

Summary of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

2024

Grimshaw has already met and exceeded the commitment made in 2021 to halve its 2019 scope 1 and 2 baseline emissions by 2030, in line with science-based targets. By 2023, these emissions had decreased by 86%. Grimshaw remains committed to annually disclosing its GHG emissions across scopes 1, 2, and 3.

The table below summarises Grimshaw's GHG emissions for 2024 and compares them with previous years, including our new baseline year, 2023.

Scope 2 emissions were assessed using the market-based methodology, meaning electricity emissions were measured using energy attribute certificates, power purchase agreements, or supplier-specific factors. This approach takes into account studios that procure renewable energy. In 2024, three Grimshaw studios, London, Melbourne and Sydney, purchased 100% renewable electricity. As a result, total Scope 2 emissions decreased by 16% from the 2023 baseline, and by 89% between 2019 and 2024.

To further reduce our emissions, we will continue to work on: reducing emissions from business travel; reducing energy demand; and improving energy efficiency across our operations. All studios implement energy management plans that seek to reduce energy demand and improve efficiency.

The emission sources included in the table below for 2020-2023 have been offset through the purchase of verified nature-based carbon allowances. We also measure emissions from scope 3 categories 1 and 2 using annual spend data. These emissions are not included below because they rely on spend-based methods and, in some cases, carbon conversion factors from 2011. As a result, these assessments were considered indicative, carrying a higher degree of uncertainty and therefore excluded. Our [Group carbon reduction plan](#) outlines how we are improving the accuracy of this reporting, our approach to identifying and engaging key suppliers, and the opportunities we are exploring to reduce these emissions.

Before publishing our 2024 assessment, we obtained a limited assurance statement for our new baseline year, 2023. This confirmed that our data collection and analysis processes provide a fair and representative assessment of our GHG emissions. The independent assurance statement is available upon request.

	Emission source	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 baseline	2024
Scope 1	Company cars	0.1	0.2	0.9	0	0	3
	Fuel combusted	2	2	2	2	2	1
	Direct fugitive emissions	0	8	37	0	2	0
	Emissions from AC (leaked)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scope 2	Electricity	645	279	130	154	87	73
Scope 3	Fuel and energy indirect emissions	58*	29*	34*	33*	74	73
	Courier companies	9*	2*	1*	2*	3	3
	Waste generated in operations	26	22	5	3	9	8
	Business travel	4,120*	528*	258*	632*	1,207	752
	Leased assets	84*	13*	7*	7*	27	22
	Employee commuting (inc. working from home)	194*	230*	155*	141*	278	217
Totals	Total Scope 1	2	10	40	2	4	4
	Total Scope 2	645	279	130	154	87	73
	Total Scope 3	4,492*	825*	459*	818*	1,598	1,075
	Total emissions	5,139*	1,114*	629*	974*	1,689	1,152
	Annual variation		-78%	-43%	+55%	+73%	-32

Table: GHG emissions inventory across the entire practice by scope and emission source for the year 2024 compared to 2023 (our new baseline), 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. All figures are in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

*Indicates emissions reported on a tank-to-wheel (TTW) basis only.

For 2023 and 2024, we have included the additional emissions from well-to-tank (WTT). Incorporating WTT emissions typically increases sub-category totals by 10–30%, depending on the emission sub-category. Learn more about WTT emissions and why they matter [here](#).