figures found within the fuel worksheet.

14.9. The CO_2 GHG conversion factor for some vehicle types are calculated using a mixture of fuels, such as hybrid vehicles, or for those where the fuel is unknown. In these instances, the kWh conversion factor used in step 2 is calculated using the appropriate percentage fuel split used in calculating the GHG conversion factors.

14.10. The calculation of the SECR kWh conversion factors are based on using the CO_2 (and not the CO_2e) factors. This is because the CO_2e factor is comprised of the CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O factors and the CH_4 and N_2O emissions are not directly linked to the energy consumption but they are related to the specific (exhaust) emission after-treatment systems. For different vehicle types, the ratio is different for the same fuel type. Hence the calculation uses the ratio of CO_2 with the average fuel conversion factor.

15. Homeworking

Section summary

15.1. This section describes the calculation of conversion factors for Homeworking, which should be used to report the Scope 3 emissions associated with employees working remotely from home.

15.2. These factors appear in the "Homeworking" worksheet, available only in the full set of the UK GHG Conversion factors set.

General Methodology

15.1. The methodology is based on the "Homeworking emission Whitepaper" (EcoAct, 2020). These factors estimate the incremental energy use from office equipment and home heating by homeworking employees which would not have occurred in an office-working scenario.

15.2. All the Homeworking conversion factors presented in the 2022 GHG Conversion factors are in a CO_2e basis.

15.3. The Homeworking conversion factors are provided on a 'Full-time Equivalent (FTE) working hour' basis, representing the GHG emissions from one hour of work by one full-time employee.

15.4. There are several assumptions used in the estimation of the Homeworking conversion factors, as listed below. These assumptions would be updated in the future if there are data sources that are more updated or accurate.

15.5. Office equipment is an estimation of energy used by a homeworking employee. GHG conversion factors for electricity consumption come from the UK GHG Conversion factors model outputs for UK Electricity. There are 3 assumptions:

a) assumed that a homeworking employee only uses energy for a laptop or PC, monitor, phone, printer and lighting;

b) assumed that the energy used by a homeworking employee is 140W, same as the energy used by a workstation (a laptop or PC, monitor, phone and printer). Electricity use data for a workstation came from CIBSE Guide F (CIBSE, 2012);

c) assumed that the energy used for lighting is 10W per homeworking employee (an assumption by EcoAct);

15.6. Home heating is an annual average of energy used for heating estimated using data from "Typical Domestic Consumption values 2020" (Ofgem, 2020) and "Estimates of heat use in the United Kingdom in 2013" (DECC, 2014). GHG conversion factors for natural gas consumption come from the UK GHG Conversion factors model outputs for Fuels. There are 4 assumptions:

a) assumed that all home heating in the UK is powered by natural gas (survey showed that 86% of UK homes are heated by natural gas (DLUHC, 2021);

b) assumed that in the UK, heating is used 6 months per year (October to March);

c) assumed that heating is used 10 hours per day during heating season; and

d) assumed that one-third of the employees have at least one household member who would normally remain at home during the day (result from an internal staff survey done by NatWest Group in 2020), therefore only two-third (66.7%) of the employees moving to homeworking would result in incremental heating energy.

References

ACEA. (2020). *WLTP Facts*. Retrieved from https://wltpfacts.eu/

AEA/Ricardo. (2011). *Reduction and Testing of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from Heavy Duty Vehicles – Lot 1: Strategy.* Ricardo AEA. Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/transport/vehicles/docs/ec_hdv_ghg_strategy_en.pdf

Allen, J. and Browne, M. (2008). *Using official data sources to analyse the light goods vehicle fleet and operations in Britain.* University of Westminster . Retrieved from http://www.greenlogistics.org/SiteResources/61debf21-2b93-4082-ab15-84787ab75d26_LGV%20activity%20report%20(final)%20November%202008.pdf

BEIS. (2019). *Environmental reporting guidelines: including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting requirements.* Retrieved from https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-reporting-guidelines-including-mandatory-greenhouse-gas-emissions-reporting-guidance

BEIS. (2019a). *Combined Heat and Power Quality Assurance (CHPQA) Programme*. Retrieved January 3, 2020, from https://www.gov.uk/guidance/combined-heat-power-quality-assurance-programme

BEIS. (2020). *Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting*. Retrieved June 9, 2020, from https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting

BEIS. (2021). *Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES)*. Retrieved 2020, from https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes-2022

BEIS. (2021a). *Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES): natural gas*. Retrieved 2019, from https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/natural-gas-chapter-4-digest-of-united-kingdom-energy-statistics-dukes

BFF. (2007). *Carbon Emissions of Mixed Passenger and Vehicle Ferries on UK and Domestic Routes.* Best Foot Forward for the Passenger Shipping Association (PSA).

Boldrin, Alessio, Karin R. Hartling, Maria Laugen, and Thomas H. Christensen. (2010, October). Environmental Inventory Modelling of the Use of Compost and Peat in Growth Media Preparation. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling, 54*(12), 1250–60. Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2010.04.003

CAA. (2021). *Data and Analysis; datasets for 2018 flights from UK airports*. Retrieved March 2020, from Civil Aviation Authority: https://www.caa.co.uk/Data-and-analysis/UK-aviation-market/Airlines/Datasets/UK-Airline-data/2018/Airline-data-2018/

CBS. (2022, January 31). *Dutch Electricity Factor*. Retrieved 2020, from https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/achtergrond/2022/05/rendementen-en-co2-emissie-van-elektriciteitsproductie-in-nederland-update-2020

CCC. (2009). *Meeting the UK aviation target-options for reducing emissions to 2050.* Committee on Climate Change.

CIBSE. (2012). *CIBSE Guide F.* The Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers.

Clear. (2008). *Dataset of motorcycle fuel consumption compiled by Clear for the development of its motorcyle CO2 model used in its carbon offsetting products*. Retrieved from https://clear-offset.com/

CPI. (2019). *The economic value of the UK paper-based industries 2019.* Swindon: CPI. Retrieved from https://thecpi.org.uk/library/PDF/Public/Publications/Reports/CPI-Economic-Review-2019.pdf

DECC. (2014). *Estimates of heat use in the United Kingdom in 2013. .* Retrieved April 27, 2022, from Department of Energy and Climate Change: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/386858/Estimates_of_heat_use.pdf

DfT. (2006). *Average of tonnes per load to/from UK derived from Table 2.6, from Road Freight Statistics 2005.* Department for Transport .

DfT. (2010). *Transport Statistics Bulletin: Road Freight Statistics 2008 National Statistics Table 1.14d.* Retrieved from https://data.gov.uk/dataset/7efdee14-8cc9-406f-973e-f32ed8c28b7e/road-freight-statistics

DfT. (2017). *Road Freight Statistics: Table RFS0141, July 2017*. Retrieved July 13, 2017, from https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-freight-domestic-and-international-statistics

DfT. (2019b). *Passenger distance travelled (BUS03)*. Retrieved December 17, 2019, from https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/bus03-passenger-distance-travelled

DfT. (2020a). *Light rail and tram statistics*. Retrieved December 19, 2019, from https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/light-rail-and-tram-statistics

DfT. (2020b). *Department for Transport.* Retrieved 2020, from Renewable Fuel Statistics: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/renewable-fuel-statistics

DfT. (2021a). *Road freight statistics*. Retrieved January 20, 2021, from https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/rfs01-goods-lifted-and-distance-hauled

DfT. (2021b). *Biofuels statistics*. Retrieved February 2022, from https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/renewable-fuel-statistics

DLUHC. (2021). *English Housing Survey 2019 to 2020: energy.* Retrieved April 27, 2022, from Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-housing-survey-2019-to-2020-energy

DVLA. (2020). Vehicle statistics. Department for Transport, Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency, and Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency. Retrieved 2019, from https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/vehicles-statistics

EC JRC. (2009). *Environmental Impact Potentials of Textiles (IMPRO-Textiles)*. (E. C. Reports, Producer) Retrieved April 10, 2019, from http://susproc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/textiles/docs/120423%20IMPRO%20Textiles_Publication%20draft%20v1.pdf

EcoAct. (2020). *Homeworking emission Whitepaper.* Retrieved April 2022, from https://info.eco-act.com/en/homeworking-emissions-whitepaper-2020

EEA. (2019). *EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2019.* Retrieved from https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2019

EEA. (2021a). *Monitoring of CO2 emissions from passenger cars – Regulation (EU) 2019/631*. Retrieved February 22, 2021, from https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/co2-cars-emission-20

EEA. (2021b). *Monitoring of CO2 emissions from vans – Regulation 510/2011*. Retrieved March 19, 2021, from https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/vans-16

EMISIA. (2019). *COPERT 4*. Retrieved April 10, 2019, from https://www.emisia.com/?s=COPERT+4

Environment Agency. (2010). *Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment (WRATE).* Retrieved from https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328085153/http://www2.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/commercial/102922.aspx

Environment Agency. (2020). *Climate Change Agreements*. Retrieved from https://www.gov.uk/guidance/climate-change-agreements--2

EUROCONTROL. (2019). *Small emitters tool*. Retrieved from Eurocontrol: https://www.eurocontrol.int/small-emitters-tool

European Commission. (2019). *2011/877/EU: Commission Implementing Decision of 19 December 2011establishing harmonised efficiency reference values for separate production of electricity and heat in application of Directive 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and re*. (E. Commission, Producer) Retrieved April 10, 2019, from EUR-Lex: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011D0877

EV Database. (2022). *https://ev-database.uk/*. Retrieved from https://ev-database.uk/

Exergia et al. (2015). *Study on actual GHG data for diesel, petrol, kerosene and natural gas.* A study by Exergia, E3 Modelling and COWI for the European Commission, DG ENER. Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/Study%20on%20Actual%20GHG%20Data%20Oil%20Gas_Project%20Interim%20Report.pdf

Forest Research. (2016). *Carbon emissions of different fuels*. Retrieved from http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/beeh-abslby

Forest Research. (2016a). *Biomass Environmental Assessment Tool, BEAT2*. Retrieved from Forest Research: https://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/beeh-9uynmd

Green Car Guide. (2022). *https://www.greencarguide.co.uk/*. Retrieved from https://www.greencarguide.co.uk/

Greenhouse Gas Protocol. (2011). Corporate value chain (Scope 3) accounting and reporting standard. *World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development*.

Hamade, R. A. (2020). Life Cycle Analysis of AA Alkaline Batteries. *Procedia Manufacturing, 43*, 415–22.

IATA. (2018). *January Passenger Demand Growth Slows on Temporary Factors*. Retrieved April 10, 2019, from https://www.iata.org/pressroom/pr/Pages/2018-03-08-01.aspx

ICCT. (2017). *FROM LABORATORY TO ROAD: A 2017 update of official and 'real-world' fuel consumption and CO2 values for passenger cars in Europe.* International Council for Clean Transportation. Retrieved April 10, 2019, from https://www.theicct.org/sites/default/files/publications/Lab-to-road-2017_ICCT-white%20paper_06112017_vF.pdf

IGD. (2018). *UK Food & Grocery Retail Logistics Overview Date.* Retrieved from http://www.igd.com/our-expertise/Supply-chain/Logistics/3457/UK-Food--Grocery-Retail-Logistics-Overview/

IMO. (2009). *PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, Second IMO GHG Study 2009, Marine Guidance Note MGN 347 (M), .* Retrieved April 10, 2019, from https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/maritime-and-coastguard-agency

IPCC. (2007). *Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.* Geneva, Switzerland . Retrieved from https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ar4_syr_full_report.pdf

IPCC. (2014). *Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.* Geneva, Switzerland. Retrieved from https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/SYR_AR5_FINAL_full.pdf

ITP/Greenview. (2021). *Hotel Footprinting Tool*. Retrieved from https://www.hotelfootprints.org

JEC WTW. (2014a). *Well-to-Wheels analysis of future automotive fuels and powertrains in the European context WELLTO-TANK (WTT) Report.* By European Commission, JRC-EUCAR-CONCAWE. Edwards, R; Larive, J.F; Rickeard, D; Weindorf , W.

JEC WTW. (2020). *WELL-TO-WHEELS ANALYSIS OF FUTURE AUTOMOTIVE FUELS AND POWERTRAINS IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT.* European Commission JRC Technical Reports. Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/eur-scientific-and-technical-research-reports/well-tank-report-version-4a-jec-well-wheels-analysis

L.E.K. Consulting. (2002). *Methodology for settlements with <25k population (Appendix 10.5.1).* Retrieved 2019, from https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110304135427/

MCA. (2017). *Marine Guidance Note MGN 347 (M).* Retrieved from Maritime and Coastguard Agency: http://www.dft.gov.uk/mca/mcga07-home/shipsandcargoes/mcga-shipsregsandguidance/marinenotices/mcga-mnotice.htm?textobjid=82A572A99504695B

McKinnon, A. (2007). Synchronised auditing of truck utilisation and energy efficiency: a review of the British Government's transport KPI programme. *In proceedings of the 11th World conference on transport research*. Retrieved from http://www.greenlogistics.org/SiteResources/77a765d8-b458-4e5f-b9e0-1827e34f2f1f_Review%20of%20Transport%20KPI%20programme%20(WCTR%202007).pdf

National Grid. (2021). *National Grid*. Retrieved 2019, from https://www.nationalgridgas.com/data-and-operations/calorific-value-cv

Ofgem. (2015). *The UK Solid and Gaseous Biomass Carbon Calculator*. Retrieved April 10, 2019, from https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/uk-solid-and-gaseous-biomass-carbon-calculator

Ofgem. (2020). *Typical Domestic Consumption values 2020.* Retrieved April 2022, from Office of Gas and Electricity Markets: https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/decision-typical-domestic-consumption-values-2020

Ofgem. (2021). *The UK Bioliqued Carbon Calculator*. Retrieved 2022, from https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biofuels-carbon-calculator-rtfo

Ofgem. (2021a). *Biomass Sustainability Dataset 2019-20*. Retrieved 2022, from https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/biomass-sustainability-dataset-2019-20

ORR. (2020). *Official Statistics*. Retrieved April 10, 2019, from : http://dataportal.orr.gov.uk/browsereports/9

ORR. (2021a). *Estimates of passenger and freight energy consumption and carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) emissions - Table 2.101 (p).* Retrieved 2019, from Office of the Rail Regulator (ORR): https://dataportal.orr.gov.uk/displayreport/html/html/31212a97-cf7a-42d5-9fe3-a134b5c08b6a

Riacrdo Energy & Environment. (2018). *Assessing the impacts of selected options for regulating CO2 emissions from new passenger cars and vans after 2020.* Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/transport/vehicles/docs/ldv_post_2020_co2_en.pdf

Ricardo Energy & Environment. (2015). *UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 1990 to 2013: Annual Report for Submission under the Framework Convention on Climate Change.* MacCarthy J, Broomfield M, Brown P, Buys G, Cardenas L, Murrells T, Pang Y, Passant N, Thistlethwaite G, Watterson J. Retrieved from https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/reports/cat07/1512091113_ukghgi-90-13_Issue_1.pdf

Ricardo Energy & Environment. (2021). *UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 1990 to 2019: Annual Report for submission under the Framework Convention on Climate Change.* Ricardo Energy & Environment. Brown P, Cardenas L, Choudrie S, Del Vento S, Karagianni E, MacCarthy J, Mullen P, Passant N, Richmond B, Smith H, Thistlethwaite G, Thomson A, Turtle L, Wakeling D. Retrieved from https://naei.beis.gov.uk/reports/reports?report_id=1015

Ricardo Energy & Environment. (2022). *UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 1990 to 2020: Annual Report for Submission under the Framework Convention on Climate Change.* Ricardo Energy & Environment. Brown P, Cardenas L, Choudrie S, Del Vento S, Karagianni E, MacCarthy J, Mullen P, Passant N, Richmond B, Thistlethwaite G, Thomson A, Wakeling D. Retrieved from https://naei.beis.gov.uk/reports/reports?report_id=998

Ricardo Energy & Environment. (2022). *UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 1990 to 2020: Annual Report for Submission under the Framework Convention on Climate Change.* Ricardo Energy & Environment. Brown P, Cardenas L, Choudrie S, Del Vento S, Karagianni E, MacCarthy J, Mullen P, Passant N, Richmond B, Thistlethwaite G, Thomson A, Wakeling D. Retrieved from https://naei.beis.gov.uk/reports/index

Ricardo-AEA. (2014). *UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 1990 to 2012: Annual Report for Submission under the Framework.* Webb N, Broomfield M, Brown P, Buys G, Cardenas L,. Retrieved from https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/reports/cat07/1404251327_1404251304_ukghgi-90-12_Issue1.pdf

RISE. (2019). *The carbon footprint of carton packaging 2019.* Zurich: Pro Carton. Retrieved from https://www.procarton.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Carbon-Footprint-Report-2019.pdf

RTE. (2022). *French Electricity Factor*. Retrieved 2020, from https://www.rte-france.com/fr/eco2mix/eco2mix-telechargement

Sausen , R., Isaksen, I., Grewe, V., Hauglustaine, D., Lee, D., Myhre, G., . . . Zerofos, C. (2005). Aviation radiative forcing in 2000: An update on IPCC (1999). *Meteorologische Zeitschrift, 14*(4), 555-561.

SEAI. (2022). *Irish Electricity Factor*. Retrieved March 26, 2020, from https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/key-statistics/electricity/

SMMT. (2019). *Web site Homepage*. Retrieved April 10, 2019, from https://www.smmt.co.uk/

Solomon, S., D. Qin, M. Manning, Z. Chen, M. Marquis, K.B. Avery, M. Tignor and H.L. Miller. (2007). *Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.* Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press,. Retrieved from https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/05/ar4_wg1_full_report-1.pdf

Tassou, S.A., et al. (2009). Food transport refrigeration - Approaches to reduce energy consumption and environmental impacts of road transport. *Applied Thermal Engineering, 29*(8-9), 1467-1477.

test. (adsd, 3 3). *tes*. Retrieved from test: Simapro

Test. (n.d.). *UK GHGI 2019 - Alex.*

TU Graz. (2011). *Reduction and testing of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Heavy Duty Vehicles - LOT 2; Development and testing of certification procedure CO2 and fuel consumption of HDV.* A report by TU Graz, TNO, VTT, AVL, LAT and TUV Nord for the European Commission, DG Climate Action. Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/transport/vehicles/heavy/docs/hdv_2011_01_09_en.pdf

University of Westminster. (2008). *Using official data sources to analyse the light goods vehicle fleet and operations in Britain.* Green Logistics Report, Transport Studies Group, University of Westminster. Allen, J; Browne, M. Retrieved from https://westminsterresearch.westminster.ac.uk/item/91113/using-official-data-sources-to-analyse-the-light-goods-vehicle-fleet-and-operations-in-britain

VDA. (2014). *Facts and Arguments about Fuel Consumption*. Retrieved April 10, 2019, from www.vda.de/dam/vda/publications/2014/facts-and-arguments-about-fuel-consumption.pdf

WRAP. (2009). *Wood Waste Market in the UK*. Retrieved April 10, 2019, from http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/Wood%20waste%20market%20in%20the%20UK.pdf

WRAP. (2010). *Environmental benefits of recycling - 2010 update*. Retrieved April 10, 2019, from http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/Executive_summary_Environmental_benefits_of_recycling_-_2010_update.d1af1398.8671.pdf

Appendix 1. Additional Methodological Information on the Material Consumption/Use and Waste Disposal Factors

This section explains the methodology for the choice of data used in the calculation of carbon emissions used in the “Material use” and “Waste disposal” worksheets. Section 1.1 details the indicators used to assess whether data met the data quality standards required for this project. Section 1.2 states the sources used to collect data. Finally, Section 1.3 explains and justifies the use of data which did not meet the data quality requirements.

1.1 Data Quality Requirements

Data used in this methodology should, so far as is possible, meet the data quality indicators described in Table 54 below.

Table 54: Data Quality Indications for the waste management GHG factors

Data Quality Indicator	Requirement	Comments
Time-related coverage	Data less than 5 years' old	Ideally, data should be less than five years old. However, the secondary data in material eco-profiles is only periodically updated. In cases where no reliable data is available from within the five-year period, the most recent data available have been used. In cases where use of data over five years old creates specific issues, these are discussed below under “Use of data below the set quality standard”. All data over five years old has been marked in the references with an asterisk within the 2.0 Data Sources section.
Geographical coverage	Data should be representative of the products placed on the market in the UK	Many datasets reflect European average production.
Technology coverage	Average technology	A range of information is available, covering best in class, average and pending technology. Average is considered the most appropriate but may not reflect individual supply chain organisations.
Precision/ variance	No requirement	Many datasets used provide average data with no information on the range. It is therefore not possible to identify the variance.
Completeness	All datasets must be reviewed to ensure they cover inputs and outputs pertaining to the life cycle stage	

Data Quality Indicator	Requirement	Comments
Representative-ness	The data should represent UK conditions	This is determined by reference to the above data quality indicators.
Consistency	The methodology has been applied consistently.	
Reproducibility	An independent practitioner should be able to follow the method and arrive at the same results.	
Sources of data	Data will be derived from credible sources and databases	Where possible data in public domain will be used. All data sources referenced.
Uncertainty of the information		Many data sources come from single sources. Uncertainty will arise from assumptions made and the setting of the system boundaries.

1.2 Data Sources

Data has been taken from a combination of trade associations, who provide average information at a UK or European level, data from the Ecoinvent database and reports/data from third parties (e.g. academic journals, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). Data on wood and many products are taken from published life cycle assessments as no trade association eco-profile is available. Data sources for transport are referenced in Section 12. Data on waste management options has been modelled using Ecoinvent data and WRATE. Some data sources used do not meet the quality criteria. The implications of this are discussed in the following section.

1.3 Use of data below the set quality standard

Every effort has been made to obtain relevant and complete data for this project. For the majority of materials and products data which fits the quality standards defined in Section 1.1 above are met. However, it has not always been possible to find data which meets these standards in a field which is still striving to meet the increasing data demands set by science and government. This section details data which do not meet the expected quality standard set out in the methodology of this project but were never-the-less included because they represent the best current figures available. The justification for inclusion of each dataset is explained. The most common data quality issues encountered concerned data age and availability.

Wood and Paper data

Data on different types of wood has been used in combination with information on the composition of wood waste in the UK (WRAP, 2009) to provide a figure which represents a best estimate of the impact of a typical tonne of wood waste.

Many trade associations publish data on the impact of manufacturing 100% primary and 100% recycled materials. However, the bodies representing paper only produce industry average profile data, based on a particular recycling rate.

Furthermore, paper recycling in particular is dependent on Asian export markets, for which information on environmental impacts of recycling or primary production is rare. This means that the relative impact of producing paper from virgin and recycled materials is difficult to identify. The figure for material consumption for paper represents average production, rather than 100% primary material, so already accounts for the impact of recycling. Caution should therefore be taken in using these numbers.

Excluded Materials and Products

For some materials and products, such as automotive batteries and fluorescent tubes, no suitable figures have been identified to date.

Table 55: Data Sources

Material	Reference	
	Material Consumption	Waste Disposal
Aluminium cans and foil	European Aluminium Association (2018) Environmental Profile Report for the European Aluminium Industry CE Delft (2007) Environmental Indices for the Dutch Packaging Tax 2020 GHG Conversion factors Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories (2014) Ecoinvent v3.0 Environment Agency (2010) Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment (WRATE) Wilmshurst, N. Anderson, P. and Wright, D. (2006) WRT142 Final Report Evaluating the Costs of 'Waste to Value' Management	
Steel Cans	World Steel Association (2019) Lifecycle Inventory Data for Steel Products 2020 GHG Conversion factors Swiss Packaging Institute (1997) BUWAL Environment Agency (2010) Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment (WRATE)	
Mixed Cans	Estimate based on aluminium and steel data, combined with data returns from Courtauld Commitment retailers (confidential, unpublished)	

Material	Reference	
	Material Consumption	Waste Disposal
Glass	Ecoinvent (2020) Packaging glass production, white Ecoinvent (2020) Packaging glass production, green Ecoinvent (2020) Packaging glass production, brown Ecoinvent (2020) Packaging glass production, white, without cullet Ecoinvent (2020) Packaging glass production, green, without cullet Ecoinvent (2020) Packaging glass production, brown, without cullet Ecoinvent (2020) Market for glass cullet, sorted Ecoinvent (2020) Market for packaging glass, white Ecoinvent (2020) Market for packaging glass, green Glass raw material emissions for virgin glass are based on "without cullet" data, while emissions for recycled material are based on solving for emissions based on Packaging Glass production and production without cullet, accounting for the proportion of virgin and secondary material in the Packaging glass production inventories. Glass forming emissions are derived by comparison of Glass Packaging production emissions with Market emissions.	
Wood	Pöyry Forest Industry Consulting Ltd and Oxford Economics Ltd (2009) Wood Waste Market in UK 2021 GHG Conversion factors Environment Agency (2010) Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment (WRATE) Wilson, J. (2010) Life-cycle inventory of particleboard in terms of resources, emissions, energy and carbon Ecoinvent v2, sawn timber, softwood, raw, air dried, u=20%, at plant/m3/RER Ecoinvent v2, Particle board, P2 (Standard FPY), production mix, at plant, 7,8% water content Ecoinvent v2, plywood, outdoor use, at plant/m3/RER Ecoinvent v2, medium density fibreboard, at plant/m3/RER Ecoinvent v2, oriented strand board, at plant/m3/RER	
Aggregates	WRAP (2008) Lifecycle Assessment of Aggregates	

Material	Reference	
	Material Consumption	Waste Disposal
Paper and board	2020 GHG Conversion factors FEFCO (2018) European database for Corrugated Board Life Cycle Studies DEFRA (2012) Streamlined LCA of Paper Supply Systems Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories (2014) Ecoinvent v3.0 CEPI (2008) Key Statistics 2007 European Pulp and Paper Industry Environment Agency (2010) Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment (WRATE) WRAP (2020) Compositional analysis of Local Authority collected and non-Local Authority collected non-household municipal waste (England) Research Institutes of Sweden (RISE) (2019) The carbon footprint of carton packaging 2019 CPI (2019) The economic value of the UK paper-based industries 2019	
Books	Estimate based on paper	
Scrap Metal	British Metals Recycling Association (website[39]) Ecoinvent (2020) copper production, cathode, solvent extraction and electrowinning process Giurco, D., Stewart, M., Suljada, T., and Petrie, J., (2006) Copper Recycling Alternatives: An Environmental Analysis	
Electrical goods	Ecoinvent (2020) market for computer, desktop, without screen Ecoinvent (2020) market for computer, laptop Ecoinvent (2020) market for dishwasher Ecoinvent (2020) market for dryer Ecoinvent (2020) market for electric kettle Ecoinvent (2020) market for hair dryer Ecoinvent (2020) market for microwave oven production Ecoinvent (2020) market for printer, laser, colour Ecoinvent (2020) market for refrigerator Ecoinvent (2020) battery cell production, Li-ion Ecoinvent (2020) battery production, NiMH, rechargeable, prismatic Hamade R., Al Ayache, R., Bou Ghanem, M. and Ammouri, A. (2020) "Life Cycle Analysis of AA Alkaline Batteries", *Procedia Manufacturing*, 4: 415–22	

[39] http://www.recyclemetals.org/about_metal_recycling. No longer online.

Material	Reference	
	Material Consumption	**Waste Disposal**
Food and Drink	Tassou, S, Hadawey, A, Ge, Y and Marriot, D (2008) FO405 Greenhouse Gas Impacts of Food Retailing DEFRA and ONS (2009) Family food and expenditure survey DECC (2013) Energy consumption in the UK	
Compost (food and garden)	Boldrin, A., Hartling, K., Laugen, M. and Christensen, T (2010) Environmental inventory modelling of the use of compost and peat in growth media preparation	
Plastics	Plastics Europe (2014) Ecoprofiles WRAP (2008) LCA of Mixed Waste Plastic Recovery Options WRAP (2006) A review of supplies for recycling, global market demand, future trends and associated risks PriceWaterhouseCoopers & Ecobilan (2002) Life Cycle Assessment of Expanded Polystyrene Packaging. Case Study: Packaging system for TV sets DEFRA / BEIS (2017) Company GHG Reporting Guidelines Environment Agency (2010) Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment (WRATE)Ecoinvent (2013) Plastics Processing options	
HDPE, LDPE and LLDPE	Plastics Europe (2014) Eco-profiles and Environmental Product Declarations of the European Plastics Manufacturers High-density Polyethylene (HDPE), Low-density Polyethylene (LDPE), Linear Low-density Polyethylene (LLDPE) Plastics Europe, Brussels	
PP (excel forming)	Plastics Europe (2014) Eco-profiles and Environmental Product Declarations of the European Plastics Manufacturers Polypropylene (PP). Plastics Europe, Brussels	
PVC (excel forming)	Boustead (2006) Eco-profiles of the European Plastics Industry Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) (Suspension). Plastics Europe, Brussels	
PS (excel forming)	Plastics Europe (2015) Eco-profiles and Environmental Product Declarations of the European Plastics Manufacturers Polystyrene (High Impact) (HIPS). Plastics Europe, Brussels	
PET (excel forming)	Plastics Europe (2010) Eco-profiles and Environmental Product Declarations of the European Plastics Manufacturers Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET). Plastics Europe, Brussels	
Average plastic film (inch bags)	Based on split in AMA Research (2009) Plastics Recycling Market UK 2009-2013, UK; Cheltenham	
Average plastic rigid (inch bottles)	Based on split in AMA Research (2009) Plastics Recycling Market UK 2009-2013, UK; Cheltenham	
Clothing	BIO IS (2009) Environmental Improvement Potentials of Textiles (IMPRO-Textiles), EU Joint Research Commission	
Mineral Oil	IFEU (2005) Ecological and energetic assessment of re-refining used oils to base oils: Substitution of primarily produced base oils including semi-synthetic and synthetic compounds; GEIR	

Material	Reference	
	Material Consumption	Waste Disposal
Plasterboard	WRAP (2008) Life Cycle Assessment of Plasterboard, prepared by ERM; WRAP; Banbury	
Concrete	Hammond, G.P. and Jones (2008) Embodied Energy and Carbon in Construction Materials Prc Instn Civil Eng, WRAP (2008) Life Cycle Assessment of Aggregates WRAP (2008) LCA of Aggregates	
Bricks	Environment Agency (2011) Carbon Calculator USEPA (2003) Background Document for Life-Cycle Greenhouse Gas Conversion factors for Clay Brick Reuse and Concrete Recycling Christopher Koroneos, Aris Dompros, Environmental assessment of brick production in Greece, Building and Environment, Volume 42, Issue 5, May 2007, Pages 2114-2123	
Asphalt	Aggregain (2010) CO_2 calculator Mineral Products Association (2011) Sustainable Development Report	
Asbestos	Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories (2014) Ecoinvent v3.0	
Insulation	Hammond, G.P. and Jones (2008) Embodied Energy and Carbon in Construction Materials Prc Instn Civil Eng WRAP (2008) Recycling of Mineral Wool Composite Panels into New Raw Materials	

Greenhouse Gas Conversion factors

Table 56: Greenhouse Gas Conversion factors

Industrial Designation or Common Name	Chemical Formula	Lifetime (years)	Radiative Efficiency ($Wm^{-2} ppb^{-1}$)	Global Warming Potential with 100 year time horizon (previous estimates for 1st IPCC assessment report)	Possible source of emissions
Carbon dioxide	CO_2	Variable	1.4×10^{-5}	1	Combustion of fossil fuels
Methane	CH_4	12	3.7×10^{-4}	25 (23)	Decomposition of biodegradable material, enteric emissions.
Nitrous Oxide	N_2O	114	3.03×10^{-3}	298 (296)	N_2O arises from Stationary Sources, mobile sources, manure, soil management and agricultural residue burning, sewage, combustion and bunker fuels
Sulphur hexafluoride	SF_6	3200	0.52	22,800 (22,200)	Leakage from electricity substations, magnesium smelters, some consumer goods
HFC 134a (R134a refrigerant)	CH_2FCF_3	14	0.16	1,430 (1,300)	Substitution of ozone depleting substances, refrigerant manufacture / leaks, aerosols, transmission and distribution of electricity.
Dichlorodifluoro-methane CFC 12 (R12 refrigerant)	CCl_2F_2	100	0.32	10,900	
Difluoromono-chloromethane HCFC 22 (R22 refrigerant)	$CHClF_2$	12	0.2	1,810	

No single lifetime can be determined for carbon dioxide because of the difference in timescales associated with long and short cycle biogenic carbon. For a calculation of lifetimes and a full list of greenhouse gases and their global warming potentials please see Table 2.14: Lifetimes, radiative efficiencies and direct (except for CH_4) global warming potentials (GWP) relative to CO_2 (Solomon, S., D. Qin, M. Manning, Z. Chen, M. Marquis, K.B. Avery, M. Tignor and H.L. Miller, 2007).

Appendix 2. Updated full time series – Electricity and Heat and Steam Factors

The tables below provide the fully updated and consistent time series data for electricity, heat and steam emission factors[40]. This is provided for organisations wishing to use fully consistent time series data for purposes OTHER than for company reporting (e.g. policy analysis).

Table 57: Base electricity generation emissions data – most recent datasets for time series

Data Year	Electricity Generation (1)	Total Grid Losses (2)	UK electricity generation emissions (3), ktonne		
	GWh	%	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
1990	280,236	**8.08%**	205,808	2.921	3.737
1991	283,203	**8.27%**	202,380	2.743	3.680
1992	281,225	**7.55%**	190,372	2.598	3.455
1993	284,352	**7.17%**	173,947	2.552	2.943
1994	289,128	**9.57%**	169,528	2.681	2.810
1995	299,197	**9.07%**	166,622	2.714	2.699
1996	313,072	**8.40%**	166,521	2.737	2.519
1997	311,220	**7.79%**	154,157	2.632	2.168
1998	320,740	**8.40%**	158,993	2.811	2.233
1999	323,872	**8.25%**	151,172	2.815	1.947
2000	331,552	**8.38%**	163,324	2.972	2.174
2001	342,686	**8.56%**	173,638	3.250	2.415
2002	342,338	**8.26%**	168,235	3.188	2.275
2003	354,224	**8.47%**	180,378	3.387	2.512
2004	349,312	**8.71%**	178,421	3.356	2.417
2005	350,778	**7.25%**	176,687	3.969	2.554
2006	349,211	**7.21%**	185,571	4.039	2.751
2007	352,778	**7.34%**	183,305	4.013	2.557
2008	348,876	**7.43%**	178,587	4.275	2.413
2009	338,982	**7.86%**	157,306	4.164	2.080
2010	344,125	**7.38%**	162,268	4.373	2.174
2011	329,791	**7.91%**	149,391	4.334	2.200
2012	324,819	**8.00%**	163,553	4.786	2.797
2013	318,749	**7.57%**	151,103	5.207	2.668

40 Heat and Steam factors are updated up to 2019, as no update has been carried out for 2020 (the factors have been held constant).

Data Year	Electricity Generation [1]	Total Grid Losses [2]	UK electricity generation emissions [3], ktonne		
	GWh	%	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
2014	298,062	**8.11%**	127,063	5.902	2.298
2015	297,520	**8.30%**	106,928	7.182	2.106
2016	296,952	**7.80%**	84,758	7.440	1.458
2017	293,631	**8.04%**	74,147	7.392	1.310
2018	289,004	**7.70%**	67,711	8.320	1.354
2019	281,222	**7.75%**	60,394	9.135	1.320
2020	269,804	**8.39%**	52,654	9.267	1.323

Notes:

(1) Based upon calculated **total** for **all** electricity generation (GWh supplied) from DUKES (2021) Table 5.5, with a reduction of the total for autogenerators based on unpublished data from the BEIS DUKES team on the share of this that is actually exported to the grid (~9% in 2020).

(2) Based upon calculated net grid losses from data in DUKES (BEIS, 2021)Table 5.1.2 (long term trends, only available online).

(3) Emissions from UK centralised power generation (excluding Crown Dependencies and Overseas Territories) listed under UNFCC reporting category 1A1a and autogeneration - exported to grid (UK Only) listed under UNFCC reporting category 1A2b and 1A2gviii from the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory for 2020 (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2022). Also includes an accounting (estimate) for autogeneration emissions not specifically split out in the UK GHGI, consistent with the inclusion of the GWh supply for these elements also.

Table 58: Base electricity generation conversion factors (excluding imported electricity) – fully consistent time series dataset

Data Year	Emission Factor, $kgCO_2e$ / kWh												% Net Electricity Imports
	For electricity GENERATED (supplied to the grid)				Due to grid transmission /distribution LOSSES				For electricity CONSUMED (includes grid losses)				
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	TOTAL
1990	0.73441	0.00026	0.00397	0.73865	0.06453	0.00002	0.00035	0.06490	0.79894	0.00028	0.00432	0.80355	**4.08%**
1991	0.71461	0.00024	0.00387	0.71873	0.06442	0.00002	0.00035	0.06480	0.77904	0.00026	0.00422	0.78352	**5.48%**
1992	0.67694	0.00023	0.00366	0.68083	0.05526	0.00002	0.00030	0.05557	0.73220	0.00025	0.00396	0.73641	**5.60%**
1993	0.61173	0.00022	0.00308	0.61504	0.04724	0.00002	0.00024	0.04750	0.65897	0.00024	0.00332	0.66254	**5.55%**
1994	0.58634	0.00023	0.00290	0.58947	0.06207	0.00002	0.00031	0.06240	0.64841	0.00026	0.00320	0.65187	**5.52%**
1995	0.55690	0.00023	0.00269	0.55981	0.05556	0.00002	0.00027	0.05585	0.61246	0.00025	0.00296	0.61566	**5.26%**
1996	0.53190	0.00022	0.00240	0.53451	0.04880	0.00002	0.00022	0.04904	0.58069	0.00024	0.00262	0.58355	**5.08%**
1997	0.49533	0.00021	0.00208	0.49762	0.04187	0.00002	0.00018	0.04206	0.53720	0.00023	0.00225	0.53968	**5.06%**
1998	0.49571	0.00022	0.00207	0.49800	0.04543	0.00002	0.00019	0.04564	0.54114	0.00024	0.00226	0.54364	**3.74%**
1999	0.46676	0.00022	0.00179	0.46877	0.04198	0.00002	0.00016	0.04216	0.50874	0.00024	0.00195	0.51093	**4.21%**
2000	0.49260	0.00022	0.00195	0.49478	0.04508	0.00002	0.00018	0.04528	0.53769	0.00024	0.00213	0.54006	**4.10%**
2001	0.50670	0.00024	0.00210	0.50903	0.04744	0.00002	0.00020	0.04766	0.55414	0.00026	0.00230	0.55669	**2.95%**
2002	0.49143	0.00023	0.00198	0.49364	0.04422	0.00002	0.00018	0.04442	0.53565	0.00025	0.00216	0.53806	**2.40%**

Data Year	Emission Factor, kgCO2e / kWh												% Net Electricity Imports
	For electricity GENERATED (supplied to the grid)				Due to grid transmission /distribution LOSSES				For electricity CONSUMED (includes grid losses)				
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	TOTAL
2003	0.50922	0.00024	0.00211	0.51157	0.04711	0.00002	0.00020	0.04733	0.55634	0.00026	0.00231	0.55891	**0.61%**
2004	0.51078	0.00024	0.00206	0.51308	0.04873	0.00002	0.00020	0.04895	0.55951	0.00026	0.00226	0.56203	**2.10%**
2005	0.50370	0.00028	0.00217	0.50615	0.03935	0.00002	0.00017	0.03954	0.54305	0.00030	0.00234	0.54569	**2.32%**
2006	0.53140	0.00029	0.00235	0.53404	0.04132	0.00002	0.00018	0.04152	0.57272	0.00031	0.00253	0.57556	**2.11%**
2007	0.51960	0.00028	0.00216	0.52205	0.04115	0.00002	0.00017	0.04134	0.56075	0.00031	0.00233	0.56339	**1.46%**
2008	0.51189	0.00031	0.00206	0.51426	0.04109	0.00002	0.00017	0.04128	0.55298	0.00033	0.00223	0.55554	**3.06%**
2009	0.46405	0.00031	0.00183	0.46619	0.03958	0.00003	0.00016	0.03976	0.50363	0.00033	0.00198	0.50595	**0.84%**
2010	0.47154	0.00032	0.00188	0.47374	0.03756	0.00003	0.00015	0.03774	0.50910	0.00034	0.00203	0.51148	**0.77%**
2011	0.45299	0.00033	0.00199	0.45530	0.03890	0.00003	0.00017	0.03910	0.49189	0.00036	0.00216	0.49441	**1.85%**
2012	0.50352	0.00037	0.00257	0.50645	0.04377	0.00003	0.00022	0.04403	0.54729	0.00040	0.00279	0.55048	**3.52%**
2013	0.47405	0.00041	0.00249	0.47695	0.03880	0.00003	0.00020	0.03904	0.51285	0.00044	0.00270	0.51599	**4.33%**
2014*	0.42630	0.00050	0.00230	0.42909	0.03765	0.00004	0.00020	0.03789	0.46395	0.00054	0.00250	0.46698	**6.44%**
2015	0.35940	0.00060	0.00211	0.36211	0.03254	0.00005	0.00019	0.03279	0.39194	0.00066	0.00230	0.39490	**6.62%**
2016	0.28543	0.00063	0.00146	0.28752	0.02414	0.00005	0.00012	0.02432	0.30957	0.00068	0.00159	0.31184	**5.64%**

Data Year	Emission Factor, $kgCO_2e$ / kWh												% Net Electricity Imports
	For electricity GENERATED (supplied to the grid)				Due to grid transmission /distribution LOSSES				For electricity CONSUMED (includes grid losses)				
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	TOTAL
2017	0.25252	0.00063	0.00133	0.25448	0.02208	0.00006	0.00012	0.02225	0.27460	0.00068	0.00145	0.27673	**4.79%**
2018	0.23429	0.00072	0.00140	0.23640	0.01955	0.00006	0.00012	0.01973	0.25384	0.00078	0.00151	0.25613	**6.20%**
2019	0.21476	0.00081	0.00140	0.21697	0.01805	0.00007	0.00012	0.01824	0.23281	0.00088	0.00152	0.23521	**7.00%**
2020	0.19516	0.00086	0.00146	0.19748	0.01786	0.00008	0.00013	0.01808	0.21302	0.00094	0.00160	0.21555	**6.22%**

Notes: * The updated 2016 (2014 update year) methodology uses data on the contribution of electricity from the different interconnects, hence these figures are based on a weighted average emission factor of the conversion factors for France, the Netherlands and Ireland, based on the % share supplied.

The dataset above uses the most recent, consistent data sources across the entire time series.

Emission Factor (Electricity CONSUMED) = Emission Factor (Electricity GENERATED) / (1 - %Electricity Total Grid LOSSES)

Emission Factor (Electricity LOSSES) = Emission Factor (Electricity CONSUMED) - Emission Factor (Electricity GENERATED)

⇒ Emission Factor (Electricity CONSUMED) = Emission Factor (Electricity GENERATED) + Emission Factor (Electricity LOSSES)[41],

[41] Slight differences in the CONSUMED figure shown in the table and the figure which can be calculated using the Emission Factor (Electricity GENERATED) + Emission Factor (Electricity LOSSES) in the table is due to rounding. The CONSUMED figure in the table is considered to be more accurate.

Table 59: Base electricity generation emissions factors (including imported electricity) – fully consistent time series dataset

Data Year	Emission Factor, kgCO2e / kWh												% Net Electricity Imports
	For electricity GENERATED (supplied to the grid, plus imports)				Due to grid transmission /distribution LOSSES				For electricity CONSUMED (includes grid losses)				
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	TOTAL
1990	0.70908	0.00025	0.00384	0.71317	0.0623	0.00002	0.00034	0.06266	0.77138	0.00027	0.00418	0.77583	**4.08%**
1991	0.68248	0.00023	0.0037	0.68641	0.06153	0.00002	0.00033	0.06188	0.74401	0.00025	0.00403	0.74829	**5.48%**
1992	0.64467	0.00022	0.00349	0.64838	0.05262	0.00002	0.00028	0.05292	0.69729	0.00024	0.00377	0.70130	**5.60%**
1993	0.58155	0.00021	0.00293	0.58469	0.04491	0.00002	0.00023	0.04516	0.62646	0.00023	0.00316	0.62985	**5.55%**
1994	0.55779	0.00022	0.00276	0.56077	0.05905	0.00002	0.00029	0.05936	0.61684	0.00024	0.00305	0.62013	**5.52%**
1995	0.53173	0.00022	0.00257	0.53452	0.05305	0.00002	0.00026	0.05333	0.58478	0.00024	0.00283	0.58785	**5.26%**
1996	0.50905	0.00021	0.00229	0.51155	0.0467	0.00002	0.00021	0.04693	0.55575	0.00023	0.00250	0.55848	**5.08%**
1997	0.4741	0.0002	0.00199	0.47629	0.04007	0.00002	0.00017	0.04026	0.51417	0.00022	0.00216	0.51655	**5.06%**
1998	0.48109	0.00021	0.00201	0.48331	0.04409	0.00002	0.00018	0.04429	0.52518	0.00023	0.00219	0.52760	**3.74%**
1999	0.45091	0.00021	0.00173	0.45285	0.04055	0.00002	0.00016	0.04073	0.49146	0.00023	0.00189	0.49358	**4.21%**
2000	0.47574	0.00022	0.00189	0.47785	0.04354	0.00002	0.00017	0.04373	0.51928	0.00024	0.00206	0.52158	**4.10%**
2001	0.49376	0.00023	0.00205	0.49604	0.04623	0.00002	0.00019	0.04644	0.53999	0.00025	0.00224	0.54248	**2.95%**
2002	0.48135	0.00023	0.00194	0.48352	0.04331	0.00002	0.00017	0.0435	0.52466	0.00025	0.00211	0.52702	**2.40%**
2003	0.50664	0.00024	0.0021	0.50898	0.04688	0.00002	0.00019	0.04709	0.55352	0.00026	0.00229	0.55607	**0.61%**
2004	0.50158	0.00024	0.00203	0.50385	0.04785	0.00002	0.00019	0.04806	0.54943	0.00026	0.00222	0.55191	**2.10%**
2005	0.49399	0.00028	0.00213	0.4964	0.03859	0.00002	0.00017	0.03878	0.53258	0.00030	0.00230	0.53518	**2.32%**
2006	0.52184	0.00028	0.00231	0.52443	0.04058	0.00002	0.00018	0.04078	0.56242	0.00030	0.00249	0.56521	**2.11%**
2007	0.51322	0.00028	0.00213	0.51563	0.04064	0.00002	0.00017	0.04083	0.55386	0.00030	0.00230	0.55646	**1.46%**
2008	0.4986	0.0003	0.00201	0.50091	0.04002	0.00002	0.00016	0.0402	0.53862	0.00032	0.00217	0.54111	**3.06%**
2009	0.46087	0.00031	0.00182	0.463	0.03931	0.00003	0.00015	0.03949	0.50018	0.00034	0.00197	0.50249	**0.84%**
2010	0.46857	0.00032	0.00187	0.47076	0.03733	0.00003	0.00015	0.03751	0.50590	0.00035	0.00202	0.50827	**0.77%**
2011	0.44774	0.00032	0.00196	0.45002	0.03845	0.00003	0.00017	0.03865	0.48619	0.00035	0.00213	0.48867	**1.85%**
2012	0.49486	0.00036	0.00252	0.49774	0.04302	0.00003	0.00022	0.04327	0.53788	0.00039	0.00274	0.54101	**3.52%**

Data Year	Emission Factor, kgCO2e / kWh												% Net Electricity Imports
	For electricity GENERATED (supplied to the grid, plus imports)				Due to grid transmission /distribution LOSSES				For electricity CONSUMED (includes grid losses)				
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	TOTAL
2013	0.46323	0.0004	0.00244	0.46607	0.03791	0.00003	0.0002	0.03814	0.50114	0.00043	0.00264	0.50421	**4.33%**
2014*	0.41182	0.00048	0.00222	0.41452	0.03637	0.00004	0.0002	0.03661	0.44819	0.00052	0.00242	0.45113	**6.44%**
2015	0.35048	0.00059	0.00206	0.35313	0.03174	0.00005	0.00019	0.03198	0.38222	0.00064	0.00225	0.38511	**6.62%**
2016	0.28386	0.00062	0.00145	0.28593	0.02401	0.00005	0.00012	0.02418	0.30787	0.00067	0.00157	0.31011	**5.64%**
2017	0.25295	0.00063	0.00133	0.25491	0.02212	0.000060000	0.00012	0.0223	0.27507	0.00069	0.00145	0.27721	**4.79%**
2018	0.23004	0.00071	0.00137	0.23212	0.0192	0.00006	0.00011	0.01937	0.24924	0.00077	0.00148	0.25149	**6.20%**
2019	0.21053	0.0008	0.00137	0.2127	0.0177	0.00007	0.00012	0.01789	0.22823	0.00087	0.00149	0.23059	**7.00%**
2020	0.19121	0.00084	0.00143	0.19348	0.0175	0.00008	0.00013	0.01771	0.20871	0.00092	0.00156	0.21119	**6.22%**

Notes: * The updated 2016 methodology uses data on the contribution of electricity from the different interconnects, hence these figures are based on a weighted average emission factor of the conversion factors for France, the Netherlands and Ireland, based on the % share supplied.

The dataset above uses the most recent, consistent data sources across the entire time series.

Emission Factor (Electricity CONSUMED) = Emission Factor (Electricity GENERATED) / (1 - %Electricity Total Grid LOSSES)

Emission Factor (Electricity LOSSES) = Emission Factor (Electricity CONSUMED) - Emission Factor (Electricity GENERATED)

⇒ Emission Factor (Electricity CONSUMED) = Emission Factor (Electricity GENERATED) + Emission Factor (Electricity LOSSES

Table 60: Fully consistent time series for the heat/steam and supplied power carbon factors as calculated using DUKES method

Data Year	$kgCO_2$/kWh supplied heat/steam	$kgCO_2$/kWh supplied power
	Method 1 (DUKES: 2/3rd - 1/3rd)	Method 1 (DUKES: 2/3rd - 1/3rd)
2001	0.238	0.466
2002	0.230	0.449
2003	0.234	0.456
2004	0.228	0.442
2005	0.221	0.428
2006	0.231	0.445
2007	0.231	0.447
2008	0.224	0.435
2009	0.222	0.428
2010	0.219	0.421
2011	0.215	0.479
2012	0.205	0.387
2013	0.208	0.396
2014	0.202	0.390
2015	0.196	0.386
2016	0.186	0.374
2017	0.174	0.348
2018	0.170	0.341
2019	0.169	0.338

This publication is available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting

If you need a version of this document in a more accessible format, please email enquiries@beis.gov.uk. Please tell us what format you need. It will help us if you say what assistive technology you use.