

Architectural Glass Specialists

NET ZERO CARBON STRATEGY

OAG⁺





Net Zero Carbon Strategy

CONTENTS

Introduction

Our Commitment

Operational & Strategic Context

Delivery Strategy

Pathway To Net Zero Carbon

Glossary

INTRODUCTION

At the historic 2015 Paris Agreement, 196 nations from around the world committed to undertake actions to limit global warming to an increase of 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels. This landmark, legally binding, agreement marked the first time nations united for a common cause to fight climate change.

In response to this, the UK has set a legally binding Net Zero Carbon emissions target for 2050, with a greenhouse gas emissions reduction by at least 81% by 2035, compared with 1990 levels. This would fully meet the UK's obligations under the Paris Agreement.

The construction sector has been shown to produce a significant proportion of the UK's greenhouse gases through energy use and the embodied carbon of products and materials used. Consequently, action in this industry is paramount to the success of the UK in meeting this ambitious but critical target.

In line with this objective, OAG have set the following related targets:

- To be independently 3rd party verified carbon neutral, to ISO 14068-1:2023, on an operational basis across scopes 1, 2 & 3 by 2030.
- With a long-term goal of achieving a Science Based pathway to Net Zero by 2050.

In committing to these targets OAG acknowledges that bold actions must be undertaken with urgency and clear leadership. Success in achieving our targets will bring many benefits for the business and our clients. This will open up new market opportunities as well as efficiency gains, cost savings and will contribute to the overall success of the UK in meeting our climate goals.

Strategic Update Since 2021

Since our initial strategy was launched in 2021, OAG as a business has developed and evolved embracing new approaches. ISO14068-1:2023 has been adopted as our prime methodology to first achieve Carbon Neutral and then move towards full Net Zero Status. OAG emissions boundaries have been redefined to now include all relevant Scope 3 categories.

N e t Z e r o C a r b o n S t r a t e g y

OUR COMMITMENT

“We recognise our business responsibilities in reducing our environmental impact. With climate change perhaps the greatest concern of all, we are committed to identifying, reporting and minimising our associated greenhouse gas emissions as part of the urgent need to limit global warming.

The drive to net zero carbon is fuelled by our desire to become part of the solution and meet our clients’ construction needs in the most efficient and sustainable way possible, so that we can build a better, cleaner world with benefits for all.”

Andy Grey

Managing Director



OPERATIONAL & STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Business Scope

This Net Zero Carbon Strategy scope considers the OAG Head Office in High Wycombe and regional satellite offices (both UK and abroad).

Partner businesses and subcontractors are deemed out of scope at this time. We are moving towards process and systems changes to capture the travel of all our sub-contract partners to and from site and will include in our emissions as soon as the data can be harvested.

Strategy Methodology

OAG have adopted the methodology of ISO 14064-1:2018 to calculate our emissions on an operational basis.

The ISO 14064-1 standard for quantifying and reporting of GHG emissions and removals is also incorporated into our accounting management system. Ultimately this shall be third-party verified to ISO 14064-3.

OAG also use the internationally recognized Greenhouse Gas Protocol (Corporate Standard) alongside the supplementary Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for accounting and reporting of organisational emissions.

To reach our Net Zero Carbon goal, our first step is to attain verified Carbon Neutral status by 2030 using the ISO14068-1:2023 standard for verification as a vehicle on the longer-term journey to full Net Zero Status.

This strategy shall be reviewed and updated in 2027.

Scope 3 (Value Chain) Data

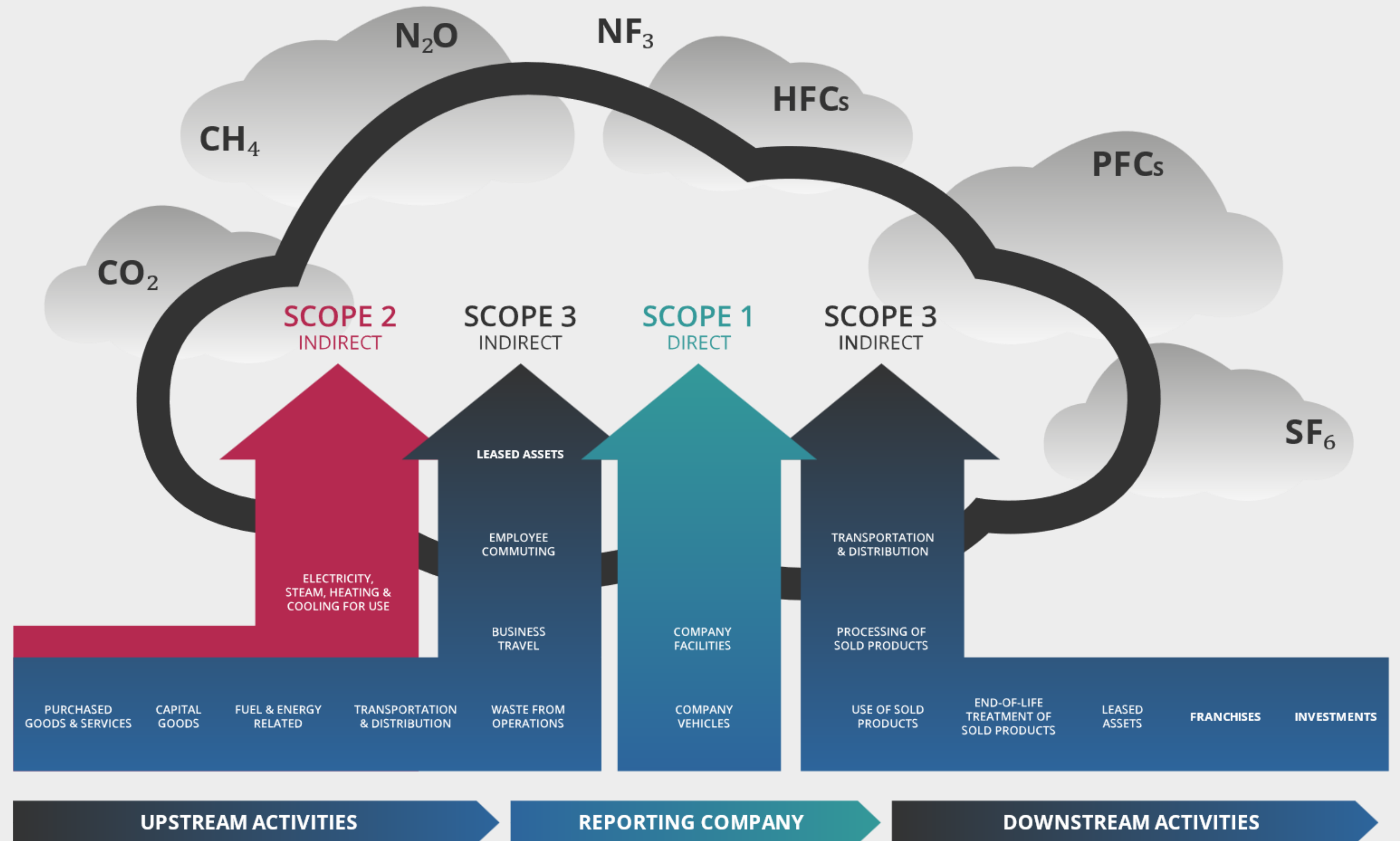
Scope 3 (ISO categories 3-6) emissions that are considered to be the most material to our total carbon emissions shall be prioritized for reduction first. This includes identifying the anticipated carbon impacts and addressing data availability from relevant sources.

Activity-based data will be used in preference to spend-based data. Spend based data is considered to be of no consequence in a carbon inventory, it is highly inaccurate and gives a false position, it can also not be targeted for reduction. We will be fully transparent on the emissions we have included and those that have been excluded.

OPERATIONAL & STRATEGIC CONTEXT

GHG Protocol Scopes And Emissions Across The Value Chain

OAG recognise the GHG Protocol scope identification structure.



DELIVERY STRATEGY - EMISSIONS REPORTING STRUCTURE

GHG Protocol Scopes	ISO Categories	Subcategories
Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions	Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals	Stationary combustion Mobile combustion Industrial processes emissions Fugitive emissions Land use, land use change and forestry emissions
Scope 2: Electricity indirect GHG emissions	Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy	Electricity Heat, steam, cooling and compressed air
Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions	Category 3: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	Upstream transport and distribution for goods Downstream transport and distribution for goods Employee commuting Client and visitor transport Business travel
	Category 4: Indirect GHG emissions from products used by organisation	Purchased goods Capital goods Disposal of solid and liquid waste Use of upstream leased assets Use of other (outsourced) services
	Category 5: Indirect GHG emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation	Processing and use stage of the product Downstream leased assets End of life stage of the product Emissions from investments
	Category 6: Indirect GHG emissions from other sources	Franchises Electrical transmission & distribution losses

For clarity, OAG will structure emissions reporting in line with the commonly understood GHG Protocol Scopes aligned with ISO 14064-1 & 14068-1.

DELIVERY STRATEGY - STRATEGY FOCUS

OAG structures our focus to reduce emissions across three action areas:



BUSINESS SYSTEMS GOVERNANCE

Business level activities covering management systems, accounting standards and verification.

Adopting the mechanisms, process improvement and data collection activities to enhance reporting accuracy and completeness.



OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

(GHG Protocol Scopes 1 & 2)
(ISO 14064-1 Categories 1 & 2)

Covering stationary, mobile and fugitive emissions from controlled offices and use of grid electricity.



VALUE CHAIN EMISSIONS

(Relevant GHG Protocol Scope 3 categories)
(Relevant ISO 14064-1 Categories 3-6)

Purchased goods and services

Capital goods

Fuel- and energy-related activities

Upstream transportation and distribution

Waste generated in operations

Business travel

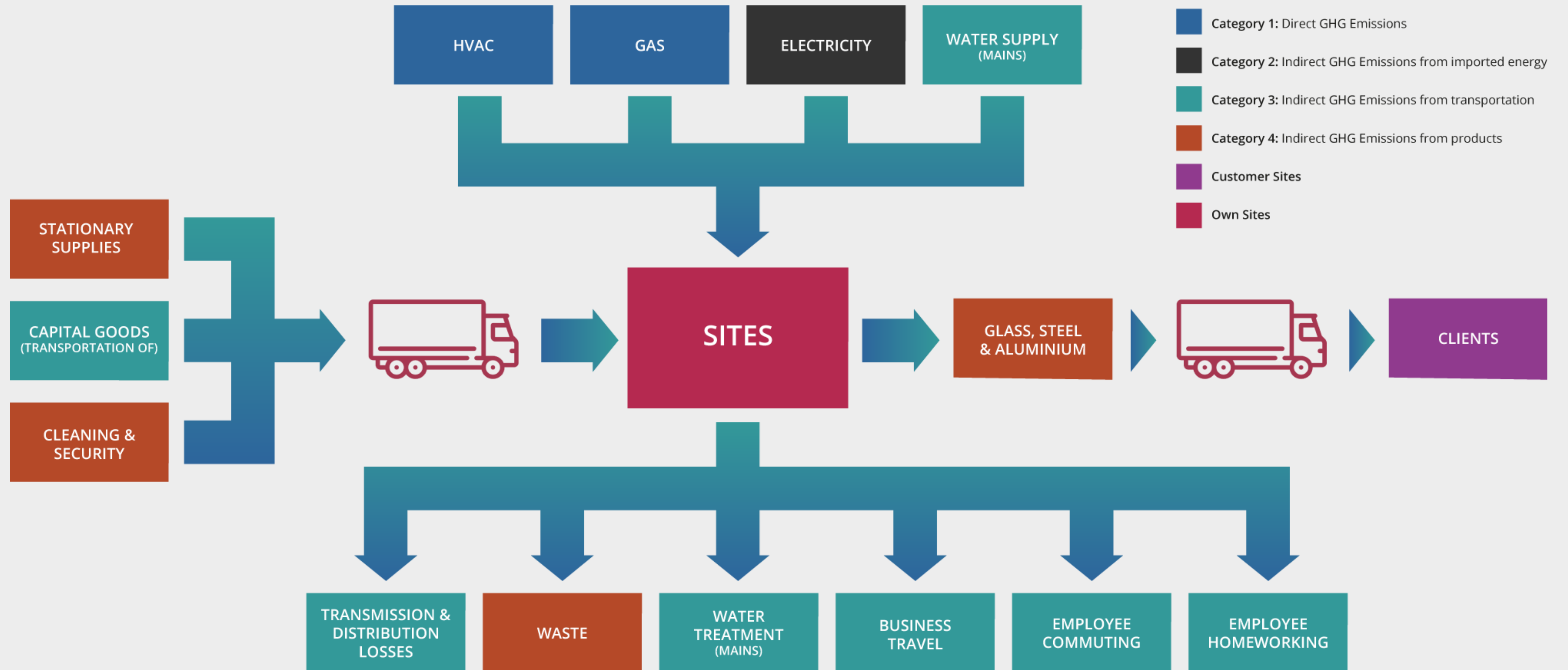
Employee commuting

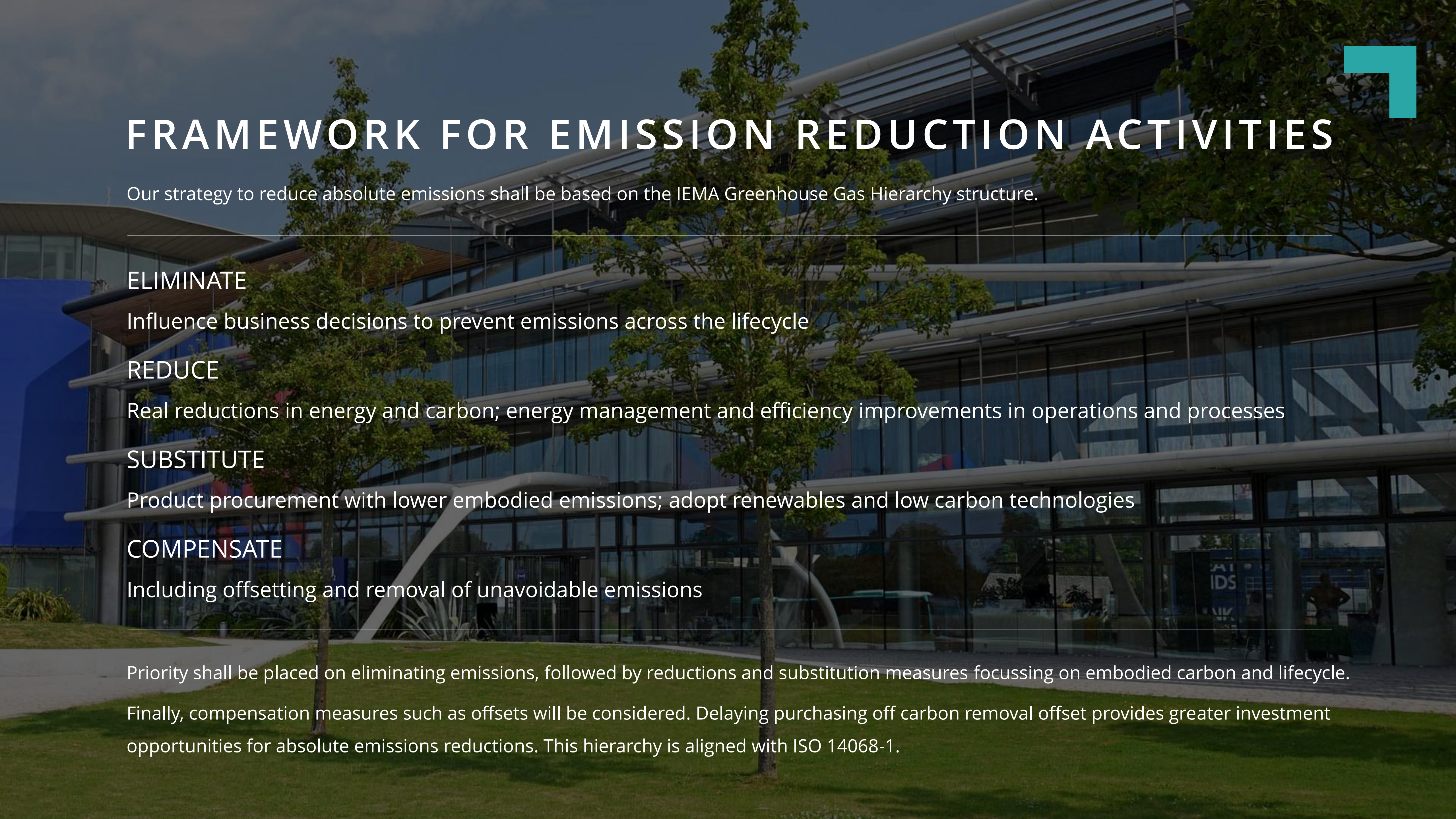
Upstream leased assets

End-of-life treatment of sold products

VALUE CHAIN MAP

OAG's Value chain has been mapped to identify and structure all relevant direct and indirect emissions sources.





FRAMEWORK FOR EMISSION REDUCTION ACTIVITIES

Our strategy to reduce absolute emissions shall be based on the IEMA Greenhouse Gas Hierarchy structure.

ELIMINATE

Influence business decisions to prevent emissions across the lifecycle

REDUCE

Real reductions in energy and carbon; energy management and efficiency improvements in operations and processes

SUBSTITUTE

Product procurement with lower embodied emissions; adopt renewables and low carbon technologies

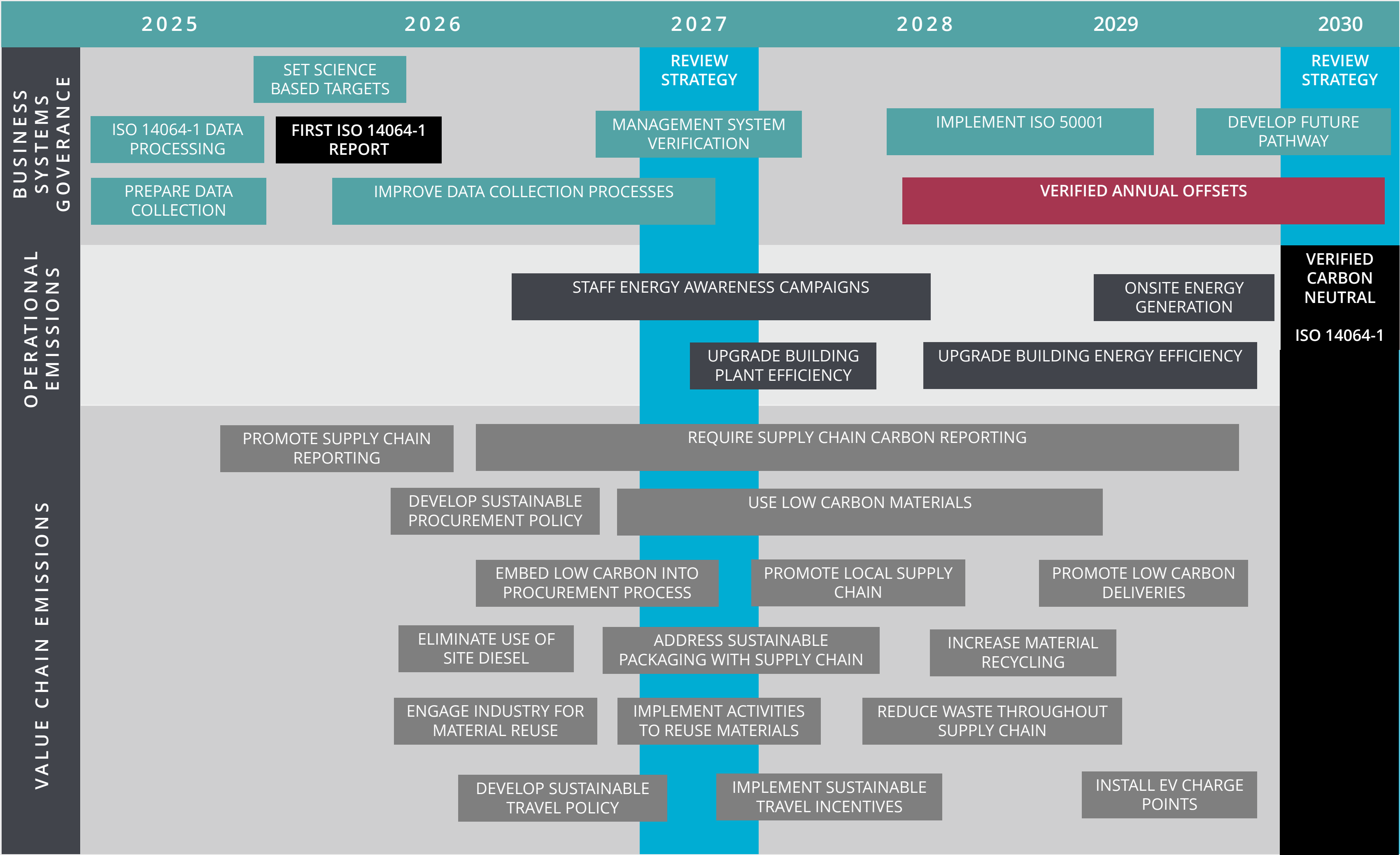
COMPENSATE

Including offsetting and removal of unavoidable emissions

Priority shall be placed on eliminating emissions, followed by reductions and substitution measures focussing on embodied carbon and lifecycle.

Finally, compensation measures such as offsets will be considered. Delaying purchasing off carbon removal offset provides greater investment opportunities for absolute emissions reductions. This hierarchy is aligned with ISO 14068-1.

PATHWAY TO NET ZERO CARBON



GLOSSARY

CARBON NEUTRAL

The balancing of carbon dioxide (and other greenhouse gas) emissions with removal (often through sequestration or offsetting). Also called climate neutrality.

CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT (CO₂e)

Metric used to compare the emissions of various greenhouse gases based on their global warming potential (GWP). It allows us to express the impact of different gases in a common unit, making it easier to understand and compare their contributions to climate change.

DOWNSTREAM EMISSIONS

Emissions occurring in the lifecycle of a material/product after sale. Including:

- Transportation, storage and distribution of sold products
- Processing of sold products
- Use of sold products
- End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Leased assets
- Franchises
- Investments (equity; debt; project finance; managed investments and client services)

EMBODIED CARBON

The carbon footprint of a material or product. Assessment of the sum of all greenhouse gases emitted directly or indirectly from 'cradle-to-consumer'. Considered over a full life cycle of a material/product/service etc. A1-A3 covers the 'product stage' from cradle-to-factory gate, A4-A5 refers to the 'construction process stage' – transport to site and assembly/installation. B1-B7 'use stage', C1-C4 'end-of-life stage'.

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG)

Gases that contribute to climate change through helping to trap heat within the earth's atmosphere. Principle GHGs are CO₂ (carbon dioxide), CH₄ (methane), N₂O (nitrous oxide), HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons), PFCs (perfluorocarbons), SF₆ (sulphur hexafluoride), NF₃ (nitrogen trifluoride). Each has a different Global Warming Potential (GWP). Collectively measured in a normalise carbon dioxide equivalent unit.

GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL

(CORPORATE ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARD)

Internationally recognised standard providing a step-by-step guide for companies to use in quantifying and reporting GHG emissions. It provides a standardised approach and guidance for companies preparing a GHG emissions inventory focussing on the principles of relevance; completeness; consistency; transparency; and accuracy.

ISO 14064-1:2019

Specification with guidance at the organisation level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

ISO 14068-1:2023

Climate change management — Transition to net zero standard. Requires inventory reporting so ISO 14064-1.

ISO 50001:2018

The international standard for energy management. This provides a practical way to improve energy use and can be integrated into other ISO Management Systems such as 9001 (quality) and 14001 (environmental).

LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS

Systematic analysis of environmental impact of products or services across their supply-chain during their lifecycle from cradle-to-grave.

NET ZERO CARBON

Commitment to achieve carbon neutrality primarily through significant greenhouse gas emission reductions, in line with science-based targets to limit global warming to 1.5°C.

OFFSETTING

The act of purchasing carbon credits on projects that remove or prevent equivalent amounts of greenhouse gases being emitted. All offsets must be retired for the purchaser to claim the carbon removals.

GLOSSARY

SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS

Science-based targets provide companies with a clearly-defined path to reduce emissions in line with the Paris Agreement goals. Targets are considered ‘science-based’ if they are in line with what the latest climate science deems necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement - limiting global warming to well-below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C.

SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS

Direct emissions from the activities of an organisation or under their control.

Including:

- Stationary combustion - combustion of fuels and heating sources used in company facilities and on-site (boilers, furnaces).
- Mobile combustion - vehicles owned or controlled by organisation burning fuel to transport materials, products, waste and employees.
- Fugitive emissions - leaks from refrigeration and air conditioning units.
- Process emissions - released during industrial processes and on-site manufacturing and waste processing.

SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS

Indirect emissions created during the production of the energy eventually used by the organization through company facilities and vehicles. Including:

- Purchased electricity
- Heat/cooling
- Steam
- Electric vehicles owned by the organisation

SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

All other indirect emissions from activities of the organisation occurring from sources in the organisation’s value chain that they do not own or control. These are usually the greatest share of the carbon footprint, covering emissions associated with business travel, procurement, waste and water. Including upstream and downstream emissions.

UPSTREAM EMISSIONS

(Cradle-to-gate) emissions originating from goods and services purchased. Including:

- Purchased Goods & Services
- Capital Goods
- Fuel & Energy Related Activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)
- Upstream Transportation & Distribution
- Waste from Operations
- Business Travel
- Employee Commuting & Homeworking
- Upstream Leased Assets

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