

BRODIE Methodology Statement to support 2026: The Climate Pledge Report

September 2026

BRODIE

Statement 1: Once The Climate Pledge signatories reach net-zero carbon, BRODIE conservatively estimates that the greenhouse gases avoided would equate to at least 2.6 billion metric tons (2.6 metric gigatons) of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions annually.

To calculate this number, BRODIE has summed Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions for TCP signatories in FY24 and assumed that all these emissions will be avoided by the time that these companies achieve net-zero, as the emissions will either have been reduced on an absolute basis or offset.

Data collection

- Obtained CDP data from FY24 for as many signatories as possible
- Rationale for the above approach:
 - CDP was chosen as the primary data source as the largest database of emissions data that could be accessed.
 - FY24 was chosen as the time frame as it was the most recent year of data available through CDP.

Data checking

- Scope 1 & 2 checks
 - Any companies whose FY24 Scope 1 or Scope 2 data was deemed unreliable, and could not be verified and/or corrected using publicly available data, were excluded.
 - All reported Scope 3 emissions were included in our analysis. Robust data checks on this data were not possible as company reporting on Scope 3 is still improving.

Final set of companies

- The above process left 140 companies whose data was collected across Scopes 1, 2 & 3
- BRODIE recognizes that this is a small number of signatories relative to the total number of TCP signatories. However, we are satisfied with the coverage we have achieved because we are confident that we have covered the majority of emissions within TCP:
 - Assuming that revenue and emissions are likely to be proportional, we have ensured that the 140 companies included in the analysis cover 93% of publicly-available revenue.
 - We have framed the claim here around reductions being “at least” 2.6 billion metric tons (2.6 metric gigatons), in recognition that this number would likely increase if we were to have obtained data for all the other signatories in TCP.

Results: What we found and specificity of language

- If they meet their net-zero targets, the companies in our dataset are expected to collectively reduce their yearly reported emissions by more than 2.6 billion metric tons (2.6 metric gigatons) by 2040, based on FY24 data, through a mixture of reductions and offsetting.
- It should be noted that this cannot be claimed as a 2.6 billion metric ton CO₂e reduction in absolute emissions. This is because there is likely to be overlap between some signatories' Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions, as companies in TCP are likely to supply each other.

- Previous data: in 2024, it was calculated that the total emissions savings if signatories achieved net-zero was 2.5 billion tCO₂e, using FY22 data.

Statement 2: 2.6 billion metric tons of CO₂e is roughly equivalent to the emissions generated by 606 million gasoline-powered vehicles driven for one year – this is c.2.5 times the number of gasoline vehicles in the US

2.6 billion metric tons of CO₂e = 606,463,678 gasoline-powered passenger vehicles driven for one year

- Source: [Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator – United States Environmental Protection Agency](#)

There are 240,682,100 gasoline vehicles registered in the US

- Source: [Vehicle Registration Counts by State – United States Department of Energy, Alternative Fuels Data Center](#)

$606,463,678 \div 240,682,100 \approx 2.5$

Statement 3: TCP signatories are decarbonizing [Scope 1 & 2 emissions] faster than other CDP respondents, with their pace of decarbonization remaining largely constant

To analyze the comparative rate of decarbonization, BRODIE compared the percentage reduction in emissions cumulatively achieved by TCP signatories between FY21 & FY24 and compared this to the percentage reduction in emissions cumulatively achieved by non-TCP CDP respondents over the same time-period.

Data collection (TCP signatories)

- Obtained CDP data from FY21 to FY24 for as many signatories as possible
- Identified TCP signatories within the dataset and excluded all other companies
- Rationale for the above approach:
 - CDP was chosen as the primary data source as the largest database of emissions data that could be accessed.
 - FY21-FY24 was chosen as the time frame as it provided the most recent four-year period across which sufficient data could be collected for any form of robust analysis.
- If CDP data was not available for a TCP signatory, BRODIE manually collected publicly available emissions data for companies that met the following criteria:
 - In the largest 40 TCP signatories, by revenue
 - In a hard-to-abate sector and represented more than 0.2% of TCP signatories' publicly available revenue data
 - This ensured that we covered the biggest signatories by revenue and potentially material companies in high-emitting sectors

Data checking (TCP signatories)

- BRODIE implemented the following process to maximize accuracy and robustness of the data. This led to some signatories being excluded from our analysis despite having CDP data.
 - If an in-scope TCP signatory, based on the above criteria, had not provided FY21 and FY24 data to CDP, BRODIE manually filled in emissions data, using publicly available information, where possible. Where a signatory had not made this information publicly available, it was excluded from the analysis.
 - Any data that appeared to be unreliable was checked by BRODIE. Where errors were detected, typically by comparing data to annual and sustainability reports, BRODIE attempted to correct data using publicly available emissions data. If errors were unable to be corrected, the signatory was excluded from analysis.

Final set of companies (TCP signatories)

- The above process left 119 companies whose data was collected and analyzed
- BRODIE recognizes that this is a small number of signatories relative to the total number of TCP signatories. However, we are satisfied with the coverage we have achieved because we are confident that we have covered the majority of emissions within TCP:
 - Assuming that revenue and emissions are likely to be proportional, we have ensured that the 119 companies included in the analysis cover 90% of publicly available revenue.

- Additionally, we have recognized that companies in high-emitting sectors (such as energy or aviation sector) would undermine this assumption. To address this concern, we have also ensured that we have included all companies in high-emitting sectors whose revenue is above 0.2% of TCP's publicly available revenue data, reducing the likelihood that we have missed any companies that would materially change our data.

Results: What we found and specificity of language (TCP signatories)

- The TCP signatories in our dataset had collectively reduced their reported Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 11% between FY21 and FY24
- It should be noted that this cannot be claimed as an 11% reduction in absolute emissions. This is because there is likely to be overlap between some signatories' Scope 1 emissions and some signatories' Scope 2 emissions, and vice versa. Specifically, this could happen as there are energy companies within the signatory set. Iberdrola could, for example, be supplying Amazon with energy, creating overlaps in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.
- Previous data: in 2024, it was calculated that the rate of decarbonization that TCP signatories had achieved between FY19 and FY22 was 11%

Data collection (non-TCP CDP respondents)

- Obtained CDP data from FY21 to FY24 for as many companies as possible
- Identified and excluded TCP signatories within the dataset
- Rationale for the above approach:
 - CDP was chosen as the primary data source as the largest database of emissions data that could be accessed.
 - FY21-FY24 was chosen as the time frame as it provided the most recent four-year period across which sufficient data could be collected for any form of robust analysis.

Data checking (non-TCP CDP respondents)

- BRODIE implemented the following process to maximize accuracy and robustness of the data. This led to some companies being excluded from our analysis despite having CDP data.
 - If a company had not provided FY21 and FY24 data to CDP, it was excluded from the analysis.
 - Any data that appeared to be unreliable was checked by BRODIE. Where clear errors were detected, companies were excluded from the analysis.

Final set of companies (non-TCP CDP respondents)

- The above process left 3,640 companies whose data was collected, analyzed and compared to the TCP signatory set.

Results: What we found and specificity of language (non-TCP CDP respondents)

- The non-TCP CDP respondents in our dataset had collectively reduced their reported Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 7% between FY21 and FY24
- It should be noted that this cannot be claimed as a 7% reduction in absolute emissions. This is because there is likely to be overlap between some companies' Scope 1 emissions and some companies' Scope 2 emissions, and vice versa.

Previous data: in 2024, it was calculated that the rate of decarbonization that non-TCP CDP respondents had achieved between FY19 and FY22 was 7%