



KBR UAE Carbon Footprint – 2025

KBR UAE
May 2026

Summary

KBR UAE have measured their FY2025 carbon emissions with calculation, emission factor support, expert analysis, advice, verification preparation and other support from ClimatePartner. KBR UAE measured emissions for business operations occurring in the United Arab Emirates (UAE; 1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025), in accordance with the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol)*, which is the world's most widely used greenhouse gas accounting standard for companies.

This report provides an overview of the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions generated by KBR in 2025, limited to the following GHG Protocol emissions categories and associated business activities:

Scope 1 Emissions:

1. Facility heating;
2. Facility cooling [refrigerant leakage]
3. Facility combustion sources [generator]; and
4. Company-owned vehicles

Scope 2 Emissions:

1. Purchased electricity

In 2025, KBR's UAE business activities generated a total of 399,833 kilograms of CO₂e across Scope 1 and 2 emissions, when following the location-based approach.

System Boundaries

Organizational Boundaries

KBR UAE applies the 'operational control' approach when determining which locations, assets, and/or activities must be included within the scope of KBR UAE's corporate carbon footprint. Operational control is considered to apply in all cases where KBR UAE employs its operational policies and procedures within an entity or facility.

Given that KBR's legal entities are often subcontracted to run operations on behalf of its clients, it was essential to identify those operations over which KBR has full operational control. All operations that KBR manages as part of its service provision, but where the client's operational policies and procedures apply, are considered to fall outside of the system boundaries of this assessment. KBR UAE does not follow a financial control or an equity-share approach in this scenario.

It was determined that the following instances are not within KBR UAE's operational control, and therefore, are considered beyond the scope of this assessment:

- Residential leases.
- Passthrough agreements, where KBR UAE is linked to a facility by lease agreement only.
- Joint venture leases, where KBR UAE is not the primary occupant. Executive suites and/or virtual offices, where there is limited KBR presence.

In 2025, KBR reported operational control over 156 facilities in 13 countries globally, with 15 facilities in the UAE. See summary table below.

Facility ID	Country	City	Facility Type	Occupied Area (sq ft)
ARE295	United Arab Emirates	Dubai	Office	7,799
ARE299	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Office	3,820
ARE266	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Office	3,196
ARE268	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Office	3,196
ARE297	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Office	3,196
ARE301	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Office	3,196
ARE302	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Office	3,196
ARE306	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Office	3,196
ARE307	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Office	3,196
ARE267	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Office	3,820
ARE269	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Office	3,820
ARE270	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Office	3,820
ARE298	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Office	3,820
ARE271	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Office	3,196
ARE300	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Office	3,196

Additionally, there are 7 company vehicles used in UAE for internal corporate services. Company vehicles assigned for specific client-projects are included in the Scope 3 emissions and are not reflected herein.

Operational Boundaries

KBR UAE has accounted for its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions related to 2025 business operations in the UAE. Operational boundaries were set, and business operations classified as follows:

- **Scope 1:** Direct emissions from company facilities (heating, cooling, on-site combustion) and company-owned vehicles.
- **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions from purchased electricity for company facilities and for company-owned electric vehicles (if applicable).

Methodology

Operational Period Adjustments

If site-related data was provided for only a portion of the year, the data was extrapolated to calculate the annual consumption value. Consumption data was reported via Greenstone/Cority platform on a monthly basis, allowing for seasonal variability to be factored into extrapolations, where possible. Otherwise, average reported consumption per month at a given location will be applied to filled data.

For locations that were not under KBR UAE operational control for the full year, the calculated consumption was adjusted to reflect only the months of operation. For example, if a KBR lease commenced on July 1, 2025, only 6 months of emissions were attributed to that location. A similar approach was taken for leases that ceased part way through the year. If a lease ceased in its entirety by the end of 2024, that location was not considered as part of the 2025 evaluation.

Scope 1 Emissions Calculations – Heating

Calculation Overview

Emissions from facility heating are accounted for under Scope 1, 'self-generated heat', when a facility utilizes fuels (like natural gas) which are combusted on site.

Use of fuel-based heating is not reported to occur at any KBR locations in the UAE. Scope 1 heating emissions are therefore zero.

The methodology and approach are consistent with KBR's previous reporting year.

Scope 1 Emissions Calculations – Cooling (Refrigerant Leakage)

Calculation Overview

Fugitive releases of refrigerants classified as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) or hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) result in Scope 1 emissions. These releases may occur through system leakage or inadvertent releases.

Neither CFC nor HFC refrigerants are used in temperature control for any location in the UAE. Scope 1 fugitive refrigerant emissions are therefore zero.

Facilities in the UAE rely on chilled water temperature control, and this is reflected under scope 2 energy consumption.

Scope 1 Emissions Calculations – Vehicle Fleet

Calculation Overview

Emissions related to vehicles controlled by KBR (i.e., company vehicles) are reported as Scope 1 emissions. KBR UAE reported the use of 7 different vehicles for corporate services during the 2025 reporting period. Collectively, 228,865 vehicle kilometers were driven, equating to approximately 47,600 kg CO₂e emissions. DEFRA emission factors for passenger vehicles were applied to determine emissions.

Vehicles issued by KBR to employees for commuting, as mentioned above or client-specific projects are accounted for under Scope 3 emissions and are not included herein.

Assumptions

UAE:

It was assumed the dataset available for corporate vehicles used in the UAE reported monthly odometer readings in kilometers. The delta between the initial reading and final reading for a given vehicle was used as the distance driven by that particular vehicle. Based on vehicle descriptions (make and model) given, vehicles were determined to be either “average” passenger vehicle or “large” passenger vehicles. DEFRA passenger vehicle emission factors were applied, corresponding with the assigned vehicle size. Additionally, it was assumed these vehicles consumed petrol fuel.

Scope 1 Emissions Calculations – Generator Use

Calculation Overview

Emergency generators combust fuel at a point source to maintain operations of a given facility resulting in direct Scope 1 emissions for that location.

No facilities in the KBR UAE reported external generator use in 2025, and therefore Scope 1 direct combustion emissions are zero.

Scope 2 Emissions Calculations – Purchased Electricity

Calculation Overview

Purchased electricity at KBR UAE facilities was separated into two use-categories: 1) general office operations, and 2) chilled cooling.

All KBR UAE facilities reported full general office operations electricity consumption data for the 2025 operating period, whereas only one reported chilled water consumption separately. Refer to the Assumptions below. Purchased electricity at UAE facilities amounted to 336,725 kilowatt hours (kwh) for general office operations, 612,747 kwh for chilled cooling, amounting to a collective consumption total of 949,472 kwh.

Emissions for Scope 2 purchased electricity are calculated using both the market-based method and the location-based method. This dual reporting approach is recommended by the GHG Protocol. For the market-based method, the company provides supplier-specific emission factors for the electricity they purchased. If these specific factors were not available, factors for the residual mix in the country of operation are used. The residual mix is defined as the country’s average grid mix with any renewable energy usage removed. If this is unavailable, the average grid mix of the country is used, incorporating both renewable and non-renewable power generation. The report also states the location-based method, which calculates the average electricity grid mix for the country.

KBR has invested in Renewable Energy Credits (RECs; also known as Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)) for all global electricity consumption. These credits certify that the specified energy consumption volume was from a verified renewable energy source and the certificate holder can claim that they used renewable energy once the certificate has been retired. The renewable energy contribution is reflected in market-based emissions. Since KBR has invested in RECs to cover all global electricity consumption, the Scope 2 market-based emissions are '0'.

No facilities in UAE were considered to have existing renewable energy use in place.

Assumptions

UAE:

It was assumed that energy consumption for chilled cooling is not reflected in the general office operations consumption reported. Therefore, an energy intensity ratio was calculated using the chilled water consumption reported separately by ARE295. This ratio was applied to the occupied area of the remaining 14 facilities to determine the estimated chilled water energy consumption of those facilities.

2025 – UAE Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions

Results Summary

In 2025, KBR’s Scope 1 and Scope 2-related activities in UAE generated 399,833 kilograms of CO₂e, when following the location-based approach and 47,587 kilograms of CO₂e, when considering market-based Scope 2 emissions adjustments to account for renewable energy credits. Since UAE facilities did not rely on fuel-based heating, emergency generators, nor fluorocarbon refrigerants, only facility electricity consumption and corporate vehicles generated emissions under this Scope 1 and Scope 2 assessment.

Emissions Category	[kg CO₂]	[%]
Scope 1	47,587	12%
Direct emissions from company facilities	N/A	N/A
Heat (self-generated)	N/A	N/A
Refrigerant leakage	N/A	N/A
Combustion	N/A	N/A
Direct emissions from company vehicles	47,587	12%
Vehicle fleet	47,587	12%
Scope 2	352,246	88%
Purchased electricity for own use	352,246	88%
Electricity (location-based)	352,246	88%
Overall results - Scope 1 & Scope 2	399,833	100%
Electricity (market-based)	0	

Appendix

Methodology

Reporting standard

The GHG Protocol is the internationally recognized standard for greenhouse gas accounting at the corporate level. It was developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

It defines five fundamental principles for carbon footprint measurement:

- **Relevance.** The principle of relevance requires that all major emission sources are taken into consideration when measuring corporate carbon footprint. The report should be informative and useful in internal and external decision making.
- **Completeness.** The principle of completeness requires that all relevant emission sources within the boundaries are addressed and included.
- **Consistency.** To facilitate the comparison of the results over time, accounting methods and boundaries must be documented and kept for the record. Any changes in the methodology and/or boundaries must be reported, explained and justified.
- **Accuracy.** Discrepancies and uncertainties that may occur during the calculation and measurement process should be reduced as much as possible to make sure that the results are accurate and provide solid data for stakeholder decisions.
- **Transparency.** The results should be presented in a transparent and comprehensible manner.

Process

The following steps define the carbon footprint measurement process:

- Definition of goals
- Definition of boundaries
- Data collection
- Carbon footprint calculation
- Documentation of results

Goals. Corporate carbon footprint helps to identify the largest emission sources within the company and along the upstream and downstream value chain. Thus, it may form a basis when developing a climate action strategy in which targets, measures and responsibilities for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions are defined. It is advised to track the progress regularly and revise (as well as adjust, if needed) the goals set.

Definition of boundaries. Carbon accounting requires a clear definition of the inventory boundaries, including both organizational and operational boundaries.

The organizational boundaries describe the organizational unit and the timeframe which the Corporate Carbon Footprint applies to. System boundaries can be defined based on the company's operational or financial control or according to its equity share (for most companies, the system boundaries based on either operational or financial control are identical).

Greenhouse Gas Protocol defined three categories (“Scopes”) to classify various emission sources. They form the basis of every corporate carbon footprint:

- **Scope 1.** Scope 1 includes all CO₂e emissions that the company can control (direct carbon emissions): emissions generated by the combustion of fossil fuels (mobile and stationary), chemical and physical processes, and use of refrigerators and/or air conditioning equipment.
- **Scope 2.** Scope 2 represents indirect carbon emissions from purchased electricity, steam, district heating and cooling. All emissions that are generated by fossil fuel combustion controlled by external energy providers fall under this category as well. A separate category for these emissions allows us to avoid double counting when comparing CO₂ emissions from different companies.
- **Scope 3.** All remaining CO₂ emissions that cannot be directly managed by the company are included in Scope 3 (other indirect carbon emissions). These are all CO₂ emissions that are related to products and services used or processed by the company. The emissions directly generated through the use of sold products and services are also included in this scope.

According to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, the calculation of CO₂ emissions is mandatory for Scope 1 and Scope 2 but voluntary for Scope 3.

Improving Lives

About ClimatePartner

ClimatePartner is a solution provider for climate action: it combines tailored consulting services with a software-as-a-service (SaaS) platform for company and product carbon footprints. ClimatePartner helps companies calculate and reduce their CO₂ emissions, as well as offset unavoidable emissions, enabling them to become carbon neutral. This is then communicated through interactive digital labelling.

ClimatePartner was founded in Munich in 2006. Today, it has over 500 employees across offices in Munich, Boston, Barcelona, Berlin, Essen, Vienna, Milan, Zürich, London, The Hague and Stockholm, and works with more than 3,000 companies in over 35 countries.

Publisher

ClimatePartner LLC
501 Boylston Street
10th Floor, c/w WeWork
Boston, MA 02116
United States of America
info@climatepartner.com
www.climatepartner.com

Customer

KBR Inc.
601 Jefferson Street
Houston, TX 77002
United States of America

April 2026

Copyright

The copyright remains with the publisher. Full or partial reproduction of this report in any other manner is solely permitted with the written consent of the copyright holder.